Myanmar

**Demographic and
Health Survey**

2015-16

MYANMAR
DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY

2015-16

Ministry of Health and Sports
Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar

The DHS Program
ICF
Rockville, Maryland, USA

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FOREWORD

The Myanmar Demographic and Health Survey (MDHS) 2015-16 is the first survey of its kind to be implemented in the country as part of the worldwide Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) Program. It was implemented by the Ministry of Health and Sports (MoHS), with the objective of providing reliable, accurate, and up-to-date data for the country. We hope that the information in this report will assist policymakers and program managers in policy formulation and monitoring and designing programs and strategies for improving maternal, child health, and family planning services in Myanmar. This report presents the findings of the survey.

The 2015-16 MDHS is a national sample survey that provides up-to-date information on fertility levels; marriage; fertility preferences; awareness and use of family planning methods; child feeding practices; nutrition; adult and childhood mortality; awareness and attitudes regarding HIV/AIDS; women's empowerment; and domestic violence. The target groups were women and men age 15-49 residing in randomly selected households across the country. In addition to national estimates, the report provides estimates of key indicators for both urban and rural areas in Myanmar and also for the 15 states and regions.

The successful completion of the 2015-16 MDHS was made possible through contributions from a number of like-minded organizations and professionals. In this regard, the MoHS especially appreciates the overall support, including funding, given by the United States Agency for International Development in Myanmar (USAID) and the Three Millennium Development Goal Fund (3MDG). We would like to put on record that the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) provided technical support for training of surveyors. The technical advice provided by the Technical Committee and the Steering Committee during different phases of the survey was critical for the success of the survey. The MoHS would also like to appreciate the invaluable assistance provided by the Department of Population, Ministry of Labor, Immigration and Population, for providing the sampling frame and household lists and maps of the selected enumeration areas for the survey. Furthermore, the support and collaboration rendered by the national, state, and regional administration, nongovernmental and international development organizations, and other major stakeholders is greatly acknowledged.

We are grateful to the 2015 MDHS core team for managing technical, administrative, and logistical aspects of the survey; the master trainers for their support in training and monitoring of the field work; the field staff, for data collection; the data processing team; and, in particular, the survey respondents. Similarly, we wish to express our deep appreciation to ICF International for its technical assistance in all stages of the survey. We wish to also acknowledge Baker Tilly Consulting (Myanmar) for providing accounting and disbursement services that allowed for the timely and efficient transfer of project funds throughout the survey period.

MH
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Dr. Myint Htwe
Union Minister for the Ministry of Health and Sports

READING AND UNDERSTANDING THE 2015-16 MYANMAR DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY (MDHS)

In 2016, The DHS Program began producing final reports with a new format and style. The new style features about 90 figures to highlight subnational patterns and background characteristics. The text has been simplified to highlight key points in bullets and to clearly identify indicator definitions in boxes.

All of the standard tables that have historically been included in the DHS continue to be included in this new style. They are located at the end of each chapter. Each DHS final report is based on approximately 200 tables of data. While the text and figures featured in each chapter highlight some of the most important findings from the tables, not every finding can be discussed or displayed graphically. For this reason, DHS data users should be comfortable reading and interpreting tables.

The following pages provide an introduction to the organization of DHS tables, the presentation of background characteristics, and a brief summary of sampling and understanding denominators. In addition, this section provides some exercises for users as they practice their new skills in interpreting DHS tables.
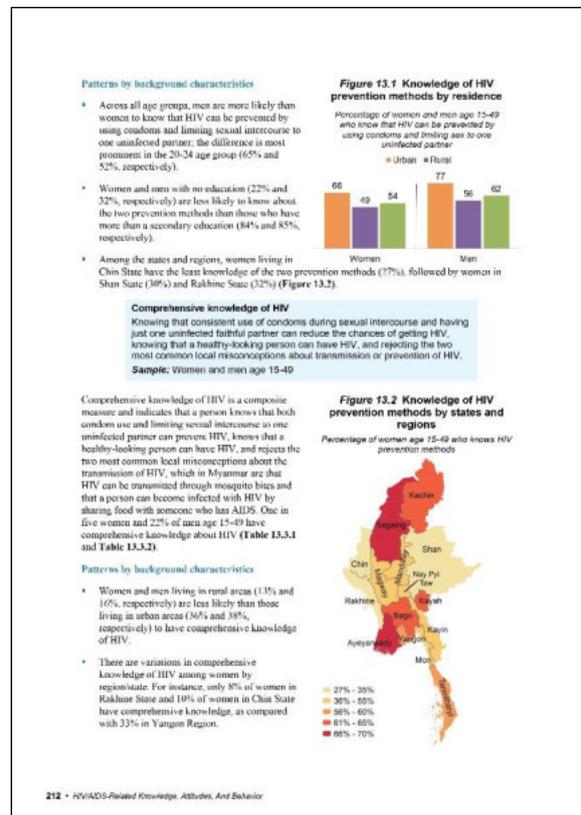
EXAMPLE 1: EXPOSURE TO MASS MEDIA

Table 3.4.1 Exposure to mass media: Women   **1**

Percentage of women age 15-49 who are exposed to specific media on a weekly basis, by background characteristics, Myanmar 2015-16

Background characteristic **3**	Reads a newspaper at least once a week	Watches television at least once a week	Listens to the radio at least once a week	Accesses all three media at least once a week	Accesses none of the three media at least once a week	Number of women **2**
Age						
15-19	18.5	68.8	30.2	8.9	24.3	1,810
20-24	17.6	63.3	28.6	8.0	28.2	1,867
25-29	16.4	59.9	24.2	7.0	32.9	1,867
30-34	13.7	60.7	24.1	5.5	30.7	2,037
35-39	15.9	58.2	21.5	5.1	33.8	1,954
40-44	11.9	52.4	21.5	3.6	37.6	1,733
45-49	14.3	53.8	22.9	4.5	36.0	1,617
Residence						
Urban	29.8	80.6	21.0	10.2	14.9	3,768
Rural	9.6	51.1	26.3	4.4	38.8	9,117
States/Regions						
Kachin	19.2	48.3	25.6	7.5	40.3	374
Kayah	15.7	67.4	26.1	6.2	27.0	65
Kayin	12.5	53.2	15.5	4.8	40.5	303
Chin	17.7	54.8	19.2	8.2	40.3	102
Sagaing	8.5	55.3	26.8	4.0	35.1	1,410
Tanintharyi	9.6	54.1	19.9	3.8	39.3	283
Bago	15.3	63.9	26.7	6.4	28.0	1,244
Magway	14.5	50.9	40.6	6.6	31.3	1,081
Mandalay	16.2	55.1	25.8	4.7	33.8	1,541
Mon	18.7	47.9	28.5	6.0	37.3	463
Rakhine	8.5	28.5	13.3	2.9	64.7	777
Yangon	22.2	88.3	12.7	6.2	9.8	1,927
Shan	11.6	51.1	19.0	5.1	43.9	1,368
Ayeyarwady	20.1	65.4	35.3	11.3	24.9	1,650
Nay Pyi Taw	14.7	68.1	27.4	5.6	25.4	300
Education¹						
No education	1.1	33.8	13.6	0.3	59.9	1,606
Primary	7.4	52.3	24.3	2.8	37.3	5,305
Secondary	21.1	71.4	27.9	8.8	21.3	4,646
More than secondary	45.6	80.1	28.9	17.0	12.2	1,325
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	5.0	33.1	22.1	2.1	56.2	2,274
Second	9.6	45.9	26.0	4.4	42.9	2,408
Middle	10.5	57.0	27.5	4.7	31.6	2,633
Fourth	15.5	73.6	25.7	6.7	20.4	2,702
Highest	33.4	81.8	22.3	11.6	13.9	2,868
Total	15.5	59.7	24.7	6.1	31.8	12,885 **4**

¹ Total includes three women with missing information on education.

Step 1: Read the title and subtitle. They tell you the topic and the specific population group being described. In this case, the table is about exposure to mass media among women age 15-49. All eligible female respondents age 15-49 were asked these questions.

Step 2: Scan the column headings—highlighted in green in Example 1. They describe how the information is categorized. In this table, the first column of data shows the percentage of women who read a newspaper at least once a week. The second column shows the percentage of women who watch television at least once a week. The third column shows the percentage of women who listen to the radio at least once a week. The fourth column shows the percentage of women who access all three types of mass media (newspaper, television, and radio) weekly, while the fifth column indicates women who do not access any of these three forms of media weekly. The last column lists the number of women age 15-49 who were included in the survey in each subgroup.

Step 3: Scan the row headings—the first vertical column highlighted in blue in Example 1. These show the different ways the data are divided into categories based on population characteristics. In this case, the table presents women's exposure to mass media by age, urban-rural residence, state/region, educational level, and wealth quintile.

Step 4: Look at the row at the bottom of the table highlighted in pink. These percentages represent the total percentage of women age 15-49 who are exposed to each type of media. In this case, 15.5%* of women read a newspaper at least once a week, while 59.7% watch television at least once a week.

Step 5: To find out what percentage of women age 15-49 in rural areas listen to the radio weekly, draw two imaginary lines, as shown on the table. This shows that 26.3% of women age 15-49 in rural areas listen to the radio at least once a week.

Step 6: By looking at patterns by background characteristics, we can see how exposure to the media varies across Myanmar. Access to media is not universal; knowing how women access media can help program planners and policy makers determine how to most effectively use resources to communicate health messages.

*For the purpose of this document data are presented exactly as they appear in the table including decimal places. However, the text in the standard DHS final report chapters rounds data to the nearest whole percentage point.

Practice: Use the table in Example 1 to answer the following questions about women's exposure to media:

a) Which of the three types of mass media is most commonly accessed?

b) Is there a clear pattern in access to media by a woman's education?

c) What are the lowest and highest percentages (range) of access to all 3 types of media by state/region?

d) Is there a clear pattern in access to media by wealth quintile?

Answers:
a) Television is the most commonly accessed type of media, viewed by 59.7% of Myanmar women at least once a week

b) Yes, access to each of the three types of media increase with a woman's education. Conversely, access to NONE of these 3 types of media decreases with education.

c) Very few women in Myanmar access all three types of media weekly, ranging from 2.9% in Rakine State to 11.3% in Ayeyarwady Region.

d) In general, access to media increases with household wealth. This relationship is strong for newspapers and television watching, while listening to the radio is not closely tied to household wealth.

EXAMPLE 2: PREVALENCE AND TREATMENT OF ARI

Table 10.5 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI   **1**

Among children under age five, the percentage who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the two weeks preceding the survey and among children with symptoms of ARI, the percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider and the percentage who received antibiotics as treatment, according to background characteristics, Myanmar 2015-16

Background characteristic	Among children under age five:		Among children under age five with symptoms of ARI:		
	Percentage with symptoms of ARI[1]	Number of children	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider[2]	Percentage who received antibiotics	Number of children
Age in months					
<6	2.0	404	*	*	8
6-11	1.6	403	*	*	7
12-23	4.7	852	71.1	54.2	40
24-35	3.9	782	66.2	38.3	30
36-47	3.4	866	(47.2)	(30.1)	29
48-59	2.1	792	(44.4)	(45.1)	17
Sex					
Male	3.8	2,131	64.8	44.5	81
Female	2.6	1,968	47.6	41.5	51
Mother's smoking status					
Smokes cigarettes/tobacco	5.4	85	*	*	5
Does not smoke	3.2	4,014	58.2	44.7	127
Cooking fuel[3]					
Electricity or gas	2.5	728	(77.4)	(54.7)	18
Charcoal	4.0	593	(63.0)	(55.3)	24
Wood/straw[4]	3.2	2,758	53.5	37.3	88
Animal dung	*	13	*	*	1
No food cooked in household	*	5	*	*	0
Residence					
Urban	3.0	925	(76.6)	(53.8) 4	28
Rural	3.2	3,174	53.2	40.5	103
States/Regions					
Kachin	7.5	162	(34.2)	25.1)	12
Kayah	7.6	31	(61.1)	71.4)	2
Kayin	5.3	140	*	* 4	7
Chin	15.6	60	40.4	47.2	9
Sagaing	0.3	456	*	*	1
Tanintharyi	5.9	125	*	*	7
Bago	2.2	360	*	*	8
Magway	4.8	299	*	*	14
Mandalay	2.0	411	*	*	8
Mon	2.2	140	*	*	3
Rakhine	8.3	294	(79.1)	(69.1)	24
Yangon	0.4	423	*	*	2
Shan	1.7	564	*	*	10
Ayeyarwady	3.7	542	*	*	20
Nay Pyi Taw	1.9	92	*	*	2
Mother's education					
No education	3.3	730	(45.3)	(40.4)	24
Primary	3.3	1,879	55.3	45.2	62
Secondary	3.1	1,175	63.0	41.8	37
More than secondary	2.7	314	*	*	8
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	4.1	1,211	45.3	38.0	50
Second	3.5	906	62.1	54.7	32
Middle	2.9	691	(58.8)	(20.1)	20
Fourth	2.7	699	(71.4)	(57.1)	19
Highest	1.9	593	*	*	11
Total	3.2 **3**	4,099	58.2	43.3	131 **3**

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Symptoms of ARI include cough accompanied by short, rapid breathing which was chest-related and/or by difficult breathing which was chest-related
[2] Excludes pharmacy, shop, market, and traditional practitioner

Step 1: Read the title and subtitle. In this case, the table is about two separate groups of children: all children under age five (a) and children under age five who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the two weeks before the survey (b).

Step 2: Identify the two panels. First, identify the columns that refer to all children under age five (a), and then isolate the columns that refer only to those children under age five who had symptoms of ARI in the two weeks before the survey (b).

Step 3: Look at the first panel. What percentage of children under age five had symptoms of ARI in the two weeks before the survey? It's 3.2%. Now look at the second panel. How many children under age five are there who had symptoms of ARI in the two weeks before the survey? It's 131 children or 3.2% of the 4,099 children under age five (with rounding). The second panel is a subset of the first panel.

Step 4: Only 3.2% of children under age five had symptoms of ARI in the two weeks before the survey. Once these children are further divided into the background characteristic categories, there may be too few cases for the percentages to be reliable.

- What percentage of children under age five in urban areas who had symptoms of ARI in the two weeks before the survey received antibiotics? 53.8%. This percentage is in parentheses because there are between 25 and 49 children (unweighted) in this category. Readers should use this number with caution—it may not be reliable. (For more information on weighted and unweighted numbers, see Example 3.)

- What percentage of children under age five in Kayin state who had symptoms of ARI in the two weeks before the survey received antibiotics? There is no number in this cell—only an asterisk. This is because fewer than 25 children under age five in Kayin state had symptoms of ARI in the two weeks before the survey. Results for this group are not reported. The subgroup is too small, and therefore the data are not reliable.

Note: When parentheses or asterisks are used in a table, the explanation will be noted under the table. If there are no parentheses or asterisks in a table, you can proceed with confidence that enough cases were included in all categories that the data are reliable.

EXAMPLE 3: UNDERSTANDING SAMPLING WEIGHTS IN MDHS TABLES

A sample is a group of people who have been selected for a survey. In the 2015-16 MDHS, the sample is designed to represent the national population age 15-49. In addition to national data, most countries want to collect and report data on smaller geographical or administrative areas. However, doing so requires a minimum sample size per area. For the 2015-16 MDHS, the survey sample is representative at the national, state/regional levels, and for urban and rural areas.

To generate statistics that are representative of the country as a whole and the 15 states/regions, the number of women surveyed in each state/region should contribute to the size of the total (national) sample in proportion to size of the district. However, if some states/regions have small populations, then a sample allocated in proportion to each state's/region's population may not include sufficient women from each state/region for analysis. To solve this problem, states/regions with small populations are oversampled. For example, let's say that you have enough money to interview 12,885 women and want to produce results that are representative of Myanmar as a whole and its 15 states/regions (as in Table 3.1). However, the total population of Myanmar is not evenly distributed among the states/regions: some regions, such as Yangon, are heavily populated while others, such as Kayah State, are not. Thus, Kayah State must be oversampled.

A sampling statistician determines how many women should be interviewed in each state/region in order to get reliable statistics. The **blue column (1)** in the table at the right shows the actual number of women interviewed in each state/district. Within the states/districts, the number of women interviewed ranges from 717 in Tanintharyi Region to 1,065 in Yangon Region. The number of interviews is sufficient to get reliable results in each district.

Table 3.1 Background characteristics of respondents

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by selected background characteristics, Myanmar 2015-16

Background characteristic	Women		
	Weighted percent	Weighted number	Unweighted number
	3	**2**	**1**
States/Regions			
Kachin	2.9	374	804
Kayah	0.5	65	757
Kayin	2.4	303	751
Chin	0.8	102	750
Sagaing	10.9	1,410	1,039
Tanintharyi	2.2	283	717
Bago	9.7	1,244	939
Magway	8.4	1,081	947
Mandalay	12.0	1,541	963
Mon	3.6	463	789
Rakhine	6.0	777	911
Yangon	15.0	1,927	1,065
Shan	10.6	1,368	778
Ayeyarwady	12.8	1,650	919
Nay Pyi Taw	2.3	300	756
Total	100.0	12,885	12,885

With this distribution of interviews, some regions/states are overrepresented and some regions/states are underrepresented. For example, the population in Yangon Region is about 15% of the population in Myanmar, while Kayah State's population contributes less than 1% of the population in Myanmar. But as the blue column shows, the number of women interviewed in Yangon Region accounts for only about 8% of the total sample of women interviewed (1,065/12,885) and the number of women interviewed in Kayah State accounts 6% of the total sample of women interviewed (757/12,885). This unweighted distribution of women does not accurately represent the population.

In order to get statistics that are representative of Myanmar, the distribution of the women in the sample needs to be weighted (or mathematically adjusted) such that it resembles the true distribution in the country. Women from a small state, like Kayah, should only contribute a small amount to the national total. Women from a large region, like Yangon, should contribute much more. Therefore, DHS statisticians mathematically calculate a "weight" which is used to adjust the number of women from each state/region so that each state/region's contribution to the total is proportional to the actual population of the state/region. The numbers in the **purple column (2)** represent the "weighted" values. The weighted values can be smaller or larger than the unweighted values at state/regional level. The total national sample size of 12,885 women has not changed after weighting, but the distribution of the women in the states/regions has been changed to represent their contribution to the total population size.

How do statisticians weight each category? They take into account the probability that a woman was selected in the sample. If you were to compare the **pink column (3)** to the actual population distribution of Myanmar, you would see that women in each region/state are contributing to the total sample with the same weight that they contribute to the population of the country. The weighted number of women in the

survey now accurately represents the proportion of women who live in Yangon Region and the proportion of women who live in Kayah State.

With sampling and weighting, it is possible to interview enough women to provide reliable statistics at national and regional/state levels. In general, only the weighted numbers are shown in each of the MDHS tables, so don't be surprised if these numbers seem low: they may actually represent a larger number of women interviewed.

CONTRIBUTORS TO THE REPORT

Dr. Thet Thet Mu, Director, Health Management Information Systems, Ministry of Health and Sports

Dr. Yin Nyein Htut, Medical Officer, Occupational and Environmental Health, Ministry of Health and Sports

Dr. Nan Naing Naing Shein, Deputy Director, Noncommunicable Disease Program

Dr. Thida, Deputy Director, Department of Medical Research, Pyin Oo Lwin

Daw Kay Thi Aung, Staff Officer, Planning Department

Daw Myo Thandar, Staff Officer, Department of Population

Dr. Hnin Hnin Lwin, Deputy Director, Maternal and Reproductive Health, Ministry of Health and Sports

Daw Thin Thin Kyu, Assistant Director, Central Statistical Organization

Dr. Nyan Hein, Medical Officer, Maternal and Reproductive Health, Ministry of Health and Sports

Dr. Tin Tun Win, Medical Officer, Expanded Program on Immunization, Ministry of Health and Sports

Dr. Khine Mar Zaw, Deputy Director, National Nutrition Center, Ministry of Health and Sports

Dr. Tint Wai, Team Leader, Malaria Program, Ministry of Health and Sports

Dr. Kyaw Zin Linn, Team Leader, National AIDS Program, Pyin Oo Lwin

Dr. Ei Shwe Sin Win, Assistant Director, Health Management Information Systems, Ministry of Health and Sports

Dr. Zaw Myo Aung, Assistant Director, Child Health Development

Dr. Kyaw Thu Soe, Research Officer, Department of Medical Research, Pyin Oo Lwin

Dr. Lwin Lwin Aung, Assistant Director, Health Management Information Systems, Ministry of Health and Sports

Daw Ei Pyae Win, Staff Officer, Ministry of Education

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACT	artemisinin-based combination therapy
AIDS	acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
AMW	auxiliary mid-wives
ANC	antenatal care
API	annual parasite incidence
ARI	acute respiratory infection
ART	antiretroviral therapy
ASFR	age-specific fertility rate
BCG	Bacille-Calmette-Guerin vaccine against tuberculosis
BMI	body mass index
CAFE	computer-assisted field editing
CCM	community case management
CHW	community health worker
CSG	community-based support group
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DPT	Diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus vaccine
EA	enumeration area
EPI	Expanded Program on Immunization
F-IMNCI	facility-based integrated management of neonatal and childhood illnesses
GAR	gross attendance ratio
GFR	general fertility rate
GPI	gender parity index
HIV	human immunodeficiency virus
HMIS	health management information system
ICD	International Classification of Diseases
IMNCI	integrated management of neonatal and childhood illnesses
ITN	insecticide-treated net
IU	international unit
IUD	intrauterine device
IYCF	infant and young child feeding
LAM	lactational amenorrhea method
LHV	lady health visitor
LLIN	long-lasting insecticide-treated net
LPG	liquid petroleum gas
MARC	Myanmar Artemisinin Resistance Containment
MCH	maternal and child health
3MDG	Three Millennium Development Goal Fund
MDHS	Myanmar Demographic and Health Survey
MICS	Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey

MR	measles and rubella
MoHS	Ministry of Health and Sports
MTCT	mother-to-child transmission
MUAC	mid-upper-arm circumference
NAR	net attendance ratio
NGO	nongovernmental organization
NN	neonatal mortality
OPV	oral polio vaccine
ORS	oral rehydration salts
ORT	oral rehydration therapy
PCV	pneumococcal conjugate vaccine
PNN	postneonatal mortality
PPS	probability proportional to size
PRM	pregnancy-related mortality
PSU	primary sampling unit
RHC	rural health center
RHF	recommended homemade fluids
SD	standard deviation
STI	sexually transmitted infection
TB	tuberculosis
TFR	total fertility rate
UHC	urban health center
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VAD	vitamin A deficiency
VIP	ventilated improved pit
WHO	World Health Organization
$ZnSO_4$	zinc sulphate

MYANMAR

BHUTAN

INDIA

BANGLADESH

Kachin

CHINA

Sagaing

Shan

Chin

Mandalay

VIETNAM

Nay Pyi
Taw

Magway

Rakhine

Kayah

LAOS

Bago

Kayin

Ayeyarwady

Yangon

Mon

THAILAND

Tanintharyi

CAMBODIA

N

0 100 200   400
Kilometers

INTRODUCTION AND SURVEY METHODOLOGY

1

The 2015-16 Myanmar Demographic and Health Survey (2015-16 MDHS) is the first Demographic and Health Survey to be conducted in Myanmar. The survey was implemented by the Ministry of Health and Sports (MoHS), and data collection took place from December 7, 2015, to July 7, 2016. Funding was provided by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Three Millennium Development Goal Fund (3MDG). ICF provided technical assistance through The DHS Program.

1.1 SURVEY OBJECTIVES

The primary objective of the 2015-16 MDHS was to provide up-to-date estimates of basic demographic and health indicators. Specifically, the survey collected information on fertility levels, marital status, fertility preferences, awareness and use of family planning methods, breastfeeding practices, nutrition, mother and child mortality and health, HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs), and other health-related issues, such as smoking and knowledge of tuberculosis.

The information collected through the 2015-16 MDHS is intended to assist policy makers and program managers in evaluating and designing programs and strategies for improving the health of the country's population. Moreover, this survey has come at a beneficial time for Myanmar, as the results will be used to develop the next 5-year National Health Plan (2017-2021) and to update the national comprehensive development plan.

1.2 SAMPLE DESIGN

The sampling frame consisted of 76,990 primary sampling units (PSUs) across the country. A PSU is either a census enumeration area (EA) or a ward or village tract in a sensitive area not enumerated during the census. Each PSU had cartographic materials that delineated its geographic location, boundaries, main access points, and landmarks. The sampling frame contained information about each PSU's administrative subordinations (state or region and district), the type of residence (urban or rural), and the estimated number of residential households. The sampling frame excluded institutional populations, such as persons in hotels, barracks, and prisons, but included those from internally-displaced population camps.

A master sample was created under the aegis of the Department of Population within the Ministry of Labor, Immigration and Population. The sample was based on the 2014 census frame, which is used to coordinate household-based surveys conducted in Myanmar, including the current 2015-16 MDHS. The master sample is a large, nationally representative sample consisting of 4,000 PSUs drawn from the entire census frame; these can be used for sub-selecting multi-stage household-based survey samples. The master sample is large enough to provide design flexibility for the various household-based surveys in Myanmar. The master sample is a stratified sample, selected with probability proportional to size (PPS). Stratification is achieved by separating each state or region into urban and rural areas, each of which formed a separate sampling stratum. In total, 30 sampling strata were created. Samples were selected independently in each sampling stratum. Implicit stratification and proportional allocation were achieved at each of the lower administrative unit levels. This was done before sample selection by sorting the sampling frame within the explicit stratum, according to administrative unit, and by using a PPS selection procedure.

The 2015-16 MDHS followed a stratified two-stage sample design and was intended to allow estimates of key indicators at the national level, in urban and rural areas, and for each of the seven States and eight Regions of Myanmar. The first stage involved selecting sample points (clusters) consisting of EAs or ward/village tracts. A total of 442 clusters (123 urban and 319 rural) were selected from the master sample.

At the second stage, a fixed number of 30 households was selected from each of the selected clusters (a total of 13,260 households), using equal probability systematic sampling. For the clusters, which were completely enumerated during the population census, the census household listings were taken as the base and updated in the field by the household listing teams. These updated lists were used for selecting the sample households. For the clusters that were not enumerated or partially enumerated during the census, an independent household listing operation was carried out. Because of the non-proportional sample allocation, the sample was not a self-weighting sample. Weighting factors had to be calculated, added to the data file, and applied so that results are representative at the national as well as regional level.

All women age 15-49 who were either permanent residents of the selected households or visitors who stayed in the households the night before the survey were eligible to be interviewed. In half of the selected households (every second household), all men age 15-49 who were either residents or visitors who stayed in the household the night before the survey were eligible to be interviewed.

During the course of the fieldwork, 4 clusters were identified as insecure and were replaced with other clusters in the vicinity. In addition, 1 urban cluster had to be dropped due to worsening security. Overall, the survey was successfully carried out in 441 clusters.

1.3   QUESTIONNAIRES

Three sets of questionnaires were used in the 2015-16 MDHS: a Household Questionnaire, a Woman's Questionnaire, and a Man's Questionnaire. These questionnaires, developed for the worldwide DHS program, were revised to accord with Myanmar culture as well as to reflect some country-specific health issues. A questionnaire design workshop was conducted with multiple stakeholders from MoHS and other related ministries, UN agencies, donor groups, and local and international nongovernmental organizations. The final draft was approved by the MDHS Technical Committee, translated into Myanmar, and back translated to English. The survey protocol was reviewed and approved by the Ethics Review Committee on Medical Research including Human Subjects in the Department of Medical Research, Ministry of Health and Sports. Similarly, the survey protocol was approved by the ICF Institutional Review Board.

The Household Questionnaire listed all usual household members and any visitors who stayed in the household the night before the survey, along with basic information on their age, sex, education, relationship to the head of the household, marital status, and, for children under age 18, survival status of the parents. Data on age and sex were used to identify women and men eligible for individual interviews. The Household Questionnaire also collected information on the household's dwelling characteristics, such as water source, toilet facilities, fuel use, and flooring materials, and on possessions, such as durable goods and mosquito nets. In addition, a small sample of salt was requested from each household and was tested for iodine content using a rapid test kit. Measurements of height, weight, and mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) were taken, and results of blood testing for anemia were entered.

The Woman's Questionnaire was used to collect information from all women age 15-49. These women were asked questions on the following topics:

- Background characteristics (including age, education, and media exposure)
- Complete birth history and child mortality
- Knowledge and use of family planning methods
- Fertility preferences
- Antenatal, delivery, and postnatal care
- Breastfeeding and infant feeding practices
- Vaccinations and childhood illnesses

- Women's work and husbands' background characteristics

- Knowledge, awareness, and behavior regarding HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs)

- Adult mortality, including maternal mortality

- Knowledge, attitudes, and behavior related to other health issues (e.g., tuberculosis)

- Domestic violence (questions asked of one woman per household in the subsample of households selected for the male survey)

The Man's Questionnaire was administered to all men age 15-49 in half of the selected households. The questionnaire was similar to the Woman's Questionnaire but shorter because it did not contain the complete birth history, sections on maternal and child health, or the section on domestic violence.

1.4   ANTHROPOMETRY, AND ANEMIA TESTING

The 2015-16 MDHS incorporated several "biomarkers": anthropometry, including mid-upper-arm circumference measurement, and anemia testing.

Anthropometry. Height and weight measurements were recorded for children age 0-59 months and women age 15-49. In addition, mid-upper-arm circumference (MUAC) was recorded for children age 0-59 months. Measurements were taken using measuring boards specially made by Shorr Productions for use in survey settings and lightweight SECA scales with digital screens.

Anemia testing. Blood specimens for anemia testing were collected from women age 15-49 who voluntarily consented to be tested and from all children age 6-59 months for whom consent was obtained from their parents or the adult responsible for the children. Blood samples were drawn from a drop of blood taken from a finger prick (or a heel prick in the case of children age 6-11 months) and collected in a microcuvette. Hemoglobin analysis was carried out on site using a battery-operated portable HemoCue analyzer. Results were provided verbally and in writing. Parents/guardians of children with a hemoglobin level under 7 g/dl were instructed to take the child to a health facility for follow-up care. Likewise, nonpregnant women and pregnant women were referred for follow-up care if their hemoglobin levels were below 7 g/dl and 9 g/dl, respectively. All households in which anthropometry and anemia testing were conducted were given a brochure explaining the causes and prevention of anemia.

1.5   TRAINING OF TRAINERS AND PRETEST

The training of trainers was conducted from October 18 to November 3, 2014, for nine master trainers from the Department of Public Health of MoHS. The purpose of the training was to familiarize the participants with some key components of the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), as it was the first such survey in the country. The DHS Program survey manager facilitated the sessions, highlighting the concept of adult learning principles and guidelines on conducting effective training of field staff.

The training focused on key components like probing for age, types of interview techniques, and procedures for completing the MDHS questionnaires; filling out a contraceptive calendar; completing the vaccination section; and standardization procedures for anthropometry. The participants worked in groups to develop teach-backs on these topics using various training techniques, for example, slide presentation, use of flip charts, interactive question-and-answer session, case study, and role play. They were encouraged to develop participatory methods for the training. These participants were trained to be involved during the pretest, lead the sessions during the main training, and also monitor the fieldwork of the survey.

Over a 3-week period in January 2015, 19 women and 3 men participated in a training to pretest the MDHS survey protocol. Most of the participants were staff of the various divisions of the Department of

Public Health such as Health Information, HIV, TB, and Maternal and Reproductive Health. One representative from the Central Statistical Organization also participated. Twelve days of classroom training were provided at the training hall of the MoHS. The training was led by The DHS Program staff, and supported by the in-country MDHS core team that had members who participated in the training of trainers. Further, resource persons from the Child Health Department, Expanded Immunization Program, and Maternal and Reproductive Health Department of MoHS attended the sessions to provide technical background on topics such as family planning, reproductive health, child health, and nutrition.

The fieldwork for the pretest was carried out in one urban and two rural locations of Mandalay, using the Myanmar language questionnaires. Following the field practice, a debriefing session was held with the pretest field staff, and modifications to the questionnaires were made based on lessons drawn from the exercise.

1.6   TRAINING OF FIELD STAFF

Fourteen trainers, who were previously taught during the training of trainers session in October/November 2014 and in the pretest training in January 2015, participated in a 5-day refresher training held from September 14-18, 2015, which was conducted in preparation for the main training. Because the main training was carried out 8 months after the pretest, a refresher course for the trainers was held so that they could facilitate the main training efficiently.

For the main fieldwork, the MoHS recruited 148 people, including 108 candidates from the government and 40 candidates from the nongovernment sector, which included the Central Statistical Organization, the Health Assistants Association, and various ethnic group associations from Kachin State, Kayin State, and Shan State (Pao and Danu). They served as supervisors, field editors, interviewers, and reserve interviewers. The field staff main training took place from September 28 to October 23, 2015, at the Shwe Pyi Taw Hotel in Nay Pyi Taw.

The main fieldwork training was led by the master trainers of the MoHS and by The DHS Program trainers. The training course consisted of instructions regarding interviewing techniques and field procedures, a detailed review of questionnaire content, and instruction on how to administer the paper questionnaires. Also taught were measuring height and weight, anemia testing of eligible women and children, and computer-assisted field editing (CAFE) procedures. The sessions included discussion of concepts, procedures, and methodology of conducting the survey. Participants were guided through the questionnaires. Further, resource persons from the MoHS and UNICEF attended the sessions to provide technical advice. The master trainers used various techniques they had learned to facilitate the training sessions. These included presentations, lectures, hands-on exercises, mock interviews, role plays, group work, and quizzes. In-class exercises included probing for age, checking age consistency, filling out vaccination dates, completing the reproductive calendar, and practicing interviews. The trainees were taken for field practice in nonsampled areas near the training site, where they had an opportunity to implement the survey in a real world situation. Additional practice for anemia testing among children was carried out in the Outpatient Department of the General Hospital run under the aegis of the MoHS.

Participants were evaluated through in-class exercises, quizzes, and observations made during field practice. Ultimately, 19 supervisors and 19 field editors were identified based on their performance. Similarly, 110 participants were selected to serve as interviewers; some were specially recruited to carry out fieldwork in sensitive areas in Shan and Rakhine. The supervisors received additional training in data quality control procedures, fieldwork coordination, and management, while the field editors received extra training on editing the questionnaires.

1.7   FIELDWORK

Although the training of the field staff was completed on October 23, 2015, there was no permission to carry out the field practice or launch the fieldwork because of the uncertain outcome of the upcoming

general election. The election was held peacefully on November 8, 2015. After approval for conducting the fieldwork was received, a refresher training was carried out on November 30 in three locations: Yangon, Mawlamyine, and Mandalay. A field practice was then held for 2 days with review sessions conducted in the end. The fieldwork was launched in these three locations under close supervision on December 7, 2015.

Data collection was carried out by 19 field teams, each consisting of one team supervisor, one field editor, three to four female interviewers, and one male interviewer. However, the team composition had to be adjusted during the different phases of the fieldwork operation. Data collection took place from December 7, 2015, through July 7, 2016, although most of the teams completed the fieldwork by April 2015. The extension of fieldwork in some states and regions reflected sensitivity toward ethnic groups and occurred in non-state-controlled areas where additional advocacy strategies had to be implemented. Karen Department Health and Welfare facilitated the data collection in some enumeration areas of Kayin State. The Wa Health Department and Health Poverty Action also supported data collection in two enumeration areas from Wa Special Region. Despite substantial challenges in the field, the MDHS field teams successfully completed the fieldwork.

Travel plans for data collection by the teams were shared with the central health office and state and regional offices, including local administrative offices. Each team had to inform the MDHS core team as well as the respective state and regional public health departments of their fieldwork's location and progress.

Field supervision was carried out by the state and regional public health directors and officers. A standard supervisory protocol was developed to monitor coverage, and an orientation was conducted by the MDHS team. Technical monitoring was carried out by the MDHS core team and the master trainers. In addition, field supervision visits were conducted by the Deputy Health Minister, two Deputy Survey Managers, the DHS resident advisor from ICF, and other members of the MDHS Technical Committee. The DHS Program survey manager from ICF conducted field monitoring at different stages of field data collection. Additionally, a mechanism was developed to generate weekly field check tables to monitor the data quality, and immediate feedback was provided to the field teams.

1.8 DATA PROCESSING

The 2015-16 MDHS used computer-assisted field editing (CAFE) procedures with tablet computers. Thus, data processing began simultaneously with the fieldwork. All completed questionnaires were entered into the tablets while in the field by the field editors after they edited them on paper. Entries were checked by the supervisors before the questionnaires were dispatched to the data processing center at the MoHS central office in Nay Pyi Taw. These completed questionnaires were reviewed and re-entered by 13 data processing personnel specially trained for this task. All data were thus entered twice (100 percent verification), once in the field by the field editors and then again in the data processing center in Nay Pyi Taw. Data were entered using the CSPro computer package. The operation included secondary editing, using CSPro software, to resolve computer-identified inconsistencies and to code open-ended questions. The concurrent processing of the data offered a distinct advantage, because it maximized the likelihood of the data being error-free and accurate. Moreover, the double entry of data enabled easy comparison and identification of errors and inconsistencies. Inconsistencies were resolved by tallying with the paper questionnaire entries.

The secondary editing was implemented by four editors and was completed in the second week of July 2016. The final cleaning of the data set was carried out by the DHS Program data processing specialist by the end of July 2016.

1.9   RESPONSE RATES

Table 1.1 shows the response rates for household and individual interviews. The total number of households selected was 13,238, of which 12,780 households were occupied. Of those occupied, 12,500 households were interviewed, yielding a 98% response rate.

In the interviewed households, 13,454 women were identified as eligible for the individual Woman's Questionnaire. Interviews were successfully completed with 12,885 women, yielding a 96% response rate. In the subsample of one-half of the households, 5,218 men were identified as eligible for individual interview. Interviews were completed for 4,737 men, with a 91% response rate.

The response rates are lower in the urban areas than in the rural areas. The difference is slightly more noticeable among men than women, probably reflecting the fact that men in urban areas are often away from their households for employment.

Table 1.1 Results of the household and individual interviews

Number of households, number of interviews, and response rates, according to residence (unweighted), Myanmar DHS 2015-16

	Residence		
Result	Urban	Rural	Total
Household interviews			
Households selected	3,672	9,566	13,238
Households occupied	3,524	9,256	12,780
Households interviewed	3,399	9,101	12,500
Household response rate[1]	96.5	98.3	97.8
Interviews with women age 15-49			
Number of eligible women	4,039	9,415	13,454
Number of eligible women interviewed	3,785	9,100	12,885
Eligible women response rate[2]	93.7	96.7	95.8
Interviews with men age 15-49			
Number of eligible men	1,512	3,706	5,218
Number of eligible men interviewed	1,321	3,416	4,737
Eligible men response rate[2]	87.4	92.2	90.8

[1] Households interviewed/households occupied
[2] Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS AND HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

2

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Key Findings

- **Drinking water:** Eighty percent of all households have access to an improved drinking water source, as do 89% of urban households and 77% of rural households.

- **Sanitation:** Almost half of all households have an improved sanitation facility; however, less than 1% have a flush toilet linked to a sewer system.

- **Household population and composition:** Twenty-nine percent of the Myanmar population is under age 15. The sex ratio in Myanmar is 85 men per 100 women.

- **Indoor smoke:** Seventy-seven percent of all households use solid fuel for cooking. Forty-five percent of households are exposed daily to secondhand smoke.

- **Birth registration:** Eighty-one percent of children under age 5 have had their births registered.

- **Orphans:** Seventy-five percent of children under age 18 live with both parents, 8% are orphans, and 9% do not live with either parent.

- **School attendance:** The net attendance rate decreases from 83% in primary school to 60% in secondary school. There is no difference by gender in school attendance in primary school, but more girls than boys attend secondary school.

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Information on the socioeconomic characteristics of the household population in the 2015-16 MDHS provides context to interpret demographic and health indicators and can furnish an approximate indication of the representativeness of the survey. In addition, this information sheds light on the living conditions of the population.

This chapter presents information on source of drinking water, sanitation, exposure to smoke inside the home, wealth, handwashing, household population composition, educational attainment, school attendance, birth registration, and family living arrangements.

2.1 DRINKING WATER SOURCES AND TREATMENT

Improved sources of drinking water

Include piped water, public taps, standpipes, tube wells, boreholes, protected dug wells and springs, rainwater, and bottled water

Sample: Households

Improved sources of water protect against outside contamination so that water is more likely to be safe to drink. In Myanmar, 80% of households have an improved source of drinking water, including 89% of households in urban areas and 77% in rural areas. One in five households has an unimproved source of drinking water **(Figure 2.1)**. The most common improved source of drinking water in urban areas is bottled water (48%), and in rural areas is a tubewell or borehole (33%) **(Table 2.1)**.

Thirty-seven percent of all households have drinking water on their premises, including 30% of urban households and 39% of rural households. Over half (56%) of households in Myanmar must get their water off their premises and spend less than 30 minutes round-trip. Only 6% of households spend 30 minutes or longer getting water.

Figure 2.1 Household drinking water by residence

Percent distribution of households by source of drinking water

One in four households does not treat water to make it drinkable. Urban households are less likely to treat their drinking water (45%) than rural households (19%). This is likely because almost half of urban households use bottled water for drinking.

Straining through a cloth is the most common water treatment method, used by 56% of all households, followed by boiling (25%). Overall 33% of households use an appropriate method to treat their drinking water.

2.2   SANITATION

> **Improved toilet facilities**
>
> Include any non-shared toilet of the following types: flush/pour flush toilets to piped sewer systems, septic tanks, and pit latrines; ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines; pit latrines with slabs; and composting toilets
>
> *Sample:* Households

Use of improved toilet facilities, defined as non-shared facilities that prevent people from coming into contact with human waste, helps reduce the transmission of communicable diseases such as cholera and typhoid. Nearly half of households in Myanmar (48%) have improved toilet facilities, including 65% in urban areas and 42% in rural areas **(Table 2.2)**.

Eleven percent of households have no toilet facility, and rural households are more likely to lack a toilet facility than urban households (14% versus 1%) **(Figure 2.2)**. The most common type of toilet facility in rural areas is an open pit or a pit latrine without a slab (31%). By contrast, a toilet that flushes to a pit latrine is the most common type of toilet in urban areas (37%).

Figure 2.2 Household toilet facilities by residence

Percent distribution of households by type of toilet facilities
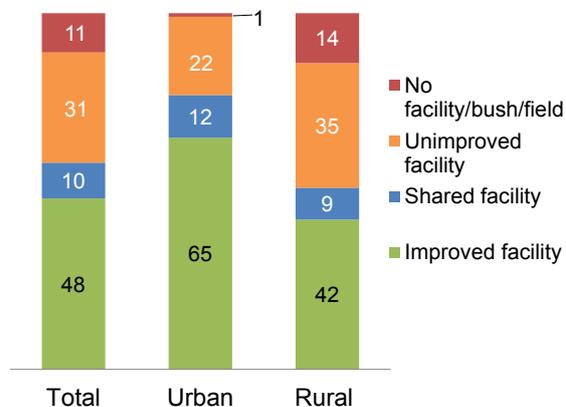
2.3   EXPOSURE TO SMOKE INSIDE THE HOME

Cooking with solid fuel and smoking of tobacco are the main sources of smoke inside the home. Exposure to smoke has potentially harmful health effects, particularly for young children, mothers, and the elderly who spend most of their time indoors.

In Myanmar, 62% of households cook inside their home, including 73% in urban areas and 57% in rural areas. Most households (77%) use solid fuels for cooking, which can be harmful to health. Use of solid fuels is more common in rural households (90%) than in urban households (39%).

Wood is the most common type of fuel used in rural areas (77%), while electricity (58%) is the most common type of fuel in urban areas. Charcoal is also often used in urban households (23%) **(Table 2.3)**.

Exposure to smoke from persons smoking tobacco inside the home is also high in Myanmar. In nearly half of the households (45%), someone smokes daily inside the home, and in 6% of households someone smokes at least weekly inside the home. Persons living in rural households (48%) are more likely to be exposed to secondhand smoke than persons living in urban households (36%).

Other Housing Characteristics

The survey also collected data on access to electricity, flooring materials, and the number of rooms used for sleeping.

Electrification in Myanmar is far from complete. Only 56% of households have electricity. Urban households are more likely to have access to electricity than rural households (92% versus 42%).

Wood planks are the most common flooring material used in the country (39%), and this material is more widely used in rural areas (41%) than urban areas (35%). Palm and bamboo is the second most common flooring material used in Myanmar.

Table 2.3 provides complete information about housing characteristics.

2.4   HOUSEHOLD WEALTH

Wealth index

Households are given scores based on the number and kinds of consumer goods they own, ranging from a television to a bicycle or car, plus housing characteristics such as source of drinking water, toilet facilities, and flooring materials. These scores are derived using principal component analysis. National wealth quintiles are compiled by assigning the household score to each usual (de jure) household member, ranking each person in the household population by their score, and then dividing the distribution into five equal categories, each with 20% of the population.

Sample: Households

More than half of the urban de jure population (56%) belong to the wealthiest quintile, compared with only 7% of the rural population **(Figure 2.3)**. Twenty-six percent of the rural population is in the lowest quintile, compared with only 4% of the urban population.

Among states and regions, Yangon Region has the highest share of population in the wealthiest quintile (47%) and the lowest in the lowest quintile (6%), whereas, Rakhine State has the highest share of population in the lowest quintile (53%) and the lowest in the highest quintile (4%) **(Table 2.5)**.

Table 2.5 also includes the Gini coefficient, a measure of the level of concentration of wealth, with 0 being an equal wealth distribution and 1 a totally unequal wealth distribution. The Gini coefficient of Myanmar is 0.27, which suggests that wealth is fairly evenly distributed across the population.

Figure 2.3 **Household wealth by residence**

Percent distribution of de jure population by wealth quintiles
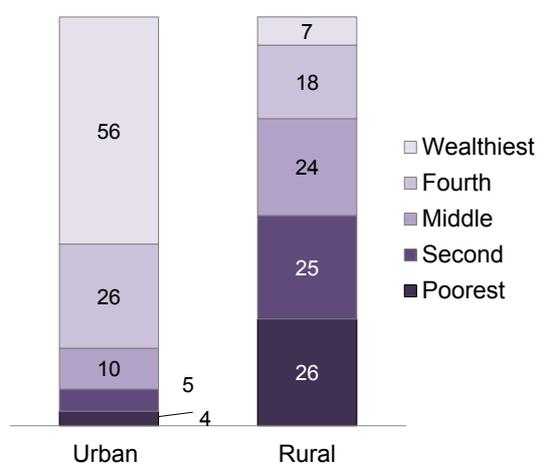
Household Durable Goods

Information about household effects, means of transportation, agricultural land, and farm animals is shown in **Table 2.4**. Seventy-three percent of households have mobile telephones. While almost all households in urban areas (93%) have a mobile phone, only two-thirds of households in rural areas have one. Only 4% of households own a computer, 14% of urban households and 1% of rural households.

Half of households own a motorcycle or scooter for transportation, including 53% in urban areas and 49% in rural areas. Only 5% of households own a car or truck. Urban households are more likely than rural households to own a car or truck (12% versus 3%).

Rural households are more likely to own agricultural land (51%) than urban households (9%).

2.5   HAND WASHING

Handwashing is one of the most effective ways to prevent germs from spreading. In Myanmar, 84% of households have soap and water for washing hands, while 3% of households have no water, soap, or other cleansing agent on the premises **(Table 2.6)**. This information is based on 94% of the households in which the place for handwashing was observed, making the data fairly representative.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Ninety-five percent of urban households have soap and water available for washing hands, compared with 80% of rural households.

- Twelve percent of households in Kayin State have no water, soap, or other cleansing agent, followed by 10% of households in Kayah State.

- The availability of soap and water on the premises increases with wealth. Almost all the households in the wealthiest quintile have soap and water for handwashing on the premises, whereas in the lowest quintile only 67% of households do.

2.6   HOUSEHOLD POPULATION AND COMPOSITION

Household

A person or group of related or unrelated persons who live together in the same dwelling unit(s), who acknowledge one adult male or female as the head of the household, who share the same housekeeping arrangements, and who are considered a single unit.

De facto population

All persons who stayed in the selected households the night before the interview (whether usual residents or visitors)

De jure population

All persons who are usual residents of the selected households, whether or not they stayed in the household the night before the interview

The 2015-16 MDHS found a de-facto population of 51,130 people in the 12,500 interviewed households. Forty-six percent of the total population is male and 54% is female, yielding a sex ratio of 85 males per 100 females. Twenty-nine percent of the population is under age 15 (**Table 2.7** and **Figure 2.4**).

Women head 23% of households. Households headed by a woman are slightly more common in urban areas (27%) than in rural areas (21%). On average, households in Myanmar have 4.2 members. There is little difference in household size by urban-rural residence. Thirteen percent of households have one or more foster or orphan children under age 18 (**Table 2.8**).

Figure 2.4 **Population Pyramid**

Percent distribution of the household population
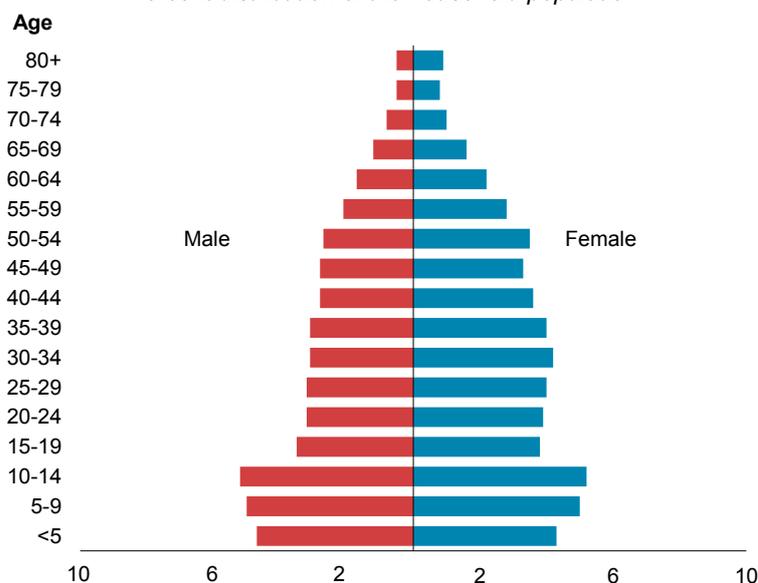
2.7   BIRTH REGISTRATION

Registered birth

Child has a birth certificate or the birth is registered with the civil authority
Sample: De jure children under age 5

Birth registration helps ensure access to basic services, including immunizations, health care, and school enrollment at the appropriate age (UNICEF 2006). Eighty-one percent of children under age 5 have had their births registered; 74% also have a birth certificate **(Table 2.9)**.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Urban children are more likely to have their births registered than rural children (94% versus 78%).

- Ninety-seven percent of children in the wealthiest quintile, but only 69% of children in the poorest quintile, have had their birth registered **(Figure 2.5)**.

- Birth registration varies by states and regions. Children are most likely to have their births registered in Kayah State (96%) and least likely in Rakhine State (45%) **(Figure 2.6)**.

-

Figure 2.5 **Birth registration by household wealth**

Percentage of de jure children under age 5 whose births are registered with the civil authorities
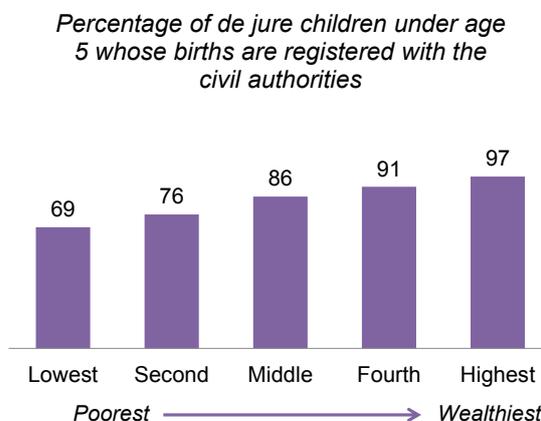
Figure 2.6 **Birth registration by states and regions**

Percentage of de jure children under age 5 whose births are registered with the civil authorities

45% - 75%
76% - 85%
86% - 90%
91% - 93%
94% - 96%
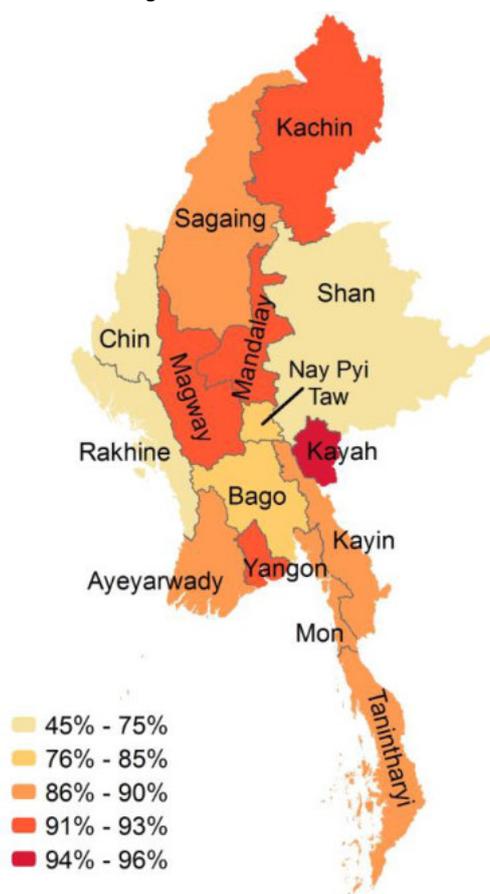
2.8   CHILDREN'S LIVING ARRANGEMENTS AND PARENTAL SURVIVAL

> **Orphan**
> A child with one or both parents dead
> *Sample:* Children under age 18

Seventy-five percent of children under age 18 live with both of their parents. Eight percent of children under age 18 in Myanmar are orphans, and 9% of children under age 18 do not live with either biological parent **(Table 2.10)**.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Orphanhood is more prevalent among children age 15-17 (14%) than among children under age 2 (1%).

- Rural children are more likely to live with both parents than urban children (77% versus 70%).

- The highest proportion of orphaned children is in Kachin State (10%), and the lowest proportion is in Chin State (5%).

2.9   EDUCATION

2.9.1 Educational Attainment

> **Median educational attainment**
> Number of years of schooling completed by half of the population
> *Sample:* De facto household population age 6 and older

In Myanmar, about one in five women and men age 6 and older have no education. A relatively high proportion of women and men have some secondary education or more: 36% of women and 41% of men. There is little difference by sex in the median years of education completed (4.2 versus 4.5) **(Tables 2.11.1 and 2.11.2)**.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Urban residents are much more likely to have completed secondary school than rural residents: among women in urban households, 22% have completed secondary school or have higher education compared with 4% of women in rural households. Men in urban areas are also more likely than men in rural areas (19% versus 4%) to have completed secondary school.

- Educational attainment varies by states and regions. Forty-three percent of women and 40% of men in Shan State have no education; by contrast, only 10% of women and 8% of men in Yangon Region have no education.

- Educational attainment is associated with wealth. Thirty-four percent of women and 29% of men from the poorest households have never been to school, compared with only 10% of women and 9% of men from the wealthiest households.

2.9.2   School Attendance

> **Net attendance ratio (NAR)**
>
> Percentage of the school-age population that attends primary or secondary school
>
> *Sample:* Children age 5-9 for primary school NAR and children age 10-15 for secondary school NAR

> **Gross attendance ratio (GAR)**
>
> The total number of primary and secondary school students expressed as a percentage of the official primary and secondary school-age population
>
> *Sample:* Children age 5-9 for primary school GAR and children age 10-15 for secondary school GAR

The net attendance ratio for primary school is 83%, and there is little difference by sex of child. The NAR is much lower for secondary school. Only 60% of children age 10-15 attend secondary school. The NAR for secondary school is slightly higher for girls (62%) than for boys (58%) **(Table 2.12)**.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Seventy-five percent of urban children age 10-15 attend secondary school compared with 56% of rural children. The primary school NAR does not differ much by urban-rural residence.

- Shan has the lowest NAR for both primary (72%) and secondary (36%) school. Mon has the highest NAR for primary school (89%) and Yangon has the highest for secondary school (72%).

- Children in the wealthiest quintile are more likely to attend school at appropriate ages than children in the poorest quintile. The primary school NAR varies from 89% in the highest quintile to 75% in the poorest quintile, and the secondary school NAR varies from 81% in the highest quintile to 37% in the lowest quintile **(Table 2.12)**. The pattern is similar for girls and boys **(Figure 2.7)**.

Figure 2.7 **Secondary school net attendance ratio by household wealth**

Net attendance ratio for secondary school among children age 10-15
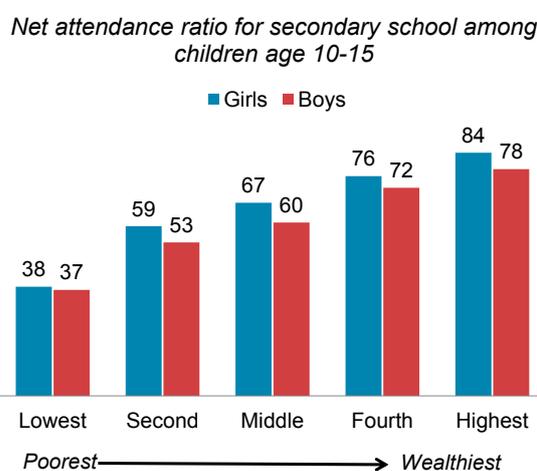
Other Measures of School Attendance

The gross attendance ratio (GAR) and Gender Parity Index (GPI) are also shown in **Table 2.12**. A value of more than 100 percent for the GAR for primary school means that a significant number of primary school students are not of the official primary-school-age. In Myanmar, the primary school GAR is 109%, and the secondary school GAR is 70%.

A GPI of more than 1 means that more girls are attending school than boys. In Myanmar, the GPI is 0.99 in primary school, suggesting that boys and girls are equally likely to attend primary school; however, the GPI for secondary school is 1.07, indicating that more girls than boys attend secondary school.

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on household population and housing characteristics, see the following tables:

Table 2.1 Household drinking water

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by source of drinking water, time to obtain drinking water, and treatment of drinking water, according to residence, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Characteristic	Households			Population		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Source of drinking water						
Improved source	89.2	76.9	80.2	89.5	77.0	80.4
Piped into dwelling/yard plot	8.1	5.7	6.3	8.4	6.1	6.7
Public tap/standpipe	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.0
Tubewell/borehole	15.7	32.7	28.1	16.1	32.5	28.1
Protected dug well	12.7	25.8	22.3	13.1	25.7	22.3
Protected spring	0.7	3.5	2.7	0.7	3.5	2.8
Rain water	0.7	2.4	2.0	0.5	2.5	1.9
Bottled water	48.1	3.8	15.5	47.7	3.6	15.5
Non-improved source	10.7	22.9	19.6	10.4	22.8	19.5
Unprotected dug well	4.0	10.2	8.5	3.9	10.5	8.8
Unprotected spring	0.5	2.5	1.9	0.5	2.6	2.0
Tanker truck/cart with drum	4.0	1.6	2.3	3.8	1.7	2.2
Surface water	2.2	8.6	6.9	2.2	8.0	6.4
Other source	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)						
Water on premises	30.0	39.2	36.8	30.0	40.4	37.6
Less than 30 minutes	66.0	52.5	56.1	65.9	51.1	55.1
30 minutes or longer	2.4	7.6	6.2	2.5	7.8	6.3
Don't know/missing	1.6	0.7	1.0	1.7	0.7	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Water treatment prior to drinking[1]						
Boiled	23.8	25.6	25.1	22.6	25.1	24.4
Bleach/chlorine added	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.6
Strained through cloth	39.0	61.5	55.5	39.3	61.3	55.4
Ceramic, sand or other filter	6.6	9.5	8.7	7.3	9.0	8.6
Let it stand and settle	4.8	8.4	7.4	4.3	8.3	7.2
Other	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.3
No treatment	44.8	18.6	25.6	44.5	19.3	26.1
Percentage using an appropriate treatment method[2]	29.0	34.1	32.7	28.2	33.3	31.9
Number	3,315	9,185	12,500	14,216	38,581	52,797

[1] Respondents may report multiple treatment methods, so the sum of treatment may exceed 100 percent.
[2] Appropriate water treatment methods include boiling, bleaching, filtering, and solar disinfecting. As only four households used solar disinfection, the category not shown separately.

Table 2.2 Household sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by type and location of toilet/latrine facilities, according to residence, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Type and location of toilet/latrine facility	Households			Population		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Improved, not shared facility						
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.3
Flush/pour flush to septic tank	15.7	2.3	5.9	15.7	2.3	6.0
Flush/pour flush to pit latrine	36.5	24.6	27.7	37.5	25.2	28.5
Ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine	2.9	2.3	2.5	2.9	2.4	2.6
Pit latrine with slab	8.6	11.3	10.6	8.9	11.1	10.5
Composting toilet	0.1	1.6	1.2	0.1	1.7	1.2
Total	64.5	42.2	48.1	65.9	42.9	49.1
Shared facility[1]						
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Flush/pour flush to septic tank	2.3	0.2	0.8	2.2	0.2	0.7
Flush/pour flush to pit latrine	7.1	5.1	5.6	6.4	4.7	5.1
Ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.6
Pit latrine with slab	2.0	2.8	2.6	1.9	2.3	2.2
Composting toilet	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.3
Total	12.2	9.2	10.0	11.0	8.2	9.0
Unimproved facility						
Flush/pour flush not to sewer/septic tank/pit latrine	2.1	1.3	1.5	2.1	1.3	1.5
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	19.4	31.4	28.2	19.1	31.3	28.0
Bucket	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Hanging toilet/hanging latrine	0.4	1.5	1.2	0.5	1.7	1.3
No facility/bush/field	1.2	13.9	10.5	1.1	14.2	10.7
Other	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total	23.4	48.6	41.9	23.1	48.9	41.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	3,315	9,185	12,500	14,216	38,581	52,797

[1] Facilities that would be considered improved if they were not shared by two or more households

Table 2.3 Household characteristics

Percent distribution of households by housing characteristics, percentage using solid fuel for cooking, and percent distribution by frequency of smoking in the home, according to residence, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Housing characteristic	Residence		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Electricity			
Yes	92.3	42.3	55.6
No	7.7	57.7	44.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Flooring material			
Earth/sand	5.6	12.3	10.6
Dung	0.1	0.2	0.2
Wood planks	34.9	40.8	39.2
Palm/bamboo	5.4	22.0	17.6
Parquet or polished wood	19.3	13.8	15.3
Vinyl or asphalt strips	0.1	0.0	0.1
Ceramic tiles	3.1	0.4	1.1
Cement	30.6	10.2	15.6
Carpet	0.5	0.0	0.2
Other	0.3	0.1	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rooms used for sleeping			
One	41.8	52.3	49.5
Two	36.0	34.2	34.7
Three or more	20.5	11.6	14.0
Missing	1.8	1.8	1.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Place for cooking[1]			
In the house	73.0	57.4	61.5
In a separate building	15.6	28.9	25.4
Outdoors	10.4	13.2	12.5
No food cooked in household	0.9	0.5	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cooking fuel[2]			
Electricity	57.7	9.5	22.3
LPG/natural gas/biogas	1.9	0.1	0.6
Coal/lignite	0.2	0.1	0.1
Charcoal	22.6	10.2	13.5
Wood	16.5	77.4	61.2
Straw/shrubs/grass	0.0	0.2	0.2
Agricultural crop	0.1	1.9	1.4
Animal dung	0.0	0.2	0.1
No food cooked in household	0.9	0.5	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage using solid fuel for cooking[3]	39.4	89.9	76.5
Frequency of smoking in the home			
Daily	36.0	48.4	45.1
Weekly	6.3	5.3	5.5
Monthly	1.1	1.4	1.3
Less than monthly	3.6	3.3	3.4
Never	53.0	41.7	44.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	3,315	9,185	12,500

LPG = Liquefied petroleum gas
[1] As only one household used other place for cooking, it is not shown separately.
[2] As only four households used other type of cooking fuel, it is not shown separately.
[3] Includes coal/lignite, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crops, and animal dung

Table 2.4 Household possessions

Percentage of households possessing various household effects, means of transportation, and ownership of agricultural land and livestock/farm animals by residence, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Possession	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Household effects			
Radio	30.6	35.1	33.9
Television	85.3	46.9	57.1
Mobile telephone	92.7	65.9	73.0
Non-mobile telephone	12.0	5.1	6.9
Refrigerator	44.8	5.5	16.0
Table	79.7	66.5	70.0
Chair	80.2	54.2	61.1
Sofa	8.5	1.4	3.3
Bed	59.7	35.2	41.7
Cupboard	81.6	58.1	64.3
Electric fan	67.0	12.5	27.0
Air conditioner	12.4	0.5	3.7
Sewing machine	23.2	12.0	15.0
Computer	13.7	0.8	4.2
Means of transport			
Bicycle	54.9	37.7	42.2
Animal drawn cart	1.0	21.4	16.0
Motorcycle/scooter	52.9	49.2	50.2
Tuk Tuk/htawlargyi (trailer)	2.0	5.1	4.3
Car/truck	12.2	2.6	5.1
Boat with a motor	0.2	1.1	0.9
Boat without a motor	1.0	7.5	5.8
Ownership of agricultural land	9.2	50.6	39.6
Ownership of farm animals[1]	13.4	64.4	50.9
Number	3,315	9,185	12,500

[1] Cattle, cows, bulls, horses, donkeys/mules, goats, sheep, pigs, chickens, or ducks

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Table 2.5 Wealth quintiles

Percent distribution of the de jure population by wealth quintiles, and the Gini Coefficient, according to residence and region, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Residence/States or Regions	Wealth quintile					Total	Number of persons	Gini coefficient
	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest			
Residence								
Urban	3.6	5.4	10.0	25.5	55.6	100.0	14,216	0.17
Rural	26.1	25.4	23.7	18.0	6.9	100.0	38,581	0.26
States/Regions								
Kachin	13.2	23.0	22.0	25.1	16.7	100.0	1,619	0.29
Kayah	11.3	21.3	25.2	26.5	15.7	100.0	285	0.26
Kayin	24.3	18.5	17.1	21.5	18.5	100.0	1,510	0.31
Chin	21.3	29.4	27.6	13.7	8.0	100.0	506	0.29
Sagaing	8.0	22.4	28.0	27.9	13.7	100.0	5,856	0.20
Tanintharyi	24.9	22.3	17.8	20.6	14.4	100.0	1,349	0.32
Bago	18.9	23.6	23.4	20.1	14.0	100.0	4,929	0.30
Magway	18.5	23.4	27.4	18.4	12.3	100.0	4,179	0.24
Mandalay	6.9	17.8	23.3	24.3	27.7	100.0	5,986	0.23
Mon	20.2	15.7	21.0	21.2	21.9	100.0	2,004	0.30
Rakhine	52.8	21.8	12.9	8.2	4.2	100.0	3,377	0.35
Yangon	6.0	9.1	14.9	23.1	46.9	100.0	7,066	0.22
Shan	18.5	20.4	15.2	20.8	25.0	100.0	5,924	0.28
Ayeyarwady	41.8	24.6	15.8	11.4	6.4	100.0	7,005	0.32
Nay Pyi Taw	22.8	20.7	19.4	16.3	20.7	100.0	1,202	0.38
Total	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	100.0	52,797	0.27

Table 2.6 Handwashing

Percentage of households in which the place most often used for washing hands was observed, and among households in which the place for handwashing was observed, percent distribution by availability of water, soap, and other cleansing agents, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of households in which place for washing hands was observed	Number of households	Soap and water[1]	Water and cleansing agent[2] other than soap only	Water only	Soap but no water[3]	Cleansing agent other than soap only[2]	No water, no soap, no other cleansing agent	Total	Number of households with place for hand-washing observed
				Among households where place for handwashing was observed, percentage with:						
Residence										
Urban	97.2	3,315	94.6	0.3	2.4	1.5	0.1	1.1	100.0	3,221
Rural	92.8	9,185	79.5	0.6	12.1	3.6	0.1	4.1	100.0	8,520
States/Regions										
Kachin	91.0	365	85.6	1.4	4.1	5.0	0.6	3.3	100.0	332
Kayah	88.0	65	63.2	0.1	23.3	3.5	0.0	9.8	100.0	57
Kayin	94.6	335	74.3	1.6	6.6	5.8	0.1	11.6	100.0	317
Chin	98.6	105	73.1	2.9	21.1	1.5	0.1	1.2	100.0	104
Sagaing	99.6	1,295	82.0	0.9	13.3	2.4	0.0	1.4	100.0	1,289
Tanintharyi	92.0	306	91.0	0.6	5.2	2.0	0.0	1.2	100.0	281
Bago	89.5	1,269	73.8	0.7	11.1	8.7	0.4	5.3	100.0	1,135
Magway	99.3	1,062	82.9	0.2	13.8	0.6	0.0	2.6	100.0	1,054
Mandalay	95.2	1,461	84.8	0.4	7.1	3.4	0.2	4.0	100.0	1,390
Mon	97.7	466	89.7	1.3	7.7	0.7	0.0	0.7	100.0	456
Rakhine	77.7	695	77.1	0.6	18.9	1.3	0.0	2.1	100.0	540
Yangon	99.3	1,730	98.3	0.1	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	100.0	1,718
Shan	87.1	1,339	77.8	0.0	10.8	4.9	0.1	6.3	100.0	1,167
Ayeyarwady	94.4	1,705	82.3	0.2	11.0	2.6	0.0	3.9	100.0	1,610
Nay Pyi Taw	95.6	303	81.7	1.0	7.4	4.8	0.7	4.6	100.0	290
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	85.2	2,583	66.7	0.8	17.8	5.5	0.2	9.0	100.0	2,202
Second	92.3	2,593	76.3	0.8	13.8	4.2	0.1	4.6	100.0	2,394
Middle	96.7	2,503	85.4	0.4	8.7	3.0	0.2	2.4	100.0	2,420
Fourth	97.6	2,424	90.9	0.3	6.1	1.9	0.1	0.7	100.0	2,365
Highest	98.4	2,397	97.7	0.2	1.3	0.6	0.0	0.2	100.0	2,360
Total	93.9	12,500	83.6	0.5	9.4	3.0	0.1	3.3	100.0	11,740

[1] Soap includes soap or detergent in bar, liquid, powder, or paste form. This column includes households with soap and water only as well as those that had soap and water and another cleansing agent.
[2] Cleansing agents other than soap include locally available materials such as ash, mud, or sand.
[3] Includes households with soap only as well as those with soap and another cleansing agent

Table 2.7 Household population by age, sex, and residence

Percent distribution of the de facto household population by 5-year age groups, according to sex and residence, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Age[1]	Urban			Rural					
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<5	8.5	6.5	7.4	10.9	8.6	9.7	10.3	8.0	9.0
5-9	9.1	7.1	8.0	11.3	10.1	10.7	10.8	9.2	9.9
10-14	10.2	7.9	8.9	11.7	10.4	11.0	11.3	9.7	10.4
15-19	8.3	8.0	8.1	7.3	6.6	6.9	7.6	7.0	7.2
20-24	8.1	7.9	7.9	6.4	7.0	6.7	6.9	7.2	7.1
25-29	7.6	7.6	7.6	6.8	7.3	7.1	7.0	7.4	7.2
30-34	7.3	7.3	7.3	6.6	7.9	7.3	6.8	7.7	7.3
35-39	6.5	7.7	7.2	6.9	7.2	7.1	6.8	7.4	7.1
40-44	6.6	6.7	6.7	5.8	6.5	6.2	6.0	6.6	6.3
45-49	6.5	6.9	6.7	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.1
50-54	6.1	7.3	6.8	5.7	6.3	6.0	5.8	6.5	6.2
55-59	4.8	6.2	5.6	4.5	4.9	4.7	4.6	5.2	4.9
60-64	3.8	4.7	4.3	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.6	4.0	3.8
65-69	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.9	2.8
70-74	1.8	2.1	2.0	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.8
75-79	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.3
80 +	1.0	1.9	1.5	1.2	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.7	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	6,300	7,662	13,962	17,247	19,921	37,168	23,547	27,583	51,130

[1] Total includes six cases with missing information on age, not shown separately.

Table 2.8 Household composition

Percent distribution of households by sex of head of household and by household size; mean size of household, and percentage of households with orphans and foster children under age 18, according to residence, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Characteristic	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Household headship			
Male	72.6	79.3	77.5
Female	27.4	20.7	22.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of usual members			
1	6.3	5.0	5.4
2	14.6	13.0	13.4
3	19.0	20.5	20.1
4	21.4	23.0	22.6
5	15.0	17.1	16.6
6	9.9	10.4	10.3
7	5.9	5.4	5.5
8	3.0	3.0	3.0
9+	4.9	2.7	3.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean size of households	4.3	4.2	4.2
Percentage of households with orphans and foster children under age 18			
Foster children[1]	9.8	8.9	9.2
Double orphans	0.5	0.6	0.5
Single orphans[2]	7.1	5.8	6.2
Foster and/or orphan children	14.5	12.8	13.2
Number of households	3,315	9,185	12,500

Note: Table is based on de jure household members, that is, usual residents.
[1] Foster children are those under age 18 living in households with neither their mother nor their father present.
[2] Single orphans are children with one dead parent and an unknown survival status of the other parent.

Table 2.9 Birth registration of children under age 5

Percentage of de jure children under age 5 whose births are registered with the civil authorities, according to background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Children whose births are registered			Number of children
	Percentage who had a birth certificate	Percentage who did not have birth certificate	Percentage registered	
Age				
<2	71.8	9.5	81.3	1,810
2-4	75.6	5.7	81.3	2,823
Sex				
Male	75.5	6.4	81.9	2,420
Female	72.6	7.9	80.6	2,213
Residence				
Urban	89.6	4.3	93.9	1,029
Rural	69.7	8.0	77.7	3,604
States/Regions				
Kachin	77.9	14.2	92.1	165
Kayah	92.6	3.8	96.4	33
Kayin	77.7	9.0	86.8	192
Chin	62.3	9.5	71.7	64
Sagaing	84.2	2.0	86.3	506
Tanintharyi	76.8	11.7	88.5	149
Bago	72.4	6.3	78.7	409
Magway	86.9	5.7	92.6	335
Mandalay	85.2	7.8	92.9	444
Mon	78.1	9.2	87.3	194
Rakhine	33.0	12.1	45.0	323
Yangon	85.1	6.5	91.6	485
Shan	59.5	4.8	64.2	651
Ayeyarwady	78.6	7.3	85.9	584
Nay Pyi Taw	64.3	14.1	78.5	97
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	59.0	9.6	68.5	1,344
Second	68.5	7.4	75.8	1,005
Middle	79.6	6.3	85.9	807
Fourth	85.6	5.7	91.4	796
Highest	92.5	4.6	97.2	681
Total	74.1	7.1	81.3	4,633

Table 2.10 Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Percent distribution of de jure children under age 18 by living arrangements and survival status of parents, the percentage of children not living with a biological parent, and the percentage of children with one or both parents dead, according to background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Living with both parents	Living with mother but not with father		Living with father but not with mother		Not living with either parent				Missing information on father/ mother	Total	Percentage not living with a biological parent	Percentage with one or both parents dead[1]	Number of children
		Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead	Both alive	Only father alive	Only mother alive	Both dead					
Age														
0-4	81.3	10.7	1.7	0.6	0.3	4.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	5.3	2.6	4,633
<2	84.3	11.9	0.7	0.1	0.2	2.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	2.7	1.3	1,810
2-4	79.4	9.9	2.3	0.9	0.3	6.0	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	100.0	6.9	3.5	2,823
5-9	75.4	9.0	3.4	1.5	0.5	8.1	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.3	100.0	9.8	5.8	5,126
10-14	72.1	6.9	6.5	1.5	1.3	8.1	0.7	1.5	0.9	0.3	100.0	11.3	11.0	5,444
15-17	70.2	6.2	9.0	1.4	1.8	7.9	0.6	1.5	1.0	0.4	100.0	11.0	14.0	2,433
Sex														
Male	75.8	8.3	4.7	1.4	0.9	6.9	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.2	100.0	8.7	7.4	8,972
Female	74.6	8.6	4.7	1.1	0.8	7.4	0.7	1.2	0.5	0.3	100.0	9.7	7.9	8,664
Residence														
Urban	70.3	8.9	6.3	1.7	0.9	9.3	0.7	1.1	0.5	0.4	100.0	11.6	9.5	4,105
Rural	76.7	8.3	4.2	1.1	0.9	6.5	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.3	100.0	8.5	7.1	13,532
States/Regions														
Kachin	75.7	6.4	7.4	1.4	0.4	6.1	0.3	1.1	1.0	0.2	100.0	8.5	10.2	586
Kayah	75.9	10.8	4.7	1.3	0.5	5.2	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.0	100.0	6.8	6.8	115
Kayin	58.2	11.7	4.1	2.1	1.1	20.1	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.5	100.0	22.3	7.5	644
Chin	83.5	6.7	3.2	0.9	0.6	4.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	100.0	5.0	4.8	222
Sagaing	75.0	10.4	4.1	1.6	1.5	4.9	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.1	100.0	7.3	7.9	1,999
Taninthayi	63.4	10.0	4.1	1.5	0.4	18.2	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.1	100.0	20.4	6.8	566
Bago	77.2	6.5	3.2	0.8	1.0	7.6	1.2	1.7	0.3	0.5	100.0	10.8	7.4	1,568
Magway	79.6	9.6	3.4	0.4	0.9	4.5	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.0	100.0	6.1	5.9	1,308
Mandalay	76.7	6.9	5.3	1.2	1.5	6.3	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.4	100.0	7.9	8.6	1,709
Mon	59.2	13.3	3.4	1.2	1.0	19.8	0.2	0.8	0.7	0.6	100.0	21.4	6.1	752
Rakhine	74.0	12.4	4.6	0.8	0.9	4.9	0.3	1.0	1.0	0.1	100.0	7.2	7.8	1,288
Yangon	78.1	6.7	4.7	1.5	0.2	5.6	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.7	100.0	6.8	7.6	1,953
Shan	74.9	8.4	4.7	1.9	0.6	6.9	0.5	1.2	0.7	0.2	100.0	9.3	7.7	2,174
Ayeyarwady	80.2	5.8	5.7	1.1	0.8	4.4	0.5	1.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	6.3	8.4	2,356
Nay Pyi Taw	79.6	6.4	3.4	1.0	1.1	5.1	0.6	1.4	0.9	0.4	100.0	8.0	7.4	397
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	78.8	7.5	5.8	0.6	0.9	4.2	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.3	100.0	6.0	8.6	4,559
Second	77.9	8.0	3.8	1.1	1.3	6.0	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.1	100.0	7.9	6.9	3,952
Middle	73.5	8.1	4.6	1.7	0.8	8.7	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.2	100.0	11.2	7.9	3,354
Fourth	72.1	9.3	4.6	1.5	0.9	9.0	0.5	1.2	0.5	0.3	100.0	11.3	7.8	3,051
Highest	71.1	10.0	4.3	1.8	0.4	9.8	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.5	100.0	11.9	6.8	2,720
Total <15	76.0	8.8	4.0	1.2	0.7	7.0	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.3	100.0	8.9	6.7	15,203
Total <18	75.2	8.4	4.7	1.3	0.9	7.2	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.3	100.0	9.2	7.7	17,636

Note: Table is based on de jure members, that is, usual residents.
[1] Includes children with father dead, mother dead, both dead, and one parent dead but missing information on survival status of the other parent

<u>**Table 2.11.1 Educational attainment of the female household population**</u>

Percent distribution of the de facto female household population age 6 and over by highest level of schooling attended or completed and median years completed, according to background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	No education	Some primary	Completed primary[1]	Some secondary	Completed secondary[2]	More than secondary	Total	Number	Median years completed
Age[3]									
6-9	24.2	74.7	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,074	1.1
10-14	4.2	25.4	19.2	51.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,670	5.1
15-19	7.1	12.3	12.3	53.8	13.1	1.5	100.0	1,928	7.6
20-24	7.7	14.8	16.8	40.6	8.0	12.2	100.0	1,994	6.9
25-29	12.1	16.1	20.5	33.6	3.4	14.3	100.0	2,031	5.2
30-34	12.0	23.5	23.1	25.8	3.3	12.4	100.0	2,127	4.6
35-39	14.1	28.7	20.4	22.2	2.3	12.3	100.0	2,031	4.4
40-44	16.5	29.8	21.4	23.2	1.6	7.6	100.0	1,820	4.2
45-49	21.2	26.5	22.1	21.5	1.0	7.7	100.0	1,698	4.1
50-54	29.2	27.8	20.4	16.6	0.9	5.1	100.0	1,806	3.5
55-59	32.3	23.7	19.2	17.7	1.7	5.5	100.0	1,445	3.5
60-64	39.8	22.5	18.8	14.6	1.4	2.8	100.0	1,114	2.9
65+	57.5	19.4	12.4	7.5	1.5	1.7	100.0	2,159	0.0
Residence									
Urban	10.5	19.9	11.6	36.0	6.0	16.0	100.0	7,079	6.5
Rural	24.0	29.5	19.6	22.5	1.7	2.6	100.0	17,822	3.7
States/Regions									
Kachin	10.5	34.2	10.9	34.8	3.9	5.7	100.0	721	4.5
Kayah	22.1	25.1	10.2	32.8	3.7	6.1	100.0	128	4.2
Kayin	25.5	32.0	12.2	22.6	2.8	4.9	100.0	685	3.2
Chin	21.9	25.9	14.0	30.9	3.5	3.8	100.0	215	4.2
Sagaing	19.2	23.3	24.7	27.4	1.7	3.7	100.0	2,689	4.3
Tanintharyi	10.6	36.1	18.3	28.5	0.7	5.7	100.0	601	4.2
Bago	14.4	26.7	20.5	29.8	2.6	6.0	100.0	2,420	4.4
Magway	20.7	25.1	20.9	24.5	2.8	5.9	100.0	2,035	4.2
Mandalay	20.9	24.3	19.6	25.3	2.3	7.6	100.0	2,948	4.2
Mon	15.4	33.2	14.4	26.8	2.8	7.5	100.0	944	4.1
Rakhine	30.6	31.7	12.9	19.1	2.5	3.1	100.0	1,606	2.8
Yangon	9.6	24.0	12.6	34.8	5.0	13.9	100.0	3,521	5.7
Shan	43.1	22.9	9.9	17.9	3.3	2.9	100.0	2,653	1.5
Ayeyarwady	16.6	30.6	21.4	24.4	2.7	4.3	100.0	3,172	4.1
Nay Pyi Taw	16.8	27.2	18.7	25.2	2.9	9.2	100.0	563	4.3
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	33.7	37.6	15.6	12.5	0.4	0.2	100.0	4,557	2.2
Second	24.4	33.0	19.9	20.9	1.1	0.7	100.0	4,840	3.4
Middle	18.5	28.0	22.1	27.0	2.3	2.1	100.0	5,008	4.2
Fourth	17.0	22.4	17.7	33.7	3.2	6.1	100.0	5,102	4.6
Highest	9.7	15.1	11.6	35.4	7.1	21.0	100.0	5,393	7.5
Total	20.2	26.8	17.3	26.4	2.9	6.4	100.0	24,901	4.2

[1] Completed grade 5 at the primary level
[2] Completed grade 11 at the secondary level
[3] Total includes four cases with missing information on age, not shown separately.

Table 2.11.2 Educational attainment of the male household population

Percent distribution of the de facto male household population age 6 and over by highest level of schooling attended or completed and median years completed, according to background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	No education	Some primary	Completed primary[1]	Some secondary	Completed secondary[2]	More than secondary	Don't know/ missing	Total	Number	Median years completed
Age[3]										
6-9	26.1	73.2	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,049	1.0
10-14	4.3	30.8	19.0	45.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	2,663	4.8
15-19	7.3	11.6	12.4	60.2	7.8	0.6	0.0	100.0	1,778	7.4
20-24	9.4	13.5	13.4	48.3	9.3	6.0	0.1	100.0	1,619	7.1
25-29	10.2	13.3	17.8	42.4	5.8	10.5	0.0	100.0	1,649	6.7
30-34	13.2	19.4	19.4	36.0	3.9	8.1	0.0	100.0	1,604	4.9
35-39	14.4	21.8	21.6	29.7	3.6	8.9	0.0	100.0	1,598	4.6
40-44	14.4	19.9	21.5	35.8	2.2	6.2	0.0	100.0	1,422	4.7
45-49	19.2	17.7	21.6	34.2	2.7	4.4	0.1	100.0	1,424	4.6
50-54	24.9	20.3	22.6	24.8	2.1	5.1	0.1	100.0	1,361	4.2
55-59	25.6	20.4	20.0	26.9	2.2	4.9	0.0	100.0	1,076	4.2
60-64	31.7	17.1	18.5	23.9	3.6	5.2	0.0	100.0	854	4.1
65+	49.1	13.1	15.0	16.6	2.2	4.0	0.0	100.0	1,551	1.0
Residence										
Urban	8.0	17.5	10.2	45.8	7.1	11.4	0.1	100.0	5,661	7.2
Rural	21.5	26.8	19.1	28.8	1.9	1.9	0.0	100.0	14,989	4.1
States/Regions										
Kachin	10.7	29.8	12.4	39.3	3.5	4.3	0.0	100.0	628	4.8
Kayah	16.2	31.5	9.9	35.0	3.3	4.1	0.0	100.0	113	4.2
Kayin	29.5	29.5	11.7	23.6	3.2	2.5	0.1	100.0	565	2.9
Chin	13.2	25.3	14.2	38.9	4.9	3.4	0.0	100.0	189	4.8
Sagaing	16.0	20.2	23.8	34.2	3.2	2.6	0.0	100.0	2,312	4.6
Tanintharyi	14.4	34.6	14.5	31.8	0.9	3.8	0.0	100.0	516	4.1
Bago	11.5	24.4	20.2	36.0	3.1	4.9	0.0	100.0	1,930	4.7
Magway	19.3	21.2	21.4	30.9	3.0	4.1	0.1	100.0	1,580	4.4
Mandalay	15.6	20.7	20.2	34.0	3.1	6.3	0.0	100.0	2,355	4.7
Mon	17.9	30.2	11.8	32.6	3.9	3.7	0.0	100.0	746	4.2
Rakhine	23.9	28.0	13.6	29.3	2.6	2.6	0.0	100.0	1,182	3.8
Yangon	7.6	20.9	10.6	45.4	5.4	10.0	0.1	100.0	2,882	6.9
Shan	40.3	24.5	10.6	20.0	2.4	2.2	0.1	100.0	2,335	2.0
Ayeyarwady	14.9	28.0	18.3	33.1	3.3	2.4	0.0	100.0	2,815	4.4
Nay Pyi Taw	12.2	21.1	20.2	37.2	3.4	5.9	0.0	100.0	502	4.8
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	28.5	34.7	17.2	18.9	0.4	0.2	0.0	100.0	3,877	2.9
Second	21.2	30.2	19.9	27.1	1.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	4,077	3.9
Middle	16.9	24.4	19.7	35.5	2.2	1.3	0.0	100.0	4,223	4.4
Fourth	14.3	19.5	17.0	41.1	3.7	4.4	0.0	100.0	4,269	5.0
Highest	9.0	13.4	9.4	43.3	9.2	15.6	0.1	100.0	4,203	7.9
Total	17.8	24.2	16.6	33.5	3.4	4.5	0.0	100.0	20,649	4.5

[1] Completed grade 5 at the primary level
[2] Completed grade 11 at the secondary level
[3] Total includes two cases with missing information on age, not shown separately.

Table 2.12 School attendance ratios

Net attendance ratio (NAR) and gross attendance ratio (GAR) for the de facto household population by sex and level of schooling; and the Gender Parity Index (GPI), according to background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Net attendance ratio[1]				Gross attendance ratio[2]			
	Male	Female	Total	Gender Parity Index[3]	Male	Female	Total	Gender Parity Index[3]
PRIMARY SCHOOL								
Residence								
Urban	87.4	85.0	86.2	0.97	109.9	99.1	104.6	0.90
Rural	82.6	82.5	82.6	1.00	113.6	108.0	110.8	0.95
States/Regions								
Kachin	87.0	90.9	88.8	1.05	110.3	109.9	110.1	1.00
Kayah	85.9	85.5	85.7	1.00	118.2	107.4	113.2	0.91
Kayin	82.3	82.9	82.6	1.01	111.4	118.1	114.6	1.06
Chin	81.5	81.4	81.4	1.00	113.7	110.8	112.3	0.97
Sagaing	87.4	86.3	86.8	0.99	112.3	102.8	107.6	0.92
Tanintharyi	82.7	88.2	85.2	1.07	121.8	128.6	124.9	1.06
Bago	83.0	81.6	82.3	0.98	115.1	103.7	109.2	0.90
Magway	85.6	87.5	86.6	1.02	111.6	104.3	108.0	0.93
Mandalay	86.4	89.7	88.1	1.04	109.7	107.3	108.5	0.98
Mon	88.5	89.4	89.0	1.01	126.0	111.7	118.4	0.89
Rakhine	76.6	75.6	76.1	0.99	111.2	109.8	110.5	0.99
Yangon	86.5	83.2	84.9	0.96	109.0	98.1	103.6	0.90
Shan	72.9	72.0	72.4	0.99	107.0	97.5	101.8	0.91
Ayeyarwady	85.9	81.9	84.0	0.95	118.1	109.7	114.1	0.93
Nay Pyi Taw	86.7	89.1	87.8	1.03	107.8	114.6	111.0	1.06
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	76.7	74.0	75.3	0.96	114.2	106.2	110.2	0.93
Second	85.3	85.4	85.3	1.00	118.6	110.1	114.2	0.93
Middle	84.6	86.4	85.5	1.02	114.2	107.1	110.6	0.94
Fourth	87.4	85.4	86.5	0.98	105.4	105.3	105.3	1.00
Highest	88.8	88.7	88.8	1.00	108.2	98.4	103.3	0.91
Total	83.7	83.0	83.4	0.99	112.8	106.0	109.4	0.94
SECONDARY SCHOOL								
Residence								
Urban	72.9	76.2	74.5	1.05	86.1	93.8	89.8	1.09
Rural	53.4	58.1	55.7	1.09	61.8	66.4	64.1	1.08
States/Regions								
Kachin	62.5	76.8	70.1	1.23	77.2	87.8	82.8	1.14
Kayah	55.1	71.9	63.0	1.30	62.9	87.1	74.3	1.39
Kayin	44.7	55.2	50.3	1.23	50.3	63.3	57.3	1.26
Chin	57.0	66.8	62.1	1.17	71.7	89.3	80.9	1.25
Sagaing	66.9	68.4	67.6	1.02	77.2	81.9	79.4	1.06
Tanintharyi	52.2	57.0	54.6	1.09	59.9	67.9	63.8	1.13
Bago	58.6	69.1	64.3	1.18	64.1	80.9	73.2	1.26
Magway	65.8	72.7	69.2	1.11	74.0	81.3	77.6	1.10
Mandalay	64.1	75.1	69.5	1.17	78.1	85.0	81.5	1.09
Mon	49.8	59.9	54.6	1.20	53.9	71.7	62.3	1.33
Rakhine	51.5	45.9	48.6	0.89	66.4	54.5	60.2	0.82
Yangon	72.1	70.9	71.5	0.98	85.4	85.0	85.2	1.00
Shan	35.6	36.2	35.9	1.02	38.3	43.1	40.7	1.12
Ayeyarwady	57.5	60.6	59.0	1.05	68.3	68.7	68.5	1.01
Nay Pyi Taw	69.2	67.3	68.3	0.97	77.1	81.7	79.3	1.06
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	36.6	37.7	37.1	1.03	42.5	41.0	41.8	0.96
Second	53.0	58.6	55.9	1.11	60.0	65.4	62.8	1.09
Middle	59.9	66.7	63.3	1.11	71.0	79.7	75.3	1.12
Fourth	71.9	75.9	73.9	1.06	81.4	90.7	86.0	1.11
Highest	78.3	84.0	81.0	1.07	94.4	102.8	98.4	1.09
Total	58.2	62.3	60.2	1.07	67.8	72.8	70.3	1.07

[1] The NAR for primary school is the percentage of the primary-school (age 5-9) population that is attending primary school. The NAR for secondary school is the percentage of the secondary-school (age 10-15) population that is attending secondary school. By definition the NAR cannot exceed 100%.
[2] The GAR for primary school is the total number of primary school students, expressed as a percentage of the official primary-school-age population. The GAR for secondary school is the total number of secondary school students, expressed as a percentage of the official secondary-school-age population. If there are significant numbers of over- and underage students at a given level of schooling, the GAR can exceed 100%.
[3] The Gender Parity Index for primary school is the ratio of the primary school NAR(GAR) for females to the NAR(GAR) for males. The Gender Parity Index for secondary school is the ratio of the secondary school NAR(GAR) for females to the NAR(GAR) for males.

CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

3

Key Findings

- **_Education:_** Forty-six percent of women and 52% of men age 15-49 in Myanmar have attended secondary school. However, only 10% of women and 7% of men have completed more than secondary education.

- **_Literacy:_** About 9 in 10 women (88%) and men (91%) age 15-49 can read.

- **_Exposure to mass media:_** About 3 in 10 women (32%) and men (29%) have no regular exposure to any mass media.

- **_Employment:_** Sixty-seven percent of women and 91% of men are currently employed.

- **_Tobacco use:_** Two percent of women and 32% of men smoke cigarettes, while 2% of women and 14% of men smoke pipes or cheroots, and 18% of women and 59% of men chew betel quid.

T his chapter presents information on demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the survey respondents, such as age, education, place of residence, marital status, employment, and wealth status. This information is useful for understanding the factors that affect use of contraceptives and reproductive health services as well as other health behaviors.

3.1 BASIC CHARACTERISTICS OF SURVEY RESPONDENTS

The 2015-16 MDHS interviewed 12,885 women and 4,737 men age 15-49 **(Table 3.1)**. Women and men are more or less similarly distributed across all age groups (14% to 16%), except for the age group 45-49, to which 13% of women and 12% of men belong. In Myanmar, adolescents (age 15-19) constitute 14% of women and 15% of men, while youth age 15-24 constitute 29% of women and 30% of men.

About 6 in 10 women and men are currently married. Women are more likely to be divorced or separated and widowed (3% each) than men (2% and 1%, respectively). Women and men are similarly distributed by residence and across regions and states. About 7 in 10 live in rural areas. The highest proportion lives in Yangon Region (15% each of women and men), while the lowest proportion resides in Kayah State (0.5% each).

About one in eight women (13%) and men (12%) have no education. Women and men are more or less equally likely to share wealth across a range of wealth quintiles (18% to 22%).

3.2   EDUCATION AND LITERACY

> **Literacy**
>
> Respondents who have attended secondary or a higher level of school are assumed to be literate. All other respondents were given a sentence to read, and they were considered to be literate if they could read all or part of the sentence.
>
> *Sample:* Women and men age 15-49

About half of women (46%) and men (52%) have attended secondary school or higher **(Figure 3.1, Tables 3.2.1** and **3.2.2)**. Women and men age 15-49 have, on average, completed 5 years of schooling, although youth (age group 15-24) have completed more than 7 years **(Tables 3.2.1** and **3.2.2)**. In Myanmar, the literacy rate is high among both women (85%) and men (91%) age 15-49 (Tables 3.3.1 and 3.3.2).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Young respondents have the most education. Women and men age 15-24 are twice as likely to have completed secondary school or higher compared with those age 45-49 (18% versus 9% for women and 13% versus 7% for men) Tables 3.2.1 and 3.2.2.

Figure 3.1 **Education of survey respondents**

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by highest level of schooling attended or completed

- Urban women are almost five times more likely than rural women to have studied beyond secondary school (24% versus 5%), and urban men are about four times as likely as rural men to have higher education (15% versus 4%). Notably, a much higher proportion of urban women have more than a secondary education compared with urban men in the same age group.
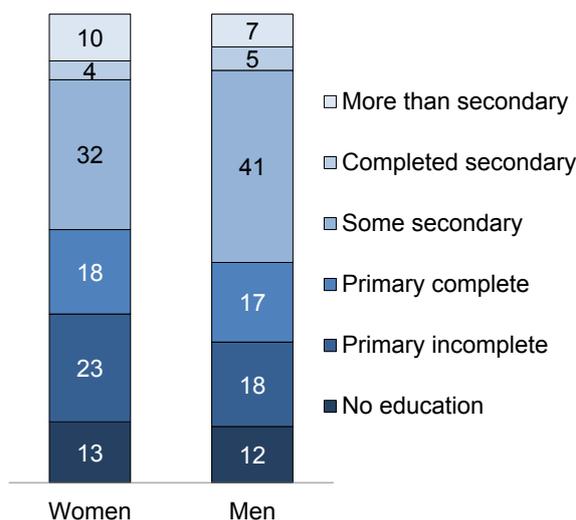
- The proportion of both women and men who have no education is highest in Shan State (35%) followed by Rakhine State (26%) and Kayin State (22%) for women and Kayin State (32%) and Rakhine State (15%) for men. The percentage of women with completed secondary or higher education is highest in Yangon Region (25%) followed by Mon State (17%) **(Figure 3.2)**.

- Literacy also varies by state and region. The proportion of literate women is highest in Kachin State (95%) and lowest in Shan State (61%), while for men, it is highest in Yangon Region (98%) and lowest in Shan State (67%) **(Tables 3.3.1 and 3.3.2)**.

- The literacy rate increases with wealth for both women and men, rising from 66% for women in the lowest wealth quintile to 95% for women in the highest quintile; the corresponding increase for men is from 78% to 95%.

Figure 3.2 **Women with some, completed, or more than secondary education by states and regions**

Percent of women age 15-49 with some secondary education or higher

31% - 40%
41% - 45%
46% - 50%
51% - 55%
56% - 65%

3.3 MASS MEDIA EXPOSURE

Exposure to mass media
Respondents were asked how often they read a newspaper, listened to the radio, or watched television. Those who responded *at least once a week* are considered to be regularly exposed to that form of media.
Sample: Women and men age 15-49

Mass media convey messages on preventing communicable diseases, including HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria; healthy life styles for preventing noncommunicable diseases; and other health topics. In Myanmar, men are slightly more likely than women to be regularly exposed to all forms of media, but especially newspapers. Television is the most common form of media used by women and men (60% each). About one-fourth of women (25%) and men (28%) listen to the radio. Exposure to newspapers

Figure 3.3 **Exposure to mass media**

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who are exposed to media on a weekly basis

■ Women ■ Men

	Reads newspaper	Watches television	Listens to radio	All three media	None of these media
Women	16	60	25	6	32
Men	27	60	28	9	29

varies most by gender: 16% of women and 27% of men read newspapers at least once a week **(Tables**
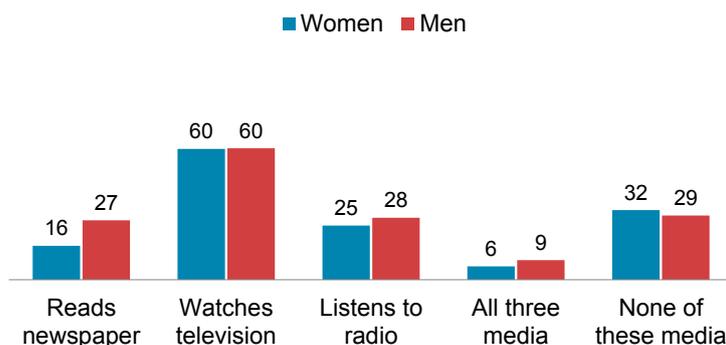
3.4.1 and **3.4.2)**. About 3 in 10 women (32%) and men (29%) are not regularly exposed to any of these forms of media **(Figure 3.3)**.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The exposure to all three media is highest among women age 15-19 (9%). Media exposure generally declines with age for women, but varies inconsistently by age for men.

- More urban than rural women read newspapers (30% versus 10%) and watch television (81% versus 51%), while more rural than urban women listen to the radio (26% versus 21%). Consequently, women in urban areas (10%) are more than twice as likely to be exposed to all three media as their rural counterparts (4%). A similar pattern by residence occurs for men.

- The proportion of women and men who access none of the three media at least once a week is highest in Rakhine State (65% and 61%, respectively) and lowest in Yangon Region (10% and 6%, respectively).

- For both women and men, exposure to newspapers and television increases sharply with both education and wealth; exposure to radio also increases with education, but does not vary much or vary consistently by wealth.

3.4 EMPLOYMENT

Currently employed
Respondents who were employed in the 7 days before the survey
Sample: Women and men age 15-49

Men are more likely to be currently employed than women are. Ninety-one percent of men age 15-49 currently work compared with 67% of women in the same age group (**Tables 3.5.1** and **3.5.2)**.

Patterns by background characteristics

- More than half of women age 15-19 and about two-thirds of older women are currently employed; 7 in 10 men age 15-19 and 9 in 10 older men are currently employed.

- Women are more likely to work if they are divorced, separated, or widowed than if they are married (78% versus 64%), but the reverse is true for men (87% versus 97%). Never-married men are less likely to be employed than ever-married men.

- Women with no living children are more likely to be employed (69%) than women with children (62% to 66%), but the reverse is true for men. Eighty-three percent of men with no children are employed compared with 94% to 97% of men with one or more children.

- Both women and men in rural areas are more likely to be employed than those in urban areas, although the differences in percentage currently employed are not large: 69% versus 61% for women and 92% versus 87% for men.

- The proportion of currently employed women is highest in Mandalay Region (84%) and lowest in Rakhine State (47%), while the proportion of currently employed men is highest in Nay Pyi Taw (95%) and lowest in Kayin State (76%).

- The employment status of women does not vary consistently by education or wealth. Among men, the percentage currently employed tends to decline with wealth, but does not vary consistently by education **(Figure 3.4)**.

***Figure 3.4* Employment by education**

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who are currently employed

■ Women ■ Men

| No education | Primary | Secondary | More than secondary |
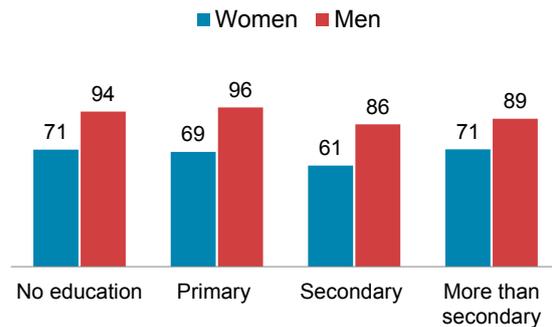
3.5   OCCUPATION

Occupation

Categorized as professional/technical/managerial, clerical, sales and services, skilled manual, unskilled manual, domestic service, and agriculture

Sample: Women and men age 15-49 who were currently employed or had worked in the 12 months before the survey

Women age 15-49 most often work in unskilled manual labor (34%), followed by sales and services (25%) and agriculture (20%) **(Table 3.6.1)**. Men age 15-49 are also most commonly employed in unskilled manual labor (31%), followed by agriculture (29%) and skilled manual labor (21%) **(Table 3.6.2)**. Eight percent of women and 7% of men work in professional, technical, or managerial occupations **(Figure 3.5)**.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Unskilled manual labor is the most common occupation for women irrespective of age, marital status, and number of living children. This pattern is also generally true for men. Only divorced, separated, or widowed women are more likely to labor in sales and services (34%).

- In urban areas, the most common occupations are sales and services for women (44%) and skilled manual labor for men (39%). In rural areas, the leading occupation is unskilled manual labor for women (41%) and agriculture (38%) for men.

- Unskilled manual labor is the common occupation for women in most states and regions except Kachin State, Kayin State, Chin State, and Sagaing Region, where agricultural jobs predominate, and Tanintharyi Region and Yangon Region where sales and services is the most common occupation. For men, unskilled manual labor or agriculture is the most common occupation in all states and regions, except Yangon Region where skilled manual labor accounts for the highest proportion of employed men.

***Figure 3.5* Occupation**

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 employed in the 12 months before the survey by occupation

- Professional, technical or managerial occupations account for the highest proportion of employed women (45%) and men (33%) with more than secondary education. Women and men with no education most often work at unskilled manual labor (50% and 46%, respectively).

- Employed women and men in the lowest wealth quintile are concentrated in unskilled manual labor (56% and 51%, respectively), whereas, in the highest wealth quintile, the most common occupations are sales and services for women (41%) and skilled manual labor for men (34%).

Most employed women (86%) earn cash only. Work for cash only is more prevalent in nonagricultural occupations (90%) than in agricultural occupations (69%). Thirty-eight percent of employed women work for a nonfamily member, 32% are self-employed, and 30% work for a family member. About two-thirds of employed women (65%) work all year, while 28% work specific seasons, and 7% work occasionally. Women employed in agriculture are more likely than other employed women to work only seasonally **(Table 3.7)**.

3.6　TOBACCO USE

In Myanmar, most women age 15-49 (96%) do not smoke or use other tobacco products **(Table 3.8.1)**. Two percent each of women smoke cigarettes and pipes or cheroots. By contrast, 32% of men age 15-49 smoke cigarettes and 14% smoke pipes or cheroots **(Table 3.8.2)**. About 1 in 6 male cigarette smokers reported smoking 10 or more cigarettes in the 24 hours prior to the interview.

In Myanmar, 18% of women and 59% of men age 15-49 chew betel quid (contains betel leaf, areca nut, and slaked lime, and may contain tobacco). Among those who chew betel quid, more than 1 in 5 women and about 2 in 5 men chewed 10 or more pieces in the 24 hours before the interview **(Tables 3.9.1 and 3.9.2)**.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Cigarette and pipe or cheroot smoking and betel quid chewing rises with age in women. Among men, cigarette smoking is most prevalent (37% to 38%) in younger age groups (age 20-29) while pipe or cheroot smoking is mostly found (21% to 22%) in older age groups (age 40-49).

- Smoking does not vary among women by maternity status, and betel quid chewing also remains as high among pregnant women and breastfeeding mothers as among other women (18-22%).

- Tobacco use is slightly more prevalent among rural women than among urban women (5% versus 1%). Men in urban areas are more likely to smoke cigarettes (35%) than men in rural areas (30%), whereas rural men are more likely to smoke pipes or cheroots (16%) and use other tobacco products (3%) than urban men (11% and 1%, respectively). The prevalence of betel quid chewing is higher among rural women (20%) and rural men (60%) than among their urban counterparts (13% and 57%, respectively).

- Among women, cigarette smoking is highest in Kayin State (10%), smoking pipes or cheroots is highest in Rakhine State (11%), and use of other tobacco products is highest in Chin State (15%). Among men, cigarette smoking is most prevalent in Tanintharyi Region (51%), followed by Kayin State (49%) and Rakhine State (48%); pipe or cheroot smoking is most prevalent in Bago Region (28%); and use of other tobacco products is most prevalent in Sagaing Region (12%).

- By state and region, women in Rakhine State are most likely (50%) to chew betel quid, followed by those in Kayin State (41%) and Kayah State (36%). Among men, betel quid chewing is most prevalent in Rakhine State (79%), followed by Bago Region (75%) and Ayeyarwady Region (68%).

- Tobacco use and betel quid chewing decline with increasing education and wealth in women, but among men, smoking tends to decline with increasing education but not consistently by wealth; betel quid chewing declines with wealth.

3.7 KNOWLEDGE OF TUBERCULOSIS

More than nine in ten women and men age 15-49 have heard of tuberculosis (TB). The lowest level of knowledge about TB is among women and men in Shan State, where only two-thirds have heard of TB. Knowledge of TB is also relatively low among those with no education, with only about 7 in 10 having heard of TB.

Among women and men who have heard of TB, a majority (71% of women and 63% of men) know that TB spreads through coughing. About 9 in 10 know that TB is curable. Three percent of women and 4% of men learned from a doctor or nurse that they have TB **(Tables 3.10.1** and **3.10.2)**.

LIST OF TABLES

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Table 3.1 Background characteristics of respondents

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by selected background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Women			Men		
	Weighted percent	Weighted number	Unweighted number	Weighted percent	Weighted number	Unweighted number
Age						
15-19	14.0	1,810	1,835	15.4	731	768
20-24	14.5	1,867	1,893	14.6	692	690
25-29	14.5	1,867	1,880	14.3	677	687
30-34	15.8	2,037	1,971	14.7	698	674
35-39	15.2	1,954	1,918	14.3	679	671
40-44	13.5	1,733	1,746	14.5	689	681
45-49	12.6	1,617	1,642	12.1	571	566
Marital status						
Never married	33.2	4,278	4,146	34.7	1,646	1,695
Married	60.2	7,759	7,870	62.4	2,957	2,916
Divorced/separated	3.3	431	448	2.1	100	94
Widowed	3.2	417	421	0.7	35	32
Residence						
Urban	29.2	3,768	3,785	28.5	1,350	1,321
Rural	70.8	9,117	9,100	71.5	3,387	3,416
States/Regions						
Kachin	2.9	374	804	3.4	161	328
Kayah	0.5	65	757	0.5	23	264
Kayin	2.4	303	751	2.4	115	300
Chin	0.8	102	750	0.8	39	296
Sagaing	10.9	1,410	1,039	10.9	514	394
Tanintharyi	2.2	283	717	2.2	103	249
Bago	9.7	1,244	939	9.6	454	346
Magway	8.4	1,081	947	6.8	320	291
Mandalay	12.0	1,541	963	12.7	601	372
Mon	3.6	463	789	3.4	162	269
Rakhine	6.0	777	911	4.7	222	261
Yangon	15.0	1,927	1,065	14.8	703	404
Shan	10.6	1,368	778	11.4	542	286
Ayeyarwady	12.8	1,650	919	13.8	653	364
Nay Pyi Taw	2.3	300	756	2.7	126	313
Education[1]						
No education	12.5	1,606	1,592	12.1	575	559
Primary	41.2	5,305	5,129	35.5	1,684	1,630
Secondary	36.1	4,646	4,838	45.2	2,139	2,224
More than secondary	10.3	1,325	1,324	7.2	339	324
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	17.7	2,274	2,364	18.8	890	904
Second	18.7	2,408	2,451	19.3	916	933
Middle	20.4	2,633	2,633	20.7	979	1,016
Fourth	21.0	2,702	2,739	20.8	986	995
Highest	22.3	2,868	2,698	20.4	966	889
Total	100.0	12,885	12,885	100.0	4,737	4,737

Note: Education categories refer to the highest level of education attended, whether or not that level was completed.
[1] Total includes three women with missing information on education.

Table 3.2.1 Educational attainment: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by highest level of schooling attended or completed, and median years completed, according to background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Highest level of schooling						Total	Median years completed	Number of women
	No education	Some primary	Completed primary[1]	Some secondary	Completed secondary[2]	More than secondary			
Age									
15-24	7.2	13.9	13.7	47.4	9.3	8.6	100.0	7.3	3,677
15-19	6.9	12.1	11.4	53.2	12.5	3.9	100.0	7.6	1,810
20-24	7.5	15.6	15.9	41.9	6.1	13.0	100.0	6.8	1,867
25-29	10.7	17.2	19.8	34.8	2.6	15.0	100.0	5.4	1,867
30-34	11.8	24.2	22.4	25.5	3.4	12.5	100.0	4.6	2,037
35-39	14.4	31.8	18.2	22.0	2.0	11.7	100.0	4.2	1,954
40-44	16.9	31.7	18.4	24.0	1.6	7.3	100.0	4.1	1,733
45-49	20.3	30.0	19.9	21.2	1.1	7.5	100.0	4.0	1,617
Residence									
Urban	5.1	13.8	9.0	40.3	7.9	23.9	100.0	9.0	3,768
Rural	15.5	27.0	21.8	28.4	2.7	4.7	100.0	4.3	9,117
States/Regions									
Kachin	2.8	25.0	13.6	43.2	4.1	11.2	100.0	6.3	374
Kayah	14.7	18.5	11.7	40.1	4.7	10.4	100.0	6.0	65
Kayin	22.2	25.6	11.3	27.0	4.6	9.3	100.0	4.2	303
Chin	13.9	14.4	15.8	43.0	6.1	6.9	100.0	6.6	102
Sagaing	9.6	20.7	26.6	34.0	2.0	7.1	100.0	4.7	1,410
Tanintharyi	4.5	26.2	18.2	39.0	0.9	11.2	100.0	5.2	283
Bago	6.0	23.7	20.8	35.4	4.5	9.6	100.0	5.0	1,244
Magway	11.6	22.7	23.0	28.2	4.7	9.7	100.0	4.7	1,081
Mandalay	10.7	20.7	22.6	31.1	2.9	12.0	100.0	4.8	1,541
Mon	9.2	27.1	12.8	33.6	4.5	12.9	100.0	5.1	463
Rakhine	25.9	31.7	11.6	22.6	3.4	4.8	100.0	3.4	777
Yangon	4.7	19.9	10.4	39.7	6.3	18.9	100.0	7.9	1,927
Shan	35.3	18.5	11.9	22.8	5.2	6.2	100.0	3.4	1,368
Ayeyarwady	8.7	28.6	22.0	29.3	4.2	7.3	100.0	4.6	1,650
Nay Pyi Taw	9.8	26.3	19.6	28.4	4.5	11.4	100.0	4.7	300
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	28.3	37.8	18.3	14.5	0.6	0.5	100.0	2.9	2,274
Second	15.7	31.2	23.6	26.1	2.0	1.3	100.0	4.1	2,408
Middle	9.4	23.9	24.8	34.4	3.4	4.1	100.0	4.7	2,633
Fourth	8.0	17.9	16.4	42.4	5.1	10.3	100.0	6.3	2,702
Highest	4.3	9.0	8.5	38.1	8.9	31.2	100.0	9.4	2,868
Total	12.5	23.1	18.0	31.8	4.2	10.3	100.0	4.8	12,885

[1] Completed grade 5 at the primary level
[2] Completed grade 11 at the secondary level

Table 3.2.2 Educational attainment: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by highest level of schooling attended or completed, and median years completed, according to background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Highest level of schooling						Total	Median years completed	Number of men
	No education	Some primary	Completed primary[1]	Some secondary	Completed secondary[2]	More than secondary			
Age									
15-24	7.6	12.7	11.0	55.9	6.9	5.8	100.0	7.5	1,423
15-19	8.0	10.8	10.2	62.1	6.8	2.2	100.0	7.6	731
20-24	7.3	14.6	12.0	49.3	7.1	9.7	100.0	7.2	692
25-29	9.6	15.3	17.4	38.4	7.1	12.2	100.0	6.7	677
30-34	12.8	20.5	20.0	35.0	4.4	7.2	100.0	4.8	698
35-39	14.7	25.9	20.4	27.8	2.9	8.4	100.0	4.5	679
40-44	15.1	22.9	21.2	33.0	1.8	6.0	100.0	4.6	689
45-49	19.0	17.6	21.7	35.2	2.2	4.3	100.0	4.6	571
Residence									
Urban	4.5	11.0	9.1	51.4	8.7	15.3	100.0	9.0	1,350
Rural	15.2	21.1	20.6	36.1	3.1	3.9	100.0	4.7	3,387
States/Regions									
Kachin	6.7	24.1	11.3	47.9	3.4	6.6	100.0	6.2	161
Kayah	11.1	19.9	11.7	48.5	2.4	6.4	100.0	6.0	23
Kayin	31.7	16.4	9.7	32.5	6.2	3.5	100.0	4.2	115
Chin	3.5	15.6	15.1	52.9	7.6	5.3	100.0	7.2	39
Sagaing	9.4	11.3	25.4	43.5	6.4	4.0	100.0	5.5	514
Tanintharyi	7.0	25.3	12.8	45.5	0.7	8.6	100.0	5.8	103
Bago	8.2	19.3	20.1	42.3	3.8	6.3	100.0	5.3	454
Magway	10.2	15.7	26.0	35.8	4.7	7.7	100.0	4.9	320
Mandalay	8.2	15.5	20.1	41.6	7.0	7.6	100.0	5.9	601
Mon	13.6	20.1	13.4	42.1	4.7	6.0	100.0	5.4	162
Rakhine	15.1	23.5	13.6	36.9	3.9	6.9	100.0	4.8	222
Yangon	3.8	15.6	9.2	53.4	4.4	13.5	100.0	8.4	703
Shan	35.4	23.3	11.2	20.9	4.1	5.0	100.0	3.2	542
Ayeyarwady	10.1	21.5	21.4	38.2	3.0	5.7	100.0	4.9	653
Nay Pyi Taw	7.4	13.2	22.9	43.4	6.7	6.4	100.0	5.9	126
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	24.1	32.0	20.1	23.2	0.5	0.1	100.0	3.6	890
Second	13.4	25.7	25.2	32.8	1.4	1.5	100.0	4.4	916
Middle	11.3	15.1	21.5	44.7	4.6	2.8	100.0	5.2	979
Fourth	7.7	13.4	14.5	51.2	5.8	7.4	100.0	7.1	986
Highest	5.3	6.4	6.0	48.4	10.6	23.2	100.0	9.4	966
Total	12.1	18.2	17.4	40.5	4.7	7.2	100.0	5.4	4,737

[1] Completed grade 5 at the primary level
[2] Completed grade 11 at the secondary level

Table 3.3.1 Literacy: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by level of schooling attended and level of literacy, and percentage literate, according to background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Secondary school or higher	No schooling or primary school					Total	Percentage literate[1]	Number of women
		Can read a whole sentence	Can read part of a sentence	Cannot read at all	No card with required language	Blind/ visually impaired			
Age									
15-24	65.2	19.1	5.3	10.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	89.6	3,677
15-19	69.6	15.9	4.7	9.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	90.2	1,810
20-24	61.0	22.2	5.8	10.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	88.9	1,867
25-29	52.4	28.8	5.6	13.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	86.7	1,867
30-34	41.5	38.0	7.4	13.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	86.8	2,037
35-39	35.7	37.3	9.5	17.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	82.5	1,954
40-44	33.0	39.6	8.8	18.4	0.0	0.1	100.0	81.4	1,733
45-49	29.8	39.8	10.7	19.1	0.0	0.6	100.0	80.3	1,617
Residence									
Urban	72.1	16.2	5.2	6.4	0.0	0.1	100.0	93.5	3,768
Rural	35.7	38.0	8.4	17.8	0.0	0.1	100.0	82.1	9,117
States/Regions									
Kachin	58.5	25.7	10.9	4.8	0.0	0.1	100.0	95.1	374
Kayah	55.2	25.1	5.0	14.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	85.3	65
Kayin	40.9	26.8	7.7	24.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	75.4	303
Chin	56.0	8.6	8.1	26.8	0.1	0.4	100.0	72.6	102
Sagaing	43.1	40.1	8.0	8.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	91.2	1,410
Tanintharyi	51.2	33.6	5.3	7.8	1.3	0.7	100.0	90.0	283
Bago	49.5	38.0	5.3	7.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	92.8	1,244
Magway	42.6	38.1	8.3	10.6	0.0	0.2	100.0	89.1	1,081
Mandalay	45.9	40.3	3.1	10.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	89.4	1,541
Mon	50.9	28.0	7.2	13.1	0.0	0.8	100.0	86.1	463
Rakhine	30.8	20.8	11.4	36.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	63.0	777
Yangon	65.0	16.6	12.5	5.8	0.0	0.1	100.0	94.1	1,927
Shan	34.2	21.1	5.2	39.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	60.5	1,368
Ayeyarwady	40.8	41.8	6.4	11.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	89.0	1,650
Nay Pyi Taw	44.4	37.6	4.6	13.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	86.6	300
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	15.6	39.5	10.9	33.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	66.0	2,274
Second	29.5	40.9	10.3	19.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	80.7	2,408
Middle	41.9	39.7	8.5	9.8	0.0	0.1	100.0	90.1	2,633
Fourth	57.7	28.1	5.3	8.7	0.1	0.1	100.0	91.1	2,702
Highest	78.3	13.4	3.4	4.8	0.0	0.1	100.0	95.0	2,868
Total	46.3	31.6	7.4	14.4	0.0	0.1	100.0	85.4	12,885

[1] Refers to women who attended secondary school or higher and women who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence

Table 3.3.2 Literacy: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by level of schooling attended and level of literacy, and percentage literate, according to background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

| Background characteristic | Secondary school or higher | No schooling or primary school | | | | | | Total | Percentage literate[1] | Number of men |
		Can read a whole sentence	Can read part of a sentence	Cannot read at all	No card with required language	Blind/ visually impaired	Missing			
Age										
15-24	68.6	16.4	6.2	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	91.3	1,423
15-19	71.1	15.7	4.8	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	91.5	731
20-24	66.1	17.2	7.8	8.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	91.1	692
25-29	57.7	24.8	8.7	8.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	91.2	677
30-34	46.7	35.6	8.0	9.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	90.3	698
35-39	39.1	38.3	12.2	10.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	89.6	679
40-44	40.8	38.4	10.5	10.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	89.8	689
45-49	41.7	38.8	9.6	9.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	90.2	571
Residence										
Urban	75.4	17.4	3.3	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.1	1,350
Rural	43.1	34.3	10.9	11.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	88.3	3,387
States/Regions										
Kachin	57.9	25.3	13.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.2	161
Kayah	57.3	20.1	10.4	12.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	87.8	23
Kayin	42.2	14.7	15.1	27.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	72.1	115
Chin	65.8	12.2	7.2	13.4	0.0	1.0	0.3	100.0	85.2	39
Sagaing	54.0	33.6	8.2	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.8	514
Tanintharyi	54.8	25.5	8.5	10.5	0.3	0.4	0.0	100.0	88.8	103
Bago	52.4	35.3	4.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	91.7	454
Magway	48.1	42.4	5.1	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.6	320
Mandalay	56.3	37.1	3.6	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.9	601
Mon	52.8	33.8	3.7	9.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	90.3	162
Rakhine	47.8	23.2	7.2	21.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	78.2	222
Yangon	71.3	24.7	2.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.1	703
Shan	30.1	22.7	14.0	33.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	66.8	542
Ayeyarwady	47.0	25.1	22.3	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	94.4	653
Nay Pyi Taw	56.5	36.3	4.5	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.3	126
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	23.9	37.0	17.3	21.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	78.1	890
Second	35.6	41.1	12.8	10.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	89.5	916
Middle	52.1	35.8	7.1	4.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	95.0	979
Fourth	64.4	24.2	5.2	6.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	93.8	986
Highest	82.3	10.6	2.4	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.2	966
Total	52.3	29.5	8.7	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	90.5	4,737

[1] Refers to men who attended secondary school or higher and men who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence

Table 3.4.1 Exposure to mass media: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who are exposed to specific media on a weekly basis, by background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Reads a newspaper at least once a week	Watches television at least once a week	Listens to the radio at least once a week	Accesses all three media at least once a week	Accesses none of the three media at least once a week	Number of women
Age						
15-19	18.5	68.8	30.2	8.9	24.3	1,810
20-24	17.6	63.3	28.6	8.0	28.2	1,867
25-29	16.4	59.9	24.2	7.0	32.9	1,867
30-34	13.7	60.7	24.1	5.5	30.7	2,037
35-39	15.9	58.2	21.5	5.1	33.8	1,954
40-44	11.9	52.4	21.5	3.6	37.6	1,733
45-49	14.3	53.8	22.9	4.5	36.0	1,617
Residence						
Urban	29.8	80.6	21.0	10.2	14.9	3,768
Rural	9.6	51.1	26.3	4.4	38.8	9,117
States/Regions						
Kachin	19.2	48.3	25.6	7.5	40.3	374
Kayah	15.7	67.4	26.1	6.2	27.0	65
Kayin	12.5	53.2	15.5	4.8	40.5	303
Chin	17.7	54.8	19.2	8.2	40.3	102
Sagaing	8.5	55.3	26.8	4.0	35.1	1,410
Tanintharyi	9.6	54.1	19.9	3.8	39.3	283
Bago	15.3	63.9	26.7	6.4	28.0	1,244
Magway	14.5	50.9	40.6	6.6	31.3	1,081
Mandalay	16.2	55.1	25.8	4.7	33.8	1,541
Mon	18.7	47.9	28.5	6.0	37.3	463
Rakhine	8.5	28.5	13.3	2.9	64.7	777
Yangon	22.2	88.3	12.7	6.2	9.8	1,927
Shan	11.6	51.1	19.0	5.1	43.9	1,368
Ayeyarwady	20.1	65.4	35.3	11.3	24.9	1,650
Nay Pyi Taw	14.7	68.1	27.4	5.6	25.4	300
Education[1]						
No education	1.1	33.8	13.6	0.3	59.9	1,606
Primary	7.4	52.3	24.3	2.8	37.3	5,305
Secondary	21.1	71.4	27.9	8.8	21.3	4,646
More than secondary	45.6	80.1	28.9	17.0	12.2	1,325
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	5.0	33.1	22.1	2.1	56.2	2,274
Second	9.6	45.9	26.0	4.4	42.9	2,408
Middle	10.5	57.0	27.5	4.7	31.6	2,633
Fourth	15.5	73.6	25.7	6.7	20.4	2,702
Highest	33.4	81.8	22.3	11.6	13.9	2,868
Total	15.5	59.7	24.7	6.1	31.8	12,885

[1] Total includes three women with missing information on education.

Table 3.4.2 Exposure to mass media: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who are exposed to specific media on a weekly basis, by background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Reads a newspaper at least once a week	Watches television at least once a week	Listens to the radio at least once a week	Accesses all three media at least once a week	Accesses none of the three media at least once a week	Number of men
Age						
15-19	25.2	67.1	28.9	9.9	25.5	731
20-24	29.2	65.1	25.3	6.1	25.9	692
25-29	31.3	64.0	28.2	11.6	27.0	677
30-34	28.3	57.9	23.8	9.5	33.8	698
35-39	23.4	57.2	26.9	7.8	30.5	679
40-44	25.6	53.8	29.2	9.4	33.7	689
45-49	27.1	53.3	37.1	8.0	28.6	571
Residence						
Urban	51.2	77.8	21.7	13.2	15.9	1,350
Rural	17.5	52.9	30.9	7.2	34.6	3,387
States/Regions						
Kachin	46.2	59.9	42.8	25.7	24.2	161
Kayah	18.1	46.3	28.1	6.8	39.2	23
Kayin	10.0	45.0	11.7	2.1	50.3	115
Chin	9.3	34.5	16.3	1.7	53.6	39
Sagaing	19.9	63.2	29.8	5.6	25.3	514
Tanintharyi	25.6	79.4	38.7	14.2	14.3	103
Bago	15.9	61.6	30.4	6.0	28.8	454
Magway	28.2	58.3	46.3	13.0	21.7	320
Mandalay	36.8	60.2	33.0	13.3	25.4	601
Mon	28.4	73.2	42.0	13.1	14.4	162
Rakhine	10.9	28.5	20.9	3.3	60.8	222
Yangon	55.9	89.5	16.3	9.7	6.2	703
Shan	11.8	52.6	14.8	3.3	42.2	542
Ayeyarwady	15.4	40.4	31.3	7.9	46.9	653
Nay Pyi Taw	41.1	60.0	42.7	14.6	20.0	126
Education						
No education	4.5	37.4	16.0	1.1	53.0	575
Primary	13.8	52.4	27.4	5.2	36.1	1,684
Secondary	37.3	68.7	31.5	11.4	20.3	2,139
More than secondary	67.5	81.4	32.9	25.0	11.5	339
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	11.2	30.7	26.2	4.2	54.8	890
Second	14.7	47.1	31.4	5.7	38.1	916
Middle	20.8	61.8	32.4	7.6	25.6	979
Fourth	31.5	72.6	28.3	12.3	20.8	986
Highest	55.6	84.5	23.0	14.3	9.7	966
Total	27.1	60.0	28.3	8.9	29.3	4,737

Table 3.5.1 Employment status: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by employment status, according to background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey		Not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey	Total	Number of women
	Currently employed[1]	Not currently employed			
Age					
15-19	54.1	5.4	40.6	100.0	1,810
20-24	63.9	8.6	27.5	100.0	1,867
25-29	66.2	7.3	26.4	100.0	1,867
30-34	70.1	6.0	23.9	100.0	2,037
35-39	71.0	5.9	23.1	100.0	1,954
40-44	70.9	4.7	24.4	100.0	1,733
45-49	69.1	5.4	25.6	100.0	1,617
Marital status					
Never married	69.5	4.7	25.9	100.0	4,278
Married	63.6	7.1	29.2	100.0	7,759
Divorced/separated/ widowed	77.8	5.5	16.6	100.0	848
Number of living children					
0	68.9	5.6	25.5	100.0	5,331
1-2	64.9	7.0	28.1	100.0	4,510
3-4	65.8	5.3	28.9	100.0	2,279
5+	61.8	7.8	30.4	100.0	765
Residence					
Urban	60.7	4.5	34.8	100.0	3,768
Rural	68.9	6.9	24.2	100.0	9,117
States/Regions					
Kachin	58.9	3.3	37.7	100.0	374
Kayah	58.9	18.9	22.2	100.0	65
Kayin	48.2	8.2	43.5	100.0	303
Chin	65.7	8.7	25.6	100.0	102
Sagaing	65.0	9.2	25.8	100.0	1,410
Tanintharyi	61.3	9.6	29.1	100.0	283
Bago	68.7	7.6	23.7	100.0	1,244
Magway	79.0	6.0	14.9	100.0	1,081
Mandalay	84.4	3.2	12.4	100.0	1,541
Mon	58.7	6.3	35.0	100.0	463
Rakhine	46.8	10.7	42.4	100.0	777
Yangon	52.8	2.3	44.9	100.0	1,927
Shan	78.3	4.8	16.8	100.0	1,368
Ayeyarwady	65.3	8.1	26.7	100.0	1,650
Nay Pyi Taw	65.9	6.6	27.4	100.0	300
Education[2]					
No education	70.5	5.7	23.8	100.0	1,606
Primary	69.2	7.1	23.7	100.0	5,305
Secondary	60.9	5.8	33.3	100.0	4,646
More than secondary	70.7	4.6	24.7	100.0	1,325
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	63.8	9.2	26.9	100.0	2,274
Second	67.3	7.4	25.2	100.0	2,408
Middle	70.5	5.7	23.8	100.0	2,633
Fourth	67.6	5.0	27.5	100.0	2,702
Highest	63.3	4.3	32.4	100.0	2,868
Total	66.5	6.2	27.3	100.0	12,885

[1] *Currently employed* is defined as having done work in the past 7 days. Includes persons who did not work in the past 7 days but who are regularly employed and were absent from work for leave, illness, vacation, or any other such reason.
[2] Total includes three women with missing information on education.

Table 3.5.2 Employment status: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by employment status, according to background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey		Not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey	Total	Number of men
	Currently employed[1]	Not currently employed			
Age					
15-19	69.3	5.1	25.6	100.0	731
20-24	89.6	3.5	6.8	100.0	692
25-29	95.2	3.3	1.6	100.0	677
30-34	95.5	3.1	1.3	100.0	698
35-39	95.7	3.4	1.0	100.0	679
40-44	96.5	2.0	1.6	100.0	689
45-49	94.6	3.7	1.7	100.0	571
Marital status					
Never married	80.2	4.7	15.1	100.0	1,646
Married	96.6	2.7	0.8	100.0	2,957
Divorced/separated/widowed	87.4	5.4	7.2	100.0	135
Number of living children					
0	83.4	4.5	12.1	100.0	2,077
1-2	96.9	2.0	1.1	100.0	1,669
3-4	95.4	3.4	1.2	100.0	792
5+	93.5	5.2	1.3	100.0	200
Residence					
Urban	86.8	3.4	9.8	100.0	1,350
Rural	92.1	3.5	4.4	100.0	3,387
States/Regions					
Kachin	90.9	5.5	3.6	100.0	161
Kayah	83.9	11.6	4.6	100.0	23
Kayin	75.8	11.9	12.3	100.0	115
Chin	94.0	3.3	2.7	100.0	39
Sagaing	89.6	2.5	7.9	100.0	514
Tanintharyi	90.5	3.3	6.1	100.0	103
Bago	89.5	5.3	5.2	100.0	454
Magway	91.2	0.3	8.6	100.0	320
Mandalay	92.2	1.7	6.1	100.0	601
Mon	91.5	4.5	3.9	100.0	162
Rakhine	81.7	10.8	7.5	100.0	222
Yangon	91.3	1.4	7.3	100.0	703
Shan	93.8	3.4	2.8	100.0	542
Ayeyarwady	91.6	3.6	4.8	100.0	653
Nay Pyi Taw	94.6	2.2	3.2	100.0	126
Education					
No education	93.5	4.5	2.0	100.0	575
Primary	96.0	2.8	1.2	100.0	1,684
Secondary	85.8	3.8	10.4	100.0	2,139
More than secondary	89.2	2.5	8.3	100.0	339
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	93.0	4.4	2.6	100.0	890
Second	92.1	4.6	3.2	100.0	916
Middle	91.8	2.9	5.3	100.0	979
Fourth	89.4	2.4	8.2	100.0	986
Highest	87.0	3.0	10.0	100.0	966
Total	90.6	3.4	5.9	100.0	4,737

[1] *Currently employed* is defined as having done work in the past 7 days. Includes persons who did not work in the past 7 days but who are regularly employed and were absent from work for leave, illness, vacation, or any other such reason.

Table 3.6.1 Occupation: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by occupation, according to background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Profes-sional/ technical/ managerial	Clerical	Sales and services	Skilled manual	Unskilled manual	Domestic service	Agriculture	Missing	Total	Number of women
Age										
15-19	4.6	1.5	21.4	16.7	37.3	0.4	17.5	0.6	100.0	1,076
20-24	9.7	3.9	20.8	14.2	31.5	0.3	18.9	0.7	100.0	1,354
25-29	9.8	3.1	21.5	14.0	31.8	0.4	19.2	0.2	100.0	1,373
30-34	7.7	1.6	26.1	10.2	33.4	0.4	20.2	0.3	100.0	1,550
35-39	8.0	2.0	28.5	8.2	33.5	0.1	19.4	0.3	100.0	1,502
40-44	6.2	1.5	31.0	6.6	33.8	0.6	19.9	0.4	100.0	1,310
45-49	7.8	2.2	27.2	5.0	34.8	0.2	22.7	0.1	100.0	1,204
Marital status										
Never married	10.8	4.0	23.0	15.0	30.0	0.3	16.6	0.4	100.0	3,171
Married	6.4	1.5	25.6	8.4	35.8	0.3	21.8	0.4	100.0	5,489
Divorced/separated/ widowed	5.0	1.1	34.0	8.3	32.5	1.1	17.6	0.4	100.0	707
Number of living children										
0	10.1	3.7	23.0	15.0	30.3	0.3	17.1	0.4	100.0	3,972
1-2	7.7	1.7	28.3	8.4	34.1	0.3	18.9	0.5	100.0	3,243
3-4	4.3	0.7	26.8	6.4	37.7	0.3	23.6	0.2	100.0	1,620
5+	1.7	0.1	19.7	3.6	42.2	0.8	31.6	0.3	100.0	533
Residence										
Urban	15.1	6.8	43.9	16.9	13.0	1.1	2.5	0.7	100.0	2,457
Rural	5.2	0.7	18.7	8.4	40.9	0.1	25.8	0.3	100.0	6,910
States/Regions										
Kachin	14.9	1.2	34.7	6.5	13.3	0.0	29.4	0.0	100.0	233
Kayah	11.9	1.3	18.8	6.0	57.6	0.0	4.0	0.3	100.0	50
Kayin	11.4	0.7	36.9	4.8	14.9	0.0	30.8	0.5	100.0	171
Chin	12.9	3.6	12.7	3.1	7.8	0.0	59.9	0.0	100.0	76
Sagaing	4.7	1.6	26.8	13.1	26.7	0.0	26.8	0.3	100.0	1,046
Tanintharyi	6.6	3.7	36.2	10.4	35.3	0.2	7.6	0.0	100.0	201
Bago	4.9	2.1	23.8	8.8	31.6	0.2	28.6	0.1	100.0	949
Magway	5.8	1.5	15.8	5.0	41.9	0.1	28.9	1.1	100.0	919
Mandalay	5.6	1.8	21.5	13.0	55.0	0.0	2.8	0.3	100.0	1,350
Mon	10.0	2.5	33.5	13.6	37.3	0.0	3.0	0.2	100.0	301
Rakhine	9.0	1.4	26.3	11.4	40.2	0.2	11.3	0.1	100.0	446
Yangon	10.7	7.5	39.8	22.6	14.5	1.7	2.8	0.3	100.0	1,061
Shan	10.8	1.1	14.7	8.7	35.5	0.0	28.1	1.1	100.0	1,137
Ayeyarwady	7.0	1.1	27.8	5.2	30.1	0.2	28.7	0.0	100.0	1,210
Nay Pyi Taw	13.8	2.0	23.6	3.1	30.2	3.1	24.1	0.1	100.0	218
Education[1]										
No education	5.4	0.0	12.8	3.1	50.2	0.4	27.8	0.3	100.0	1,223
Primary	1.3	0.2	21.6	8.1	43.5	0.3	24.8	0.3	100.0	4,047
Secondary	5.2	2.2	34.9	17.8	23.4	0.5	15.6	0.4	100.0	3,097
More than secondary	45.2	13.9	26.1	7.8	4.7	0.0	1.8	0.6	100.0	998
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	2.0	0.1	12.5	5.3	55.8	0.2	24.0	0.1	100.0	1,661
Second	2.3	0.3	17.5	7.1	42.8	0.3	29.5	0.3	100.0	1,800
Middle	4.2	0.9	21.4	11.0	37.1	0.2	24.9	0.3	100.0	2,008
Fourth	9.9	1.9	32.1	13.4	24.8	0.7	17.0	0.2	100.0	1,959
Highest	19.4	7.8	40.8	15.2	11.3	0.2	4.3	1.0	100.0	1,939
Total	7.8	2.3	25.3	10.6	33.6	0.3	19.7	0.4	100.0	9,367

[1] Total includes three women with missing information on education.

Table 3.6.2 Occupation: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by occupation, according to background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16
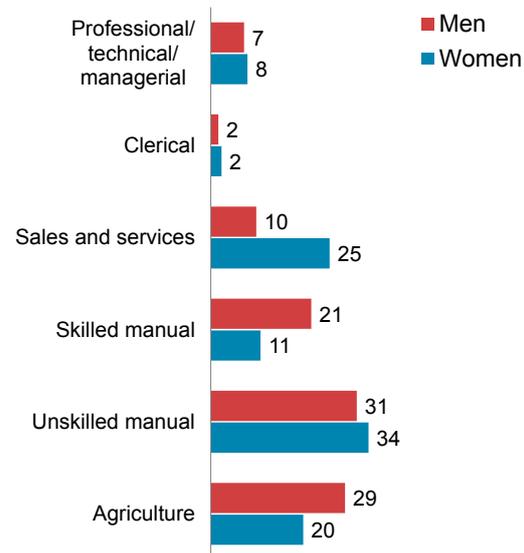
Background characteristic	Profes- sional/ technical/ mana- gerial	Clerical	Sales and services	Skilled manual	Unskilled manual	Domestic service	Agricul- ture	Missing	Total	Number of men
Age										
15-19	3.1	0.7	8.9	22.4	34.9	0.3	29.6	0.0	100.0	544
20-24	8.0	2.0	8.9	23.3	29.2	0.6	27.9	0.0	100.0	644
25-29	8.3	2.7	12.1	22.2	28.0	0.3	26.4	0.0	100.0	667
30-34	5.8	1.6	7.7	23.0	29.4	0.3	31.5	0.6	100.0	689
35-39	9.2	1.9	8.9	21.8	31.6	0.2	26.0	0.5	100.0	672
40-44	7.6	0.9	10.7	20.1	33.0	0.1	27.3	0.3	100.0	678
45-49	6.9	1.0	10.7	16.8	32.1	0.2	31.9	0.3	100.0	561
Marital status										
Never married	6.8	2.0	10.8	21.9	29.3	0.1	29.0	0.0	100.0	1,397
Married	7.2	1.5	9.1	21.1	32.0	0.4	28.4	0.3	100.0	2,933
Divorced/separated/ widowed	8.2	0.0	12.1	23.6	27.3	0.0	27.7	1.1	100.0	125
Number of living children										
0	7.6	2.1	10.4	22.1	29.4	0.1	28.2	0.0	100.0	1,825
1-2	8.0	1.6	10.3	23.6	30.4	0.4	25.2	0.4	100.0	1,651
3-4	4.5	0.8	8.3	18.2	34.5	0.5	32.7	0.5	100.0	782
5+	4.7	0.1	3.8	10.2	37.8	0.0	43.4	0.0	100.0	197
Residence										
Urban	13.6	3.6	22.5	38.7	16.9	0.8	3.7	0.3	100.0	1,218
Rural	4.6	0.8	4.9	15.0	36.4	0.1	37.9	0.2	100.0	3,237
States/Regions										
Kachin	8.8	0.7	4.5	31.0	11.9	0.0	43.2	0.0	100.0	155
Kayah	9.0	1.6	3.8	16.1	63.8	0.0	5.7	0.0	100.0	22
Kayin	4.4	0.8	10.2	17.9	19.2	0.0	47.1	0.4	100.0	101
Chin	16.6	3.3	3.0	25.5	14.2	0.4	37.0	0.0	100.0	38
Sagaing	5.0	0.5	8.2	18.4	15.9	0.3	51.3	0.3	100.0	474
Tanintharyi	2.9	1.5	4.6	25.7	48.8	0.0	16.1	0.4	100.0	96
Bago	4.5	1.5	7.3	17.5	23.1	0.6	45.5	0.0	100.0	430
Magway	6.7	0.5	3.1	15.7	47.0	0.0	25.7	1.2	100.0	292
Mandalay	4.7	3.5	9.7	29.2	47.8	0.0	5.0	0.0	100.0	564
Mon	4.6	0.9	13.2	26.7	44.8	0.0	9.9	0.0	100.0	156
Rakhine	6.9	2.5	8.0	13.1	52.9	0.0	16.6	0.0	100.0	205
Yangon	8.4	3.3	23.8	35.0	14.4	1.4	13.6	0.2	100.0	652
Shan	15.6	0.9	4.4	16.9	33.8	0.0	27.8	0.6	100.0	527
Ayeyarwady	4.0	0.3	8.8	10.9	35.5	0.0	40.5	0.0	100.0	621
Nay Pyi Taw	11.9	1.0	4.0	20.6	21.7	0.0	40.8	0.0	100.0	122
Education										
No education	8.5	0.0	2.3	10.8	45.9	0.2	31.8	0.5	100.0	564
Primary	2.3	0.1	6.6	16.2	39.8	0.2	34.5	0.3	100.0	1,663
Secondary	6.6	1.8	12.5	30.3	22.6	0.5	25.5	0.1	100.0	1,917
More than secondary	33.1	11.1	22.4	14.0	9.6	0.0	9.9	0.0	100.0	311
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	3.2	0.0	2.5	9.3	51.4	0.1	33.4	0.2	100.0	867
Second	3.1	0.3	4.4	15.4	35.8	0.2	40.5	0.2	100.0	886
Middle	4.0	1.0	6.7	21.0	32.4	0.2	34.5	0.3	100.0	928
Fourth	7.6	2.0	10.9	27.8	24.6	0.7	26.1	0.3	100.0	905
Highest	17.8	4.7	24.2	33.6	11.2	0.2	8.0	0.2	100.0	869
Total	7.1	1.6	9.7	21.4	31.1	0.3	28.6	0.2	100.0	4,455

Table 3.7 Type of employment: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by type of earnings, type of employer, and continuity of employment, according to type of employment (agricultural or nonagricultural), Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Employment characteristic	Agricultural work	Nonagricultural work	Total
Type of earnings			
Cash only	69.3	90.1	86.0
Cash and in-kind	13.1	4.0	5.8
In-kind only	10.4	1.4	3.2
Not paid	7.2	4.4	5.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of employer			
Employed by family member	59.8	22.4	29.8
Employed by nonfamily member	18.0	42.9	38.0
Self-employed	22.2	34.7	32.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Continuity of employment			
All year	45.3	70.3	65.4
Seasonal	49.4	22.4	27.7
Occasional	5.4	7.4	6.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women employed during the last 12 months	1,846	7,486	9,367

Note: Total includes women with missing information on type of employment who are not shown separately.

Table 3.8.1 Use of tobacco: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who smoke cigarettes or a pipe/cheroot or use other tobacco products, according to background characteristics and maternity status, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Uses tobacco			Does not use tobacco	Number of women
	Cigarettes	Pipe/ Cheroot	Other tobacco		
Age					
15-19	0.2	0.4	0.0	99.5	1,810
20-24	0.3	0.4	0.2	99.2	1,867
25-29	0.8	0.9	0.2	98.1	1,867
30-34	1.4	1.3	0.4	96.9	2,037
35-39	2.3	3.1	0.3	94.3	1,954
40-44	3.0	3.5	0.5	93.5	1,733
45-49	4.1	4.4	0.6	91.0	1,617
Maternity status					
Pregnant	1.6	1.8	0.2	96.6	466
Breastfeeding (not pregnant)	1.5	2.5	0.5	95.6	1,855
Neither	1.7	1.8	0.3	96.3	10,564
Residence					
Urban	0.8	0.3	0.2	98.8	3,768
Rural	2.0	2.6	0.4	95.1	9,117
States/Regions					
Kachin	1.1	0.8	0.0	98.3	374
Kayah	0.4	0.1	0.0	99.5	65
Kayin	9.7	7.5	0.1	83.2	303
Chin	4.3	2.7	15.3	79.2	102
Sagaing	1.4	0.2	0.3	98.2	1,410
Tanintharyi	3.1	0.0	0.9	96.0	283
Bago	1.2	2.4	0.2	96.4	1,244
Magway	0.8	0.7	0.3	98.3	1,081
Mandalay	0.3	0.2	0.0	99.5	1,541
Mon	3.3	3.9	0.2	92.9	463
Rakhine	1.9	10.8	0.5	87.0	777
Yangon	1.3	0.0	0.0	98.7	1,927
Shan	1.4	1.6	0.3	96.8	1,368
Ayeyarwady	2.3	3.3	0.2	94.3	1,650
Nay Pyi Taw	1.6	0.4	0.0	98.0	300
Education[1]					
No education	4.6	5.3	0.4	90.0	1,606
Primary	2.1	2.8	0.4	94.8	5,305
Secondary	0.5	0.4	0.2	98.9	4,646
More than secondary	0.3	0.0	0.1	99.6	1,325
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	4.0	6.0	0.4	89.7	2,274
Second	2.0	2.7	0.6	94.9	2,408
Middle	1.5	1.2	0.3	97.1	2,633
Fourth	1.0	0.3	0.2	98.5	2,702
Highest	0.2	0.3	0.1	99.4	2,868
Total	1.7	1.9	0.3	96.2	12,885

[1] Total includes three women with missing information on education.

Table 3.8.2 Use of tobacco: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who smoke cigarettes or a pipe/cheroot or use other tobacco products and the percent distribution of cigarette smokers by number of cigarettes smoked in preceding 24 hours, according to background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Uses tobacco				Percent distribution of men who smoke cigarettes by number of cigarettes smoked in the past 24 hours						Number of cigarette smokers
	Cigarettes	Pipe/ Cheroot	Other tobacco	Number of men	0	1-2	3-5	6-9	10+	Total	
Age											
15-19	20.2	6.1	0.6	731	9.2	34.6	30.8	9.2	16.2	100.0	148
20-24	37.6	9.5	1.2	692	5.3	29.0	38.2	9.0	18.4	100.0	260
25-29	37.0	13.5	2.3	677	7.0	30.7	40.6	10.9	10.7	100.0	250
30-34	31.2	15.8	2.3	698	3.0	34.5	39.2	6.1	17.2	100.0	218
35-39	34.9	14.7	2.6	679	3.4	26.8	40.1	7.6	22.2	100.0	237
40-44	34.2	20.7	2.0	689	5.0	31.5	39.3	9.9	14.4	100.0	236
45-49	27.1	22.0	3.9	571	3.4	39.1	36.8	7.1	13.6	100.0	155
Residence											
Urban	35.0	11.3	0.7	1,350	3.2	26.4	40.3	9.6	20.5	100.0	473
Rural	30.4	15.6	2.6	3,387	5.9	34.2	37.4	8.2	14.2	100.0	1,030
States/Regions											
Kachin	44.8	5.0	1.3	161	0.6	22.4	46.5	9.3	21.2	100.0	72
Kayah	23.7	15.5	0.0	23	16.5	34.4	27.9	8.3	12.8	100.0	5
Kayin	48.5	6.9	1.1	115	0.7	28.8	40.9	9.5	20.1	100.0	56
Chin	43.1	15.3	5.3	39	4.8	23.9	39.1	11.0	21.3	100.0	17
Sagaing	32.9	19.1	12.0	514	6.7	39.0	39.8	6.9	7.7	100.0	169
Tanintharyi	50.7	23.9	0.0	103	3.9	20.4	45.0	10.6	20.1	100.0	52
Bago	28.1	28.0	1.5	454	33.2	30.8	21.0	7.2	7.9	100.0	128
Magway	13.0	21.1	0.3	320	(6.3)	(41.8)	(30.8)	(11.6)	(9.6)	100.0	42
Mandalay	25.8	18.1	0.0	601	1.1	46.3	35.9	8.3	8.4	100.0	155
Mon	30.9	12.0	3.4	162	3.5	33.0	34.9	7.4	21.3	100.0	50
Rakhine	47.5	9.7	0.4	222	2.4	21.0	48.3	13.6	14.8	100.0	106
Yangon	32.0	11.4	0.2	703	1.5	31.3	41.5	5.0	20.7	100.0	225
Shan	41.4	3.5	1.4	542	2.7	21.7	31.7	14.9	29.0	100.0	224
Ayeyarwady	26.6	8.6	1.2	653	0.0	34.5	49.4	3.4	12.7	100.0	174
Nay Pyi Taw	23.0	25.0	0.0	126	0.0	55.9	24.9	10.5	8.7	100.0	29
Education											
No education	41.8	14.7	2.3	575	4.1	26.6	35.3	8.2	25.9	100.0	240
Primary	30.0	17.8	2.9	1,684	4.2	35.6	39.2	8.4	12.6	100.0	505
Secondary	31.2	12.6	1.7	2,139	5.8	31.1	39.8	7.7	15.6	100.0	667
More than secondary	27.1	7.6	0.0	339	7.7	28.2	30.8	18.1	15.1	100.0	92
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	33.0	18.8	2.5	890	4.7	27.9	40.3	8.1	18.9	100.0	294
Second	31.1	16.8	3.1	916	3.1	37.2	40.0	8.9	10.8	100.0	285
Middle	29.2	16.8	2.8	979	8.0	35.0	35.5	7.1	14.4	100.0	286
Fourth	33.7	10.3	1.3	986	5.6	30.3	41.4	8.9	13.8	100.0	332
Highest	31.8	9.5	0.7	966	4.0	28.8	34.1	10.1	23.0	100.0	307
Total	31.7	14.3	2.1	4,737	5.1	31.7	38.3	8.6	16.2	100.0	1,504

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 3.9.1 Use of betel quid: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who chew betel quid, and the percent distribution of women who chew betel quid by number of pieces consumed in preceding 24 hours, according to background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women chewing betel quid	Number of women	Percent distribution of women who chew betel quid by number of betel quid chewed in the past 24 hours					Total	Number of women
			0	1-2	3-5	6-9	10+		
Age									
15-19	4.9	1,810	10.7	58.9	20.7	4.0	5.7	100.0	88
20-24	10.7	1,867	5.7	38.9	32.2	8.8	14.4	100.0	200
25-29	13.9	1,867	3.6	33.1	32.1	8.7	22.5	100.0	259
30-34	20.2	2,037	3.4	28.5	34.4	10.4	23.2	100.0	412
35-39	24.9	1,954	2.6	24.9	36.2	13.1	23.2	100.0	486
40-44	26.0	1,733	1.7	20.4	42.5	8.7	26.8	100.0	450
45-49	27.7	1,617	0.6	22.0	42.1	10.9	24.3	100.0	448
Maternity status									
Pregnant	17.6	466	1.5	31.7	44.7	6.9	15.2	100.0	82
Breastfeeding (not pregnant)	21.9	1,855	3.6	28.0	35.7	8.9	23.8	100.0	406
Neither	17.6	10,564	2.8	27.2	36.7	10.6	22.7	100.0	1,855
Residence									
Urban	12.8	3,768	3.2	22.2	29.2	15.9	29.5	100.0	483
Rural	20.4	9,117	2.8	28.9	38.8	8.7	20.8	100.0	1,860
States/Regions									
Kachin	5.2	374	(32.4)	(25.2)	(27.3)	(8.8)	(6.3)	100.0	19
Kayah	36.1	65	4.4	26.0	34.4	8.4	26.9	100.0	23
Kayin	41.2	303	7.1	33.6	40.9	7.4	10.9	100.0	125
Chin	12.9	102	11.5	37.5	35.4	6.3	9.3	100.0	13
Sagaing	11.5	1,410	1.8	23.0	45.8	6.5	23.0	100.0	162
Tanintharyi	17.7	283	4.1	29.0	34.4	6.5	26.0	100.0	50
Bago	25.6	1,244	1.9	18.3	44.0	11.1	24.7	100.0	318
Magway	6.4	1,081	3.0	18.7	43.0	15.6	19.8	100.0	69
Mandalay	7.3	1,541	2.1	22.1	44.1	7.7	24.0	100.0	113
Mon	21.2	463	3.0	36.1	32.8	9.1	18.9	100.0	98
Rakhine	50.2	777	4.5	32.3	36.3	9.5	17.4	100.0	390
Yangon	11.7	1,927	0.0	24.8	22.0	19.9	33.3	100.0	226
Shan	10.8	1,368	1.5	26.6	34.9	13.5	23.6	100.0	148
Ayeyarwady	30.7	1,650	1.5	32.3	36.7	7.2	22.2	100.0	506
Nay Pyi Taw	27.9	300	4.3	22.9	27.8	10.1	34.8	100.0	84
Education[1]									
No education	28.1	1,606	1.4	24.8	39.9	13.1	20.7	100.0	452
Primary	24.7	5,305	2.3	27.6	39.0	9.0	22.1	100.0	1,311
Secondary	11.2	4,646	5.0	28.7	29.5	10.7	26.1	100.0	519
More than secondary	4.6	1,325	7.0	34.9	30.9	8.9	18.3	100.0	61
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	35.0	2,274	2.0	28.4	40.6	10.2	18.8	100.0	796
Second	22.8	2,408	2.2	29.0	38.7	10.4	19.7	100.0	548
Middle	16.2	2,633	2.9	29.5	36.0	7.8	23.9	100.0	427
Fourth	12.5	2,702	4.9	24.5	33.0	11.9	25.8	100.0	336
Highest	8.2	2,868	4.2	21.8	26.9	11.4	35.6	100.0	235
Total	18.2	12,885	2.9	27.5	36.8	10.2	22.6	100.0	2,343

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Total includes three women with missing information on education.

Table 3.9.2 Use of betel quid: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who chew betel quid, and the percent distribution of men who chew betel quid by number of pieces consumed in preceding 24 hours, according to background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percent of men chewing betel quid	Number of men	Percent distribution of men who chew betel quid by number of betel quid chewed in the past 24 hours					Total	Number of men
			0	1-2	3-5	6-9	10+		
Age									
15-19	39.1	731	6.0	25.2	28.6	16.0	24.2	100.0	286
20-24	60.1	692	3.0	14.3	28.3	20.3	34.1	100.0	416
25-29	65.1	677	1.8	13.3	22.6	12.3	49.9	100.0	441
30-34	62.8	698	3.9	10.4	20.3	16.1	49.2	100.0	438
35-39	64.5	679	1.7	10.6	29.7	14.9	42.7	100.0	438
40-44	63.3	689	1.2	7.9	24.0	16.6	50.2	100.0	436
45-49	59.0	571	1.1	10.2	27.5	17.0	44.3	100.0	337
Residence									
Urban	57.1	1,350	2.4	8.3	17.8	17.9	53.3	100.0	771
Rural	59.7	3,387	2.6	14.2	28.6	15.5	39.1	100.0	2,021
States/Regions									
Kachin	33.4	161	0.8	32.5	29.3	9.0	28.4	100.0	54
Kayah	66.1	23	7.3	10.2	36.2	14.4	31.8	100.0	15
Kayin	62.4	115	1.1	16.9	33.2	17.0	31.7	100.0	72
Chin	52.4	39	33.9	16.0	23.8	7.4	19.0	100.0	20
Sagaing	57.8	514	5.2	19.6	28.4	14.5	32.4	100.0	297
Tanintharyi	55.8	103	5.1	26.9	32.6	10.5	24.8	100.0	57
Bago	75.0	454	5.1	10.1	22.3	15.8	46.6	100.0	341
Magway	54.5	320	1.1	12.9	29.3	19.7	37.0	100.0	174
Mandalay	53.7	601	0.5	11.0	24.3	18.3	45.8	100.0	323
Mon	58.2	162	0.6	20.5	31.3	15.0	32.6	100.0	94
Rakhine	79.0	222	0.0	18.9	37.4	16.7	27.0	100.0	175
Yangon	67.0	703	0.0	3.7	16.9	18.6	60.4	100.0	471
Shan	33.1	542	10.8	22.2	34.4	7.6	25.0	100.0	179
Ayeyarwady	68.2	653	0.4	7.2	23.5	15.6	53.2	100.0	445
Nay Pyi Taw	59.1	126	0.5	11.7	22.2	26.1	39.5	100.0	74
Education									
No education	50.8	575	1.5	17.0	32.4	15.3	33.7	100.0	292
Primary	66.3	1,684	1.8	12.6	25.4	16.7	43.3	100.0	1,117
Secondary	56.5	2,139	3.5	12.5	24.0	15.3	44.7	100.0	1,208
More than secondary	51.6	339	2.1	5.2	27.4	19.7	45.6	100.0	175
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	64.8	890	1.8	15.8	25.5	14.3	42.5	100.0	577
Second	62.1	916	3.0	13.1	30.0	17.8	36.1	100.0	569
Middle	59.5	979	2.2	14.2	27.8	16.8	39.0	100.0	583
Fourth	56.1	986	4.1	9.9	24.4	17.1	44.5	100.0	553
Highest	53.0	966	1.5	9.4	19.8	14.4	54.4	100.0	511
Total	58.9	4,737	2.5	12.6	25.6	16.1	43.0	100.0	2,792

Table 3.10.1 Knowledge of tuberculosis: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have heard of tuberculosis (TB), and among women who have heard of TB, the percentage who know that TB is spread through the air by coughing, the percentage who believe that TB can be cured, and the percentage who have ever been told by a doctor or nurse that they have TB, according to background characteristics and maternity status, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Among all respondents:		Among respondents who have heard of TB:			
	Percentage who have heard of TB	Number	Percentage who report that TB is spread though coughing	Percentage who believe that TB can be cured	Percentage who have been told by doctor/nurse that they have TB	Number
Age						
15-19	89.6	1,810	67.3	83.1	1.9	1,621
20-24	92.8	1,867	69.3	87.9	2.4	1,732
25-29	92.9	1,867	74.1	89.5	2.6	1,735
30-34	94.7	2,037	72.5	90.0	2.2	1,929
35-39	93.8	1,954	73.4	91.3	2.9	1,832
40-44	94.6	1,733	71.5	88.1	2.6	1,639
45-49	94.2	1,617	70.7	90.7	3.0	1,523
Maternity status						
Pregnant	91.0	466	68.0	86.2	1.2	424
Breastfeeding (not pregnant)	91.9	1,855	67.5	84.9	1.8	1,705
Neither	93.6	10,564	72.1	89.5	2.7	9,883
Residence						
Urban	98.3	3,768	83.8	95.5	3.6	3,706
Rural	91.1	9,117	65.8	85.7	2.0	8,306
States/Regions						
Kachin	94.8	374	66.9	87.1	3.1	355
Kayah	94.7	65	64.1	85.9	2.0	61
Kayin	88.9	303	66.4	84.5	2.7	269
Chin	80.9	102	47.2	81.1	3.9	82
Sagaing	96.9	1,410	70.8	86.8	0.9	1,366
Tanintharyi	97.4	283	70.3	84.3	2.9	276
Bago	97.3	1,244	75.7	91.3	3.1	1,210
Magway	97.2	1,081	74.8	86.2	2.3	1,050
Mandalay	96.9	1,541	76.1	91.1	2.9	1,493
Mon	96.5	463	67.1	85.3	3.3	446
Rakhine	87.5	777	46.1	73.7	1.2	680
Yangon	99.1	1,927	85.2	97.4	3.5	1,910
Shan	68.0	1,368	58.8	77.5	1.9	930
Ayeyarwady	96.8	1,650	68.9	93.6	2.5	1,597
Nay Pyi Taw	95.1	300	66.1	88.8	2.1	285
Education[1]						
No education	71.7	1,606	47.7	73.7	1.8	1,152
Primary	94.0	5,305	64.0	86.2	2.2	4,985
Secondary	97.9	4,646	79.0	92.5	2.6	4,547
More than secondary	100.0	1,325	93.1	98.0	4.0	1,325
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	85.5	2,274	53.2	80.1	2.0	1,945
Second	90.9	2,408	63.3	84.4	1.7	2,189
Middle	94.4	2,633	70.2	88.4	1.9	2,485
Fourth	96.1	2,702	77.3	91.8	2.7	2,595
Highest	97.5	2,868	85.7	95.5	3.9	2,797
Total	93.2	12,885	71.3	88.7	2.5	12,012

[1] Total includes three women with missing information on education.

Table 3.10.2 Knowledge of tuberculosis: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who have heard of tuberculosis (TB), and among men who have heard of TB, the percentage who know that TB is spread through the air by coughing, the percentage who believe that TB can be cured, and the percentage who have ever been told by a doctor or nurse that they have TB, according to background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Among all respondents:		Among respondents who have heard of TB:			
	Percentage who have heard of TB	Number	Percentage who report that TB is spread though coughing	Percentage who believe that TB can be cured	Percentage who have been told by doctor/nurse that they have TB	Number
Age						
15-19	88.3	731	51.7	83.7	4.3	646
20-24	89.7	692	63.5	89.4	3.2	620
25-29	95.0	677	64.4	89.4	3.1	644
30-34	91.6	698	64.0	90.7	3.9	639
35-39	92.6	679	65.7	88.1	3.3	629
40-44	93.5	689	65.1	91.0	3.3	644
45-49	93.8	571	68.5	91.0	4.5	535
Residence						
Urban	97.3	1,350	76.7	93.6	5.6	1,314
Rural	89.8	3,387	57.2	87.0	2.8	3,043
States/Regions						
Kachin	93.4	161	62.9	82.7	4.2	150
Kayah	96.3	23	43.4	79.0	2.7	22
Kayin	81.4	115	55.8	78.8	3.1	94
Chin	85.8	39	35.9	86.2	6.1	33
Sagaing	95.3	514	59.0	89.3	3.2	490
Tanintharyi	98.2	103	55.3	82.0	5.7	101
Bago	98.6	454	65.4	93.9	6.3	448
Magway	94.9	320	61.0	89.7	1.2	304
Mandalay	94.9	601	65.1	86.4	4.2	570
Mon	95.3	162	59.5	87.4	4.6	154
Rakhine	92.5	222	57.0	87.4	1.3	205
Yangon	99.6	703	81.0	98.2	3.1	700
Shan	66.8	542	58.0	74.8	4.1	362
Ayeyarwady	92.9	653	55.1	90.7	3.1	607
Nay Pyi Taw	92.6	126	57.7	90.1	3.1	116
Education						
No education	69.8	575	41.6	74.0	2.6	401
Primary	91.3	1,684	52.2	85.5	3.2	1,537
Secondary	97.2	2,139	71.0	92.9	4.2	2,079
More than secondary	100.0	339	90.0	99.1	3.3	339
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	85.3	890	44.5	82.9	2.6	759
Second	88.7	916	55.8	86.2	3.4	813
Middle	93.3	979	62.4	87.7	2.6	914
Fourth	94.5	986	67.2	90.2	3.3	932
Highest	97.2	966	81.2	96.5	6.0	939
Total	92.0	4,737	63.1	89.0	3.6	4,357

MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

4

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Key Findings

- **Age at first marriage:** The median age at first marriage is 22.1 for women and 24.5 for men, which means that women tend to marry 2 years earlier than men. Fourteen percent of women and 5% of men age 45-49 have never married.

- **Polygyny:** Five percent of married women report that their husbands have other wives.

- **Sexual initiation:** The median age at first sexual intercourse is slightly later than the median age at first marriage for women and earlier for men, suggesting that women, on average, have first sexual intercourse only after marriage and men, on average, engage in sex before marriage.

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Marriage and sexual activity help determine the extent to which women are exposed to the risk of pregnancy. Thus, they are important determinants of fertility levels. However, the timing and circumstances of marriage and sexual activity also have profound consequences for women's and men's lives.

4.1 MARITAL STATUS

Currently married
Women and men who report being married or living together with a partner as though married at the time of the survey
Sample: Women and men age 15-49

In Myanmar, 60% of women age 15-49 and 62% of men age 15-49 are married. Three percent of women and 2% of men are divorced or separated, and 3% of women and 1% of men are widowed. About one-third of women and men have never married **(Figure 4.1)**. Not all women in Myanmar get married, although most men do: even among those age 45-49, 14% of women are never married, compared with only 5% of men. Seven percent of

Figure 4.1 **Marital status**

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49

Women

Married 60%
Never married 33%
Divorced/ separated 3%
Widowed 3%

Men

Married 62%
Never married 35%
Divorced/ separated 2%
Widowed 1%

women age 40-44 and 10% of women age 45-49 are widows, but only 2% of men in this age group are widowers. This is likely because women marry men who are older than themselves, and widowers are generally more likely to re-marry than women who are widowed **(Table 4.1)**. The proportion of the
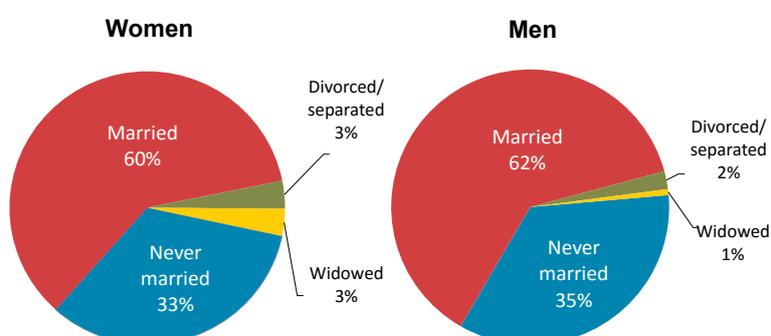
population that is currently married increases with age, and by age 45-49, 72% of women and 90% of men are currently married.

At age 15-19, the proportion of women who are married is two and a half times that of men (13% versus 5%). Early marriage increases the risk of teenage pregnancy which can have a profound effect on the health and lives of young women.

4.2   POLYGYNY

> **Polygyny**
> Women who report that their husband has other wives are considered to be in a polygynous marriage.
> *Sample:* Currently married women age 15-49

In the MDHS, currently married women were asked how many wives their husband had, and currently married men were also asked about the number of their wives.

Results show that polygyny is relatively uncommon in Myanmar. Only 5% of currently married women said their husbands have more than one wife **(Table 4.2.1)**, and 4% of currently married men said that they have more than one wife **(Table 4.2.2)**.

Patterns by background characteristics

- A higher prevalence of polygyny is found among older age groups for both sexes. Six percent of married women age 45-49 say that their husband has one or more co-wives, and 8% of men age 45-49 say that they have more than one wife **(Table 4.2.1** and **Table 4.2.2)**.

- As reported by women, the prevalence of polygyny is slightly higher in rural areas (6%) than in urban areas (4%), but the proportion of married men with more than one wife does not vary by rural and urban residence.

- The proportion of married women who have one or more co-wives ranges from a high of 9% in Shan State, followed by 7% each for women in Bago Region, Rakhine State, Chin State, and Magway Region to a low of 1% in Kayah State **(Figure 4.2)**. The pattern of variation in polygyny by states and regions according to men's reports is somewhat different from the pattern based on women's reports. According to men's reports, polygyny is highest in Kayin State (10%) followed by Kachin State (9%) and Mandalay Region (8%), and lowest in Mon State, where no man reported having more than one wife.

Figure 4.2 **Polygyny by states and regions**

Percent of currently married women age 15-49 in a polygynous union

- 1% - 3%
- 4% - 5%
- 6% - 7%
- 8% - 9%

- Both women and men with no education are more likely than those with education to have polygynous marriages. According to women's reports, polygyny is less than 1% among married women who have more than secondary education but is 11% among women with no education. According to men's

reports, the proportion of men with more than one wife is also 1% among men with more than secondary education but is 6% among men with no education.

- The prevalence of polygynous marriages declines with increasing wealth among both women and men. Nine percent of women in the lowest wealth quintile report having a co-wife compared with 3% of those in the highest wealth quintile. Among men, the proportion who report having more than one wife is 6% for men in the lowest wealth quintile and 2% for men in the highest wealth quintile.

4.3 AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE

> **Median age at first marriage**
> Age by which half of respondents have been married.
> *Sample:* Women age 25-49 and men age 25-49

The median age at first marriage for women age 25-49 is 22.1, and for men age 25-49 the median age is 24.5. Women first marry more than 2 years earlier than men do **(Table 4.3).**

Child marriage, that is marriage before age 18, is still quite common among Myanmar women: 19% of women age 20-49 were married before age 18. Among men age 20-49, by contrast, only 7% were married before their 18th birthday. Even though marriage before 18 is common, very early marriage (before age 15) is not.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The median age at first marriage among rural women is 21.3, 3 years younger than the median age at first marriage among urban women, which is 24.5 **(Table 4.4)**.

- The median age at first marriage among women from Mandalay Region is 24.0, and among those from Yangon Region is 24.2, while women from Shan State and Rakhine State marry earlier, at age 20.4 and age 20.3. Among men, the median age at first marriage varies by about one year across states and regions.

- The median age at first marriage increases with education and wealth quintile among women. Women with secondary education marry four years later than women with no education (23.6 versus 19.3) and women in the fourth wealth quintile marry 3 years later than women in the lowest wealth quintile.

4.4 AGE AT FIRST SEXUAL INTERCOURSE

> **Median age at first sexual intercourse**
> Age by which half of respondents have had sexual intercourse.
> *Sample:* Women age 25-49 and men age 25-49

The median age at first sexual intercourse among women age 25-49 is 22.5, older than the median age at first marriage (22.1) for women in this age group. By contrast, the median age at first sexual intercourse among men age 25-49 is 23.6 years, one year earlier than their median age at first marriage (24.5) **(Figure 4.3)**.

By age 18, 17% of women age 25-49 have had sexual intercourse **(Table 4.5)**. This percentage is lower than that of women who are married by age 18 (19%) **(Table 4.3)**. Eight percent of men age 25-49 have had sexual intercourse before the age of 18 **(Table 4.5)**, which is higher than the percentage of

Figure 4.3 Median age at first sex and first marriage

Median age in years
■ Women age 25-49   ■ Men age 25-49

men married by age 18 (7%) **(Table 4.3).** These findings suggest that women, on average, first have sexual intercourse after they are married, whereas men, on average, do so before they are married.

The percentage who have never had sexual intercourse is 19% among women age 25-49 and as high as 14% among women age 45-49. Among men age 25-49 the percentage who have never had sex is 12%, but only 5% of men age 45-49 have never had sex **(Table 4.5)**.

Patterns by background characteristics

▪ The median age at first sexual intercourse for rural women age 25-49 is 21.7, 3 years earlier than urban women (25.0). Similarly, rural men first have sex 2 years earlier than urban men (23.1 versus 24.8) **(Table 4.6)**.

▪ Regional variation in the median age at first sex is sizeable: it varies from age 20.6 for women in Shan State and age 20.7 in Rakhine State to age 24.6 for women in Yangon Region and age 24.4 in Mandalay Region. For men, the median age at first sex varies from age 21.7 in Chin State and age 22.3 in Kachin State to age 24.7 in Yangon Region and Tanintharyi Region to age 25.0 in Kayin State.

▪ Median age at first sex among women and men increases with increasing education. Women with no education have a median age at first sexual intercourse of 19.5, 4 years younger than women with secondary education (median age of 23.9). The educational differential for men is much less, only 2 years.

▪ The median age at first sex tends to increase with wealth for both women and men.

4.5   RECENT SEXUAL ACTIVITY

Sexual activity exposes women to the risk of pregnancy if no contraceptive method is being used. Information on timing of last sexual intercourse can be used to refine measures of exposure to pregnancy. In the 2015-16 MDHS, women and men age 15-49 were asked when they last had sexual intercourse. Forty-seven percent of women and 53% of men age 15-49 had sexual intercourse during the 4 weeks preceding the survey; 33% of women and 31% of men had never had sex. An additional 11% of women and 10% of men had not had sex recently but had it in the year before the survey **(Table 4.7.1** and **Table 4.7.2)**.

Patterns by background characteristics

▪ Recent sexual activity among women increases sharply by age from 11% for women age 15-19 to 62% for women age 35-39, before falling to 49% for women age 45-49. For men, recent sexual activity also increases sharply from 5% at age 15-19 to 75% at age 35-39, after which it falls to 66% for men age 45-49.

- Except for a slight decline after 25 years of marriage, recent sexual activity does not vary greatly by duration of marriage for either sex **(Table 4.7.1** and **Table 4.7.2)**.

- Recent sexual activity is more common in rural than in urban areas for both women and men.

- The proportion of women and men who recently had sex varies by states and regions. Recent sexual activity is highest in Nay Pyi Taw and Bago Region (52%) and lowest in Kachin State (38%) for women and is highest in Bago Region (60%) and lowest in Kachin State (42%) for men.

- The proportion of women who had sexual intercourse in the 4 weeks before the survey decreases with increasing education level. Although the proportion of men with recent sexual activity does not vary consistently by education, it is lower among men with secondary schooling than among less educated men.

- The likelihood of having had sex recently among both women and men is lower in the higher wealth quintiles than in the lower quintiles. Among women, the proportion is 39% in the highest quintile and 55% in the lowest quintile; the corresponding proportions for men are 47% in the highest wealth quintile and 59% in the lowest wealth quintile.

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on marriage and sexual activity, see the following tables:

Table 4.1 Current marital status

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by current marital status, according to age, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Age	Marital status					Total	Percentage of respondents currently in union	Number of respondents
	Never married	Married	Divorced	Separated	Widowed			
WOMEN								
15-19	86.4	12.6	0.8	0.1	0.1	100.0	12.6	1,810
20-24	51.9	44.6	2.8	0.4	0.3	100.0	44.6	1,867
25-29	27.5	67.4	3.5	0.4	1.2	100.0	67.4	1,867
30-34	20.9	73.9	3.0	0.2	1.9	100.0	73.9	2,037
35-39	16.9	75.9	3.5	0.3	3.4	100.0	75.9	1,954
40-44	14.7	74.0	4.2	0.5	6.5	100.0	74.0	1,733
45-49	13.5	72.3	3.3	0.5	10.4	100.0	72.3	1,617
Total	33.2	60.2	3.0	0.3	3.2	100.0	60.2	12,885
MEN								
15-19	94.7	5.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	5.0	731
20-24	65.2	33.0	1.4	0.4	0.1	100.0	33.0	692
25-29	31.5	66.0	2.1	0.1	0.3	100.0	66.0	677
30-34	18.3	78.6	2.5	0.0	0.5	100.0	78.6	698
35-39	10.5	86.5	2.4	0.3	0.3	100.0	86.5	679
40-44	8.8	86.2	2.8	0.2	2.0	100.0	86.2	689
45-49	5.2	90.3	1.8	0.5	2.1	100.0	90.3	571
Total	34.7	62.4	1.9	0.2	0.7	100.0	62.4	4,737

Table 4.2.1 Number of women's co-wives

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by number of co-wives, according to background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Number of co-wives				Total	Number of women
	0	1	2+	Don't know/ missing		
Age						
15-19	95.0	3.5	0.2	1.3	100.0	227
20-24	95.2	4.2	0.2	0.4	100.0	834
25-29	96.0	3.2	0.9	0.0	100.0	1,258
30-34	95.3	4.1	0.2	0.3	100.0	1,505
35-39	93.2	6.3	0.4	0.1	100.0	1,482
40-44	93.0	5.7	1.0	0.2	100.0	1,283
45-49	93.6	5.2	1.0	0.2	100.0	1,169
Residence						
Urban	95.9	3.8	0.1	0.2	100.0	2,022
Rural	93.8	5.1	0.8	0.2	100.0	5,737
States/Regions						
Kachin	94.2	4.3	1.3	0.2	100.0	238
Kayah	98.7	0.9	0.2	0.2	100.0	40
Kayin	95.2	4.5	0.3	0.0	100.0	201
Chin	93.5	5.2	1.3	0.0	100.0	66
Sagaing	95.2	4.1	0.3	0.3	100.0	828
Tanintharyi	93.4	5.4	0.5	0.7	100.0	174
Bago	92.3	6.9	0.4	0.4	100.0	780
Magway	93.5	5.9	0.6	0.0	100.0	642
Mandalay	96.2	3.3	0.4	0.0	100.0	838
Mon	95.2	4.5	0.4	0.0	100.0	278
Rakhine	92.9	6.0	0.7	0.4	100.0	454
Yangon	97.6	2.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,042
Shan	90.6	7.1	1.5	0.9	100.0	901
Ayeyarwady	93.9	5.2	0.8	0.1	100.0	1,083
Nay Pyi Taw	98.0	1.6	0.2	0.2	100.0	195
Education[1]						
No education	89.0	9.0	1.6	0.4	100.0	1,193
Primary	93.8	5.3	0.7	0.2	100.0	3,656
Secondary	96.9	2.8	0.1	0.3	100.0	2,285
More than secondary	98.7	0.9	0.0	0.4	100.0	621
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	90.5	7.7	1.5	0.3	100.0	1,622
Second	94.1	4.7	0.9	0.3	100.0	1,586
Middle	95.1	4.4	0.4	0.1	100.0	1,556
Fourth	95.9	3.6	0.2	0.2	100.0	1,509
Highest	96.4	3.3	0.0	0.3	100.0	1,487
Total	94.4	4.8	0.6	0.2	100.0	7,759

[1] Total includes three women with missing information on education.

Table 4.2.2 Number of men's wives

Percent distribution of currently married men age 15-49 by number of wives, according to background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Background	Number of wives		Total	Number of men
characteristic	1	2+		
Age				
15-19	(100.0)	(0.0)	100.0	36
20-24	97.4	2.6	100.0	228
25-29	98.9	1.1	100.0	447
30-34	97.5	2.5	100.0	549
35-39	97.5	2.5	100.0	587
40-44	94.1	5.9	100.0	593
45-49	92.3	7.7	100.0	516
Residence				
Urban	96.0	4.0	100.0	767
Rural	96.2	3.8	100.0	2,190
States/Regions				
Kachin	91.1	8.9	100.0	93
Kayah	99.4	0.6	100.0	15
Kayin	90.2	9.8	100.0	70
Chin	95.6	4.4	100.0	24
Sagaing	97.4	2.6	100.0	308
Tanintharyi	98.4	1.6	100.0	57
Bago	99.3	0.7	100.0	309
Magway	94.4	5.6	100.0	215
Mandalay	92.4	7.6	100.0	358
Mon	100.0	0.0	100.0	82
Rakhine	98.8	1.2	100.0	139
Yangon	98.8	1.2	100.0	413
Shan	97.1	2.9	100.0	371
Ayeyarwady	93.5	6.5	100.0	419
Nay Pyi Taw	96.8	3.2	100.0	81
Education				
No education	93.6	6.4	100.0	430
Primary	96.4	3.6	100.0	1,260
Secondary	96.4	3.6	100.0	1,085
More than secondary	98.6	1.4	100.0	181
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	94.4	5.6	100.0	627
Second	95.9	4.1	100.0	605
Middle	95.8	4.2	100.0	603
Fourth	96.7	3.3	100.0	590
Highest	98.2	1.8	100.0	531
Total	96.1	3.9	100.0	2,957

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 4.3 Age at first marriage

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who were first married, by specific exact ages, and median age at first marriage, according to current age, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Current age	Percentage first married by exact age:					Percentage never married	Number of respondents	Median age at first marriage
	15	18	20	22	25			
WOMEN								
15-19	1.1	na	na	na	na	86.4	1,810	a
20-24	1.9	16.0	30.5	na	na	51.9	1,867	a
25-29	3.5	18.3	33.2	47.9	64.2	27.5	1,867	22.3
30-34	4.4	18.6	33.9	49.0	62.6	20.9	2,037	22.2
35-39	2.9	19.2	34.7	47.2	62.2	16.9	1,954	22.5
40-44	2.8	20.7	36.8	52.0	66.2	14.7	1,733	a
45-49	3.1	19.2	37.6	52.3	64.6	13.5	1,617	21.6
20-49	3.1	18.6	34.3	na	na	24.5	11,075	a
25-49	3.4	19.2	35.1	49.5	63.9	18.9	9,208	22.1
MEN								
15-19	0.0	na	na	na	na	94.7	731	a
20-24	0.0	5.0	14.8	na	na	65.2	692	a
25-29	0.0	5.8	15.5	31.7	52.7	31.5	677	24.6
30-34	0.0	7.6	18.4	32.1	52.5	18.3	698	24.7
35-39	0.0	8.1	18.3	33.1	52.4	10.5	679	24.6
40-44	0.0	7.8	21.2	39.3	54.9	8.8	689	a
45-49	0.0	6.0	17.1	36.0	54.8	5.2	571	24.3
20-49	0.0	6.7	17.6	na	na	23.8	4,006	a
25-49	0.0	7.1	18.1	34.4	53.4	15.2	3,314	24.5

Note: The age at first marriage is defined as the age at which the respondent began living with her/his first spouse.
na = Not applicable due to censoring
a = Omitted because less than 50% of the women or men began living with their spouse for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 4.4 Median age at first marriage by background characteristics

Median age at first marriage among women and men age 25-49, according to background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Women age 25-49	Men age 25-49
Residence		
Urban	24.5	a
Rural	21.3	23.8
States/Regions		
Kachin	21.7	a
Kayah	22.1	a
Kayin	21.8	24.9
Chin	21.3	24.1
Sagaing	22.0	23.8
Tanintharyi	22.1	25.0
Bago	21.8	24.5
Magway	22.9	23.8
Mandalay	24.0	24.2
Mon	22.3	24.9
Rakhine	20.3	23.7
Yangon	24.2	a
Shan	20.4	23.8
Ayeyarwady	21.3	24.4
Nay Pyi Taw	21.7	24.7
Education		
No education	19.3	23.1
Primary	21.1	23.2
Secondary	23.6	a
More than secondary	a	a
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	19.8	22.8
Second	20.7	22.8
Middle	22.1	24.6
Fourth	22.9	a
Highest	a	a
Total	22.1	24.5

Note: The age at first marriage is defined as the age at which the respondent began living with her/his first spouse.
a = Omitted because less than 50% of the respondents began living with their spouse for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 4.5 Age at first sexual intercourse

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who had first sexual intercourse by specific exact ages, percentage who never had sexual intercourse, and median age at first sexual intercourse, according to current age, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Current age	Percentage who had first sexual intercourse by exact age:					Percentage who never had intercourse	Number	Median age at first intercourse
	15	18	20	22	25			
WOMEN								
15-19	0.9	na	na	na	na	86.4	1,810	a
20-24	1.3	14.0	29.4	na	na	51.7	1,867	a
25-29	2.1	16.3	31.7	46.1	62.1	27.2	1,867	22.8
30-34	2.0	16.0	32.4	46.0	60.0	20.9	2,037	22.9
35-39	2.0	17.2	33.4	45.9	59.9	16.9	1,954	22.7
40-44	1.5	17.9	34.0	48.8	62.1	14.6	1,733	a
45-49	2.2	17.9	37.3	50.8	62.3	13.5	1,617	21.9
20-49	1.9	16.5	32.9	na	na	24.4	11,075	a
25-49	2.0	17.0	33.6	na	na	18.9	9,208	22.5
15-24	1.1	na	na	na	na	68.8	3,677	a
MEN								
15-19	0.5	na	na	na	na	92.5	731	a
20-24	0.0	5.6	20.5	na	na	56.2	692	a
25-29	0.1	6.3	20.0	39.4	61.7	24.7	677	23.5
30-34	0.5	7.8	21.2	37.3	56.6	14.7	698	24.0
35-39	0.8	8.2	20.1	35.6	54.8	8.2	679	24.0
40-44	0.6	7.9	22.5	43.4	57.6	7.3	689	a
45-49	0.0	8.6	21.7	44.1	60.1	4.6	571	22.9
20-49	0.4	7.4	21.0	na	na	19.7	4,006	a
25-49	0.4	7.7	21.1	na	na	12.1	3,314	23.6
15-24	0.3	na	na	na	na	74.9	1,423	a

na = Not applicable due to censoring
 a = Omitted because less than 50% of the respondents had sexual intercourse for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 4.6 Median age at first sexual intercourse by background characteristics

Median age at first sexual intercourse among women age 25-49, and median age at first sexual intercourse among men age 25-49, according to background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Women's age 25-49	Men's age 25-49
Residence		
Urban	25.0	24.8
Rural	21.7	23.1
States/Regions		
Kachin	21.2	22.3
Kayah	21.9	a
Kayin	22.0	25.0
Chin	21.5	21.7
Sagaing	22.2	23.6
Tanintharyi	22.2	24.7
Bago	22.1	23.6
Magway	23.3	23.7
Mandalay	24.4	23.0
Mon	22.9	23.5
Rakhine	20.7	22.9
Yangon	24.6	24.7
Shan	20.6	22.9
Ayeyarwady	21.9	23.7
Nay Pyi Taw	21.9	24.0
Education		
No education	19.5	22.0
Primary	21.4	22.8
Secondary	23.9	24.1
More than Secondary	a	a
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	20.1	22.5
Second	20.9	22.5
Middle	22.3	23.8
Fourth	23.5	24.2
Highest	a	a
Total	22.5	23.6

a = Omitted because less than 50% of the respondents had intercourse for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 4.7.1 Recent sexual activity: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by timing of last sexual intercourse, according to background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Timing of last sexual intercourse				Never had sexual intercourse	Total	Number of women
	Within the past 4 weeks	Within 1 year[1]	One or more years	Missing			
Age							
15-19	10.5	1.8	0.9	0.4	86.4	100.0	1,810
20-24	36.0	8.1	3.7	0.4	51.7	100.0	1,867
25-29	53.6	12.5	6.2	0.6	27.2	100.0	1,867
30-34	58.4	12.2	7.8	0.7	20.9	100.0	2,037
35-39	61.7	11.9	8.9	0.6	16.9	100.0	1,954
40-44	54.7	14.4	15.4	0.9	14.6	100.0	1,733
45-49	49.2	17.6	19.0	0.7	13.5	100.0	1,617
Marital status							
Never married	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	99.7	100.0	4,278
Married	77.1	17.1	4.8	1.0	0.0	100.0	7,759
Divorced/separated/ widowed	1.6	11.9	86.1	0.4	0.0	100.0	848
Marital duration[2]							
0-4 years	79.5	16.5	3.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	1,474
5-9 years	78.5	15.8	4.7	1.0	0.0	100.0	1,388
10-14 years	79.9	14.5	4.3	1.3	0.0	100.0	1,321
15-19 years	79.2	15.1	4.8	1.0	0.0	100.0	1,228
20-24 years	74.9	19.3	5.1	0.8	0.0	100.0	1,004
25+ years	68.9	22.2	8.4	0.5	0.0	100.0	899
Married more than once	72.7	21.2	4.8	1.2	0.0	100.0	445
Residence							
Urban	40.9	10.1	9.1	0.8	39.2	100.0	3,768
Rural	48.9	11.5	8.4	0.6	30.6	100.0	9,117
States/Regions							
Kachin	38.4	16.7	9.7	7.0	28.1	100.0	374
Kayah	39.7	11.2	8.0	9.8	31.4	100.0	65
Kayin	46.7	15.6	11.4	0.1	26.2	100.0	303
Chin	49.2	12.6	10.7	0.7	26.9	100.0	102
Sagaing	46.9	10.1	8.0	0.1	34.9	100.0	1,410
Tanintharyi	40.4	18.4	8.3	0.3	32.6	100.0	283
Bago	52.2	8.0	7.7	0.2	31.9	100.0	1,244
Magway	44.2	13.3	7.5	0.3	34.8	100.0	1,081
Mandalay	41.0	11.9	7.9	0.0	39.2	100.0	1,541
Mon	40.0	12.8	11.2	1.0	35.0	100.0	463
Rakhine	45.2	12.7	11.0	0.2	30.9	100.0	777
Yangon	46.1	5.9	8.0	0.2	39.8	100.0	1,927
Shan	49.8	12.5	10.0	1.2	26.4	100.0	1,368
Ayeyarwady	51.0	12.3	8.2	0.6	27.9	100.0	1,650
Nay Pyi Taw	52.4	11.7	7.8	0.1	27.9	100.0	300
Education[3]							
No education	55.2	16.2	12.9	1.0	14.8	100.0	1,606
Primary	54.2	12.1	9.7	0.5	23.5	100.0	5,305
Secondary	38.3	8.7	6.8	0.6	45.7	100.0	4,646
More than secondary	34.8	9.4	5.3	0.7	49.8	100.0	1,325
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	55.0	14.3	9.6	0.6	20.5	100.0	2,274
Second	51.8	11.2	9.4	0.6	27.0	100.0	2,408
Middle	46.4	10.5	8.3	0.3	34.5	100.0	2,633
Fourth	43.6	9.6	8.2	0.6	38.0	100.0	2,702
Highest	38.5	10.5	7.7	0.8	42.5	100.0	2,868
Total	46.6	11.1	8.6	0.6	33.1	100.0	12,885

[1] Excludes women who had sexual intercourse within the last 4 weeks
[2] Excludes women who are not currently married
[3] Total includes three women with missing information on education

Table 4.7.2 Recent sexual activity: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by timing of last sexual intercourse, according to background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Timing of last sexual intercourse				Never had sexual intercourse	Total	Number of men
	Within the past 4 weeks	Within 1 year[1]	One or more years	Missing			
Age							
15-19	4.8	2.0	0.7	0.1	92.5	100.0	731
20-24	32.5	6.6	4.1	0.5	56.2	100.0	692
25-29	59.8	8.1	6.9	0.6	24.7	100.0	677
30-34	66.6	12.7	5.5	0.5	14.7	100.0	698
35-39	75.3	10.3	5.7	0.5	8.2	100.0	679
40-44	70.2	13.8	8.2	0.5	7.3	100.0	689
45-49	66.1	19.3	9.3	0.7	4.6	100.0	571
Marital status							
Never married	1.9	3.2	5.6	0.2	89.1	100.0	1,646
Married	83.4	13.9	2.1	0.6	0.0	100.0	2,957
Divorced/separated/ widowed	3.5	11.7	83.9	0.0	0.9	100.0	135
Marital duration[2]							
0-4 years	85.2	13.2	0.9	0.7	0.0	100.0	605
5-9 years	86.2	11.8	1.4	0.7	0.0	100.0	577
10-14 years	88.2	10.3	1.3	0.2	0.0	100.0	549
15-19 years	83.5	13.4	2.1	1.0	0.0	100.0	437
20-24 years	81.2	14.3	4.1	0.5	0.0	100.0	397
25+ years	66.7	26.3	6.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	227
Married more than once	79.0	18.6	1.3	1.1	0.0	100.0	165
Residence							
Urban	47.0	11.3	6.9	0.7	34.0	100.0	1,350
Rural	55.1	9.6	5.1	0.4	29.8	100.0	3,387
States/Regions							
Kachin	41.5	17.3	9.1	1.9	30.3	100.0	161
Kayah	43.5	8.3	3.8	11.7	32.7	100.0	23
Kayin	49.1	12.8	3.7	0.0	34.5	100.0	115
Chin	42.5	18.1	8.0	2.3	29.2	100.0	39
Sagaing	51.3	9.4	5.5	0.0	33.7	100.0	514
Tanintharyi	45.9	8.1	6.9	1.6	37.4	100.0	103
Bago	59.8	10.5	4.2	0.0	25.5	100.0	454
Magway	54.7	9.0	7.0	1.4	27.9	100.0	320
Mandalay	50.6	9.6	7.0	0.6	32.2	100.0	601
Mon	42.1	10.0	5.2	2.0	40.7	100.0	162
Rakhine	58.2	6.0	5.5	0.0	30.3	100.0	222
Yangon	54.5	7.9	2.8	0.3	34.6	100.0	703
Shan	52.2	14.9	8.6	0.0	24.3	100.0	542
Ayeyarwady	55.1	8.1	4.9	0.0	31.9	100.0	653
Nay Pyi Taw	53.6	14.2	5.4	0.3	26.5	100.0	126
Education							
No education	61.0	11.8	7.3	0.2	19.8	100.0	575
Primary	62.9	11.8	4.6	0.7	20.1	100.0	1,684
Secondary	43.7	8.3	6.2	0.4	41.4	100.0	2,139
More than secondary	46.9	10.2	4.9	0.2	37.9	100.0	339
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	59.1	11.2	4.0	0.4	25.2	100.0	890
Second	54.9	11.1	5.5	0.7	27.8	100.0	916
Middle	52.6	8.2	6.1	0.1	33.0	100.0	979
Fourth	51.2	9.6	4.8	0.4	33.9	100.0	986
Highest	46.9	10.6	7.7	0.6	34.2	100.0	966
Total	52.8	10.1	5.6	0.5	31.0	100.0	4,737

[1] Excludes men who had sexual intercourse within the last 4 weeks
[2] Excludes men who are not currently married

FERTILITY

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Key Findings

- **Total fertility rate:** The current total fertility rate in Myanmar is 2.3 children per woman: 1.9 children in urban areas and 2.4 children in rural areas. Fertility peaks in the age group 25-29.

- **Patterns of fertility:** Fertility levels are markedly lower among highly educated women and women living in wealthy households compared with other women.

- **Birth intervals:** In Myanmar, intervals between births are generally quite long, with the median birth interval being 49 months. Thirty-two percent of births occur within 3 years of a previous birth, and only 13% occur within 24 months.

- **Age at first birth:** The median age of a woman at her first birth is 24.7 years; only 7% of women give birth before they are 18.

The number of children that a woman bears depends on many factors, including the age at which she begins childbearing, how long she waits between births, and her fecundity. Postponing first births and extending the interval between births have reduced fertility levels in many countries. These factors also have positive health consequences. In contrast, short birth intervals (less than 24 months) can lead to harmful outcomes for both newborns and their mothers, such as preterm birth, low birth weight, and death. Childbearing at a very young age is associated with an increased risk of complications during pregnancy and childbirth and higher rates of neonatal mortality.

This chapter describes the current level of fertility in Myanmar and some of its proximate determinants. It presents information on the total fertility rate, birth intervals, insusceptibility to pregnancy (due to postpartum amenorrhea, postpartum abstinence, or menopause), age at first birth, and teenage childbearing.

5.1   CURRENT FERTILITY

Total fertility rate
The average number of children a woman would have by the end of her childbearing years if she bore children at the current age-specific fertility rates. Age-specific fertility rates are calculated for the 3 years before the survey, based on detailed birth histories provided by women.
Sample: Women age 15-49

The total fertility rate (TFR) in Myanmar is 2.3 children per woman; in urban areas it is 1.9 children, and in rural areas it is 2.4 children. The 2014 Myanmar Census reported the TFR to be 2.5 children (Ministry of Labor, Immigration and Population 2016).

Childbearing peaks at age 25-29 when the age-specific fertility rate is 128. It drops sharply thereafter. Age-specific fertility rates (ASFRs) for every age group are lower in urban areas than in rural areas **(Figure 5.1)** .

In Myanmar, the general fertility rate is 77 and the crude birth rate is 18. Both of these rates are higher in rural areas than in urban areas **(Table 5.1)**. Four percent of women age 15-49 are currently pregnant, and the mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49 is 3.0 **(Table 5.2).**

Figure 5.1 **Age-specific fertility rates**

Births per 1,000 women

Survey results indicate that ASFRs for 5-year periods preceding the survey have declined substantially over the last 2 decades **(Table 5.3).** The fertility decline is highest among the cohort age 25-29 (dropping from 166 births to 121 births between the period 15-19 years before the survey and the period 0-4 years before the survey). Results are incomplete because the rates for older age groups become progressively more truncated for periods further from the survey date, since women age 50 and older were not interviewed in the survey.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women with no education have a TFR of 3.6 children, two children more than the TFR for women with more than secondary education, 1.5 children **(Figure 5.2)**.

Figure 5.2 **Fertility by mother's education**

TFR for the 3 years before the survey
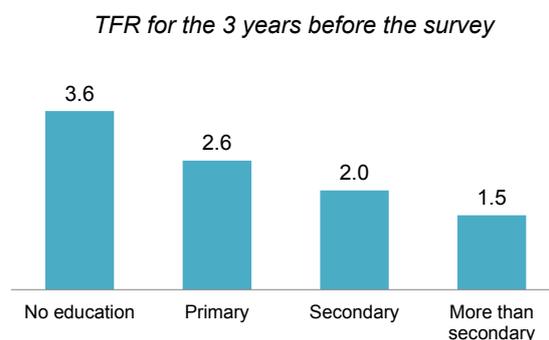
- By state and region, the TFR is lowest in Magway Region and Yangon Region at 1.8 children each, and is highest in Chin State at 4.6 children **(Figure 5.3)**.

- Women in the lowest wealth quintile have twice as many children, on average, as women in the highest wealth quintile **(Table 5.2)**.

5.2   CHILDREN EVER BORN AND LIVING

The survey also collected information on the mean number of children ever born. The mean number of children ever born is 1.6 for all women and 2.5 for currently married women **(Table 5.4)**.

The mean number of children born to women age 45-49—those who are no longer fertile—is 3.2 children; and the mean number born to currently married women in this age group is 3.9 children. Despite the relatively low number of children ever born to older women, it is notable that 17% of women age 45-49 have given birth to six or more children. In Myanmar, many women complete their reproductive years without having children, however. Among women age 40-49, 17%-18% have not had any births.

Figure 5.3 **Fertility by states and regions**

Total fertility rate for the 3 years before the survey

- 1.8 - 2.0
- 2.1 - 2.5
- 2.6 - 3.0
- 3.1 - 3.5
- 3.6 - 4.6

5.3   BIRTH INTERVALS

Median birth interval
Number of months since the preceding birth by which half of children are born
Sample: Non-first births in the 5 years before the survey

Birth interval is the length of time between two successive live births. Short birth intervals (of less than 24 months) are associated with an increased risk of death for mother and child. In Myanmar, only 13% of non-first births occurred within 24 months after the preceding birth, and 5% occurred less than 18 months after the preceding birth **(Table 5.5, Figure 5.4)**. The median birth interval for Myanmar as a whole is more than 4 years (49 months)—54 months in urban areas and 48 months in rural areas.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of births occurring within a very short interval (less than 18 months) is almost two and a half times higher for children whose previous sibling died than for children whose previous sibling survived (10% and 4%, respectively).

- Mothers with more education have longer birth intervals: among women with no education, the median birth interval is 40 months, but for women with more than secondary education, the median birth interval is 59 months.

Figure 5.4 **Birth intervals**

Percent distribution of non-first births by number of months preceding birth

- 60+ 38%
- 7-17 5%
- 18-23 8%
- 24-35 18%
- 36-47 17%
- 48-59 14%
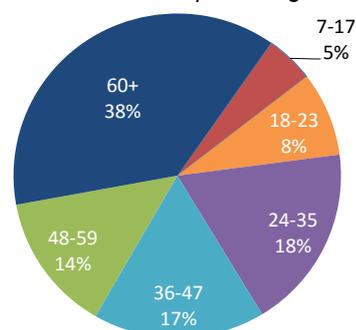
- By wealth, the median birth interval is the shortest for women in the lowest wealth quintile at 42 months. The longest interval is for women in the highest wealth quintile, at 59 months.

5.4 INSUSCEPTIBILITY TO PREGNANCY

Median duration of postpartum amenorrhea
Number of months after childbirth by which time half of women have begun menstruating
Sample: Women who gave birth in the 3 years before the survey

Median duration of postpartum insusceptibility
Number of months after childbirth by which time half of women are no longer protected against pregnancy either by postpartum amenorrhea or abstinence from sex
Sample: Women who gave birth in the 3 years before the survey

Most women (96%) are insusceptible to pregnancy during the first 2 months after a birth **(Table 5.6)**. The proportion of women insusceptible to pregnancy falls to 9%-12% for women 22-35 months after birth.

In Myanmar, the median duration of postpartum amenorrhea is 3.4 months, and women abstain from sexual intercourse for a median of 2.2 months after giving birth. Women are insusceptible to pregnancy after childbirth (either still amenorrheic or still abstaining) for a median of 4.5 months **(Table 5.7).**

Menopause
Women are considered to have reached menopause if they are neither pregnant nor postpartum amenorrheic and have not had a menstrual period in the 6 months before the survey, or if they report being menopausal.
Sample: Women age 30-49

Sixteen percent of women age 30-49 are menopausal **(Table 5.8)**. This proportion increases with age from 10% among women age 30-34 to 50% among women age 48-49.

5.5 AGE AT FIRST BIRTH

Median age at first birth
Age by which half of women have had their first child
Sample: Women age 25-49

Childbearing in Myanmar occurs relatively late. Only 7% of women age 25-49 gave birth before age 18. The median age at first birth in Myanmar is 24.7 years among women age 25-49 **(Table 5.9)**.

Patterns by background characteristics

- There is regional variation in the median age at first birth, with women in Rakhine State and Shan State giving birth at younger median ages (age 22.6 and age 22.8) than women in other states and regions **(Table 5.10)**.

- Women with no education have a lower median age at first birth than those with primary education (21.5 versus 23.5 years).

- Women in the lowest wealth quintile tend to give birth earlier than those in other quintiles.

5.6   TEENAGE CHILDBEARING

Teenage childbearing
Percentage of women age 15-19 who have given birth or are pregnant with their first child
Sample: Women age 15-19

Childbearing during teenage years can reduce women's educational and employment opportunities and is associated with higher level of fertility. In Myanmar, 6% of women age 15-19 have begun childbearing: 5% have given birth, and an additional 1% are pregnant with their first child **(Table 5.11)**.

Patterns by background characteristics

▪ The percentage of women who have begun childbearing increases with age from 1% at age 15 to 18% at age 19.

▪ The percentage of teenagers who have begun childbearing is lowest at 2% in Mandalay Region and is highest at 11% each in Kachin State, Chin State, and Shan State.

▪ The level of teenage fertility is influenced by education. Nineteen percent of teenagers who have never been to school have begun childbearing, compared with 3% who have a secondary education and 1% who have more than secondary education **(Figure 5.5)**.

▪ The level of teenage fertility is also associated with wealth: 9% of the poorest teenagers have begun childbearing, compared with 3% of the richest.

Figure 5.5 **Teenage childbearing by education**

Percentage of women age 15-19 who have begun childbearing

No education	Primary	Secondary	More than secondary
19	11	3	0.5
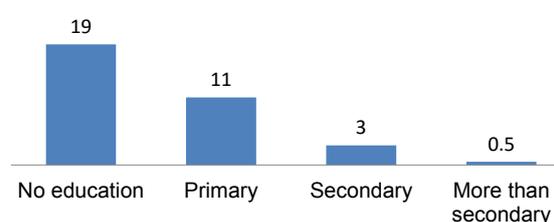
LIST OF TABLES

For more information on fertility levels and some of the determinants of fertility, see the following tables:

▪ **Table 5.1   Current fertility**
▪ **Table 5.2   Fertility by background characteristics**
▪ **Table 5.3   Trends in age-specific fertility rates**
▪ **Table 5.4   Children ever born and living**
▪ **Table 5.5   Birth intervals**
▪ **Table 5.6   Postpartum amenorrhea, abstinence, and insusceptibility**
▪ **Table 5.7   Median duration of amenorrhea, postpartum abstinence, and postpartum insusceptibility**
▪ **Table 5.8   Menopause**
▪ **Table 5.9   Age at first birth**
▪ **Table 5.10   Median age at first birth**
▪ **Table 5.11   Teenage pregnancy and motherhood**

Table 5.1 Current fertility

Age-specific and total fertility rates, the general fertility rate, and the crude birth rate for the 3 years preceding the survey, by residence, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

| | Residence | | |
Age group	Urban	Rural	Total
15-19	36	37	36
20-24	88	122	112
25-29	115	133	128
30-34	85	96	93
35-39	47	68	62
40-44	12	26	22
45-49	0	4	3
TFR(15-49)	1.9	2.4	2.3
GFR	64	83	77
CBR	16	19	18

Notes: Age-specific fertility rates are per 1,000 women. Rates for age group 45-49 may be slightly biased due to truncation. Rates are for the period 1-36 months prior to interview.
TFR: Total fertility rate expressed per woman
GFR: General fertility rate expressed per 1,000 women age 15-44
CBR: Crude birth rate, expressed per 1,000 population

Table 5.2 Fertility by background characteristics

Total fertility rate for the 3 years preceding the survey, percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant, and mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49, by background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Total fertility rate	Percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant	Mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49
Residence			
Urban	1.9	2.8	2.3
Rural	2.4	3.9	3.3
States/Regions			
Kachin	3.0	5.9	3.5
Kayah	3.3	4.8	3.9
Kayin	3.9	4.9	3.7
Chin	4.6	6.6	5.2
Sagaing	2.1	2.4	3.3
Tanintharyi	3.1	3.9	3.9
Bago	1.9	2.8	2.8
Magway	1.8	2.9	2.8
Mandalay	2.0	2.9	2.7
Mon	2.3	3.7	3.3
Rakhine	2.7	4.9	3.8
Yangon	1.8	2.6	2.4
Shan	3.0	4.4	3.5
Ayeyarwady	2.3	5.4	2.9
Nay Pyi Taw	2.0	2.6	3.1
Education			
No education	3.6	3.9	4.3
Primary	2.6	3.8	3.2
Secondary	2.0	3.4	2.3
More than secondary	1.5	3.1	1.2
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	3.5	6.1	4.3
Second	2.5	3.9	3.6
Middle	2.1	2.9	3.2
Fourth	1.9	2.8	2.7
Highest	1.6	2.9	2.0
Total	2.3	3.6	3.0

Note: Total fertility rates are for the period 1-36 months prior to interview.

Table 5.3 Trends in age-specific fertility rates

Age-specific fertility rates for 5-year periods preceding the survey, by mother's age at the time of the birth, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Mother's age at birth	Number of years preceding survey			
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19
15-19	37	40	44	47
20-24	112	121	128	139
25-29	121	126	155	166
30-34	98	114	128	[141]
35-39	63	78	[102]	
40-44	24	[40]		
45-49	[3]			

Note: Age-specific fertility rates are per 1,000 women. Estimates in brackets are truncated. Rates exclude the month of interview.

Table 5.4 Children ever born and living

Percent distribution of all women and currently married women age 15-49 by number of children ever born, mean number of children ever born, and mean number of living children, according to age group, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Age	Number of children ever born											Total	Number of women	Mean number of children ever born	Mean number of living children
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+				
							ALL WOMEN								
15-19	95.0	4.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,810	0.06	0.05
20-24	68.1	23.4	6.5	1.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,867	0.43	0.41
25-29	37.6	30.2	20.0	8.3	2.6	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,867	1.12	1.05
30-34	28.3	20.9	23.3	15.3	7.4	3.0	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,037	1.69	1.56
35-39	21.1	14.3	24.1	18.5	10.2	5.5	3.4	1.6	0.9	0.4	0.1	100.0	1,954	2.29	2.06
40-44	17.9	9.7	18.9	20.1	13.3	8.0	5.4	3.6	1.8	0.6	0.7	100.0	1,733	2.86	2.51
45-49	17.4	9.0	15.9	18.1	11.7	10.9	6.0	5.5	2.8	1.1	1.7	100.0	1,617	3.21	2.77
Total	40.9	16.3	15.8	11.6	6.4	3.9	2.2	1.5	0.8	0.3	0.3	100.0	12,885	1.64	1.46
							CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN								
15-19	62.4	32.8	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	227	0.42	0.41
20-24	33.0	48.8	13.7	3.5	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	834	0.91	0.86
25-29	12.9	41.8	28.0	11.7	3.9	1.3	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,258	1.57	1.47
30-34	9.0	25.6	30.0	19.7	9.3	3.9	1.7	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,505	2.17	1.99
35-39	4.5	16.5	29.7	22.7	12.2	6.8	4.1	1.8	0.9	0.5	0.2	100.0	1,482	2.78	2.51
40-44	3.7	9.1	21.9	25.1	16.2	9.9	6.2	4.0	2.2	0.8	0.8	100.0	1,283	3.41	2.99
45-49	3.7	8.7	18.0	20.8	14.3	13.3	7.3	6.9	3.8	1.4	1.9	100.0	1,169	3.86	3.34
Total	11.3	23.9	24.0	17.7	9.7	5.9	3.3	2.1	1.2	0.4	0.5	100.0	7,759	2.46	2.21

Table 5.5 Birth intervals

Percent distribution of non-first births in the 5 years preceding the survey by number of months since preceding birth, and median number of months since preceding birth, according to background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	7-17	18-23	24-35	36-47	48-59	60+	Total	Number of non-first births	Median number of months since preceding birth
Age									
15-19	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	11	*
20-29	7.1	13.3	27.0	21.5	12.8	18.3	100.0	825	36.9
30-39	4.0	6.6	15.1	15.4	14.9	44.0	100.0	1,505	54.8
40-49	2.1	4.9	13.6	14.4	12.2	52.8	100.0	436	63.2
Sex of preceding birth									
Male	5.2	7.7	17.4	16.5	13.6	39.6	100.0	1,430	50.9
Female	4.4	9.2	19.6	17.5	14.0	35.3	100.0	1,347	47.6
Survival of preceding birth									
Living	4.3	7.9	17.8	17.1	14.3	38.6	100.0	2,541	50.1
Dead	10.3	14.2	24.8	15.7	8.9	26.2	100.0	236	36.3
Birth order									
2-3	4.3	7.5	16.4	17.6	14.1	40.2	100.0	1,789	51.2
4-6	5.1	9.3	20.6	15.8	14.1	35.1	100.0	783	47.5
7+	8.3	13.3	27.4	16.8	10.0	24.1	100.0	204	36.5
Residence									
Urban	4.1	7.2	16.1	15.8	13.5	43.3	100.0	513	54.2
Rural	4.9	8.7	18.9	17.3	13.9	36.3	100.0	2,264	48.1
States/Regions									
Kachin	4.7	7.3	27.3	19.6	14.4	26.7	100.0	119	41.2
Kayah	8.1	15.1	27.0	18.9	12.1	18.8	100.0	23	35.9
Kayin	2.9	11.8	23.0	17.9	11.9	32.5	100.0	109	43.9
Chin	12.1	17.1	34.0	19.6	6.2	11.0	100.0	51	30.4
Sagaing	2.0	7.2	19.7	17.0	17.4	36.7	100.0	334	50.3
Tanintharyi	9.0	10.9	19.9	16.8	16.0	27.4	100.0	95	41.1
Bago	3.5	6.3	14.4	19.6	14.7	41.5	100.0	229	52.6
Magway	4.8	4.7	13.2	17.6	12.6	47.2	100.0	197	57.1
Mandalay	1.2	3.9	19.2	11.9	16.8	47.0	100.0	259	57.3
Mon	4.8	4.7	14.6	18.1	18.6	39.2	100.0	97	51.7
Rakhine	9.9	11.3	21.0	18.1	13.6	25.9	100.0	202	41.2
Yangon	6.3	7.9	8.0	15.1	12.2	50.5	100.0	241	60.5
Shan	6.3	12.9	25.5	17.3	11.3	26.6	100.0	402	40.1
Ayeyarwady	3.4	8.3	13.9	15.7	11.5	47.3	100.0	361	57.7
Nay Pyi Taw	4.8	7.1	14.5	25.3	17.6	30.8	100.0	58	47.2
Education									
No education	7.9	12.2	23.5	17.0	13.9	25.6	100.0	641	39.9
Primary	4.3	7.7	17.1	17.7	13.3	39.9	100.0	1,403	50.7
Secondary	3.5	6.5	17.7	15.3	14.4	42.6	100.0	603	53.4
More than secondary	0.8	6.4	10.6	17.6	16.1	48.5	100.0	130	58.8
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	6.5	12.9	20.8	18.8	13.1	27.9	100.0	952	42.3
Second	4.7	7.2	22.9	16.2	13.3	35.7	100.0	681	47.0
Middle	5.4	4.8	15.3	17.7	13.2	43.7	100.0	449	54.5
Fourth	2.4	5.5	13.2	13.3	16.9	48.7	100.0	411	58.5
Highest	1.7	6.4	12.2	17.1	14.0	48.5	100.0	284	59.4
Total	4.8	8.4	18.4	17.0	13.8	37.6	100.0	2,777	49.0

Note: First-order births are excluded. The interval for multiple births is the number of months since the preceding pregnancy that ended in a live birth. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 5.6 Postpartum amenorrhea, abstinence, and insusceptibility

Percentage of births in the 3 years preceding the survey for which mothers are postpartum amenorrheic, abstaining, and insusceptible, by number of months since birth, and median and mean durations, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Months since birth	Percentage of births for which the mother is:			Number of births
	Amenorrheic	Abstaining	Insusceptible[1]	
< 2	87.1	89.7	96.3	94
2-3	55.5	40.5	67.2	166
4-5	36.9	18.8	42.8	157
6-7	35.1	17.4	38.5	140
8-9	24.0	9.4	31.3	153
10-11	19.8	8.1	26.2	120
12-13	28.3	7.9	35.5	177
14-15	21.8	5.5	25.6	169
16-17	20.2	5.0	23.3	123
18-19	12.0	2.8	14.8	135
20-21	16.5	3.8	19.4	131
22-23	6.1	3.6	9.4	126
24-25	7.3	2.5	9.9	150
26-27	7.4	3.4	10.8	143
28-29	5.2	7.7	11.3	124
30-31	6.9	3.1	10.1	139
32-33	5.4	6.2	11.5	130
34-35	8.5	3.3	11.4	128
Total	22.1	12.3	27.2	2,506
Median	3.4	2.2	4.5	na
Mean	8.4	5.1	10.2	na

Note: Estimates are based on status at the time of the survey.
na = Not applicable
[1] Includes births for which mothers are either still amenorrheic or still abstaining (or both) following birth

Table 5.7 Median duration of amenorrhea, postpartum abstinence, and postpartum insusceptibility

Median number of months of postpartum amenorrhea, postpartum abstinence, and postpartum insusceptibility following births in the 3 years preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Postpartum amenorrhea	Postpartum abstinence	Postpartum insusceptibility[1]
Mother's age			
15-29	2.9	2.1	4.2
30-49	4.1	(2.5)	5.2
Residence			
Urban	(2.1)	(2.0)	2.9
Rural	4.2	2.3	5.1
Education			
No education	5.0	3.3	5.9
Primary	4.3	(2.0)	5.3
Secondary	2.7	(2.4)	3.8
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	4.7	(2.0)	5.2
Second	3.6	3.0	4.6
Middle	4.3	*	5.2
Fourth	2.6	*	3.4
Highest	*	*	4.4
Total	3.4	2.2	4.5

Note: Medians are based on the status at the time of the survey (current status). Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Includes births for which mothers are either still amenorrheic or still abstaining (or both) following birth

Table 5.8 Menopause

Percentage of women age 30-49 who are menopausal, by age, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Age	Percentage menopausal[1]	Number of women
Age		
30-34	9.6	2,037
35-39	11.4	1,954
40-41	10.0	698
42-43	13.5	653
44-45	17.0	761
46-47	29.1	668
48-49	50.0	571
Total	16.1	7,341

[1] Percentage of all women who are not pregnant and not postpartum amenorrheic whose last menstrual period occurred 6 or more months preceding the survey

Table 5.9 Age at first birth

Percentage of women age 15-49 who gave birth by exact ages, percentage who have never given birth, and median age at first birth, according to current age, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Current age	Percentage who gave birth by exact age					Percentage who have never given birth	Number of women	Median age at first birth
	15	18	20	22	25			
15-19	0.3	na	na	na	na	95.0	1,810	a
20-24	0.3	5.1	15.4	na	na	68.1	1,867	a
25-29	0.8	5.8	17.9	31.1	50.3	37.6	1,867	25.0
30-34	1.0	7.6	18.7	32.7	48.5	28.3	2,037	25.3
35-39	0.4	7.6	18.5	33.1	51.0	21.1	1,954	24.8
40-44	0.7	8.3	21.8	36.7	54.7	17.9	1,733	24.1
45-49	1.1	7.3	22.4	37.8	54.5	17.4	1,617	24.0
20-49	0.7	6.9	19.0	na	na	32.1	11,075	a
25-49	0.8	7.3	19.7	34.1	51.6	24.8	9,208	24.7

na = Not applicable due to censoring
a = Omitted because less than 50% of women had a birth before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 5.10 Median age at first birth

Median age at first birth among women age 25-49, according to background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Women age 25-49
Residence	
Urban	a
Rural	23.8
States/Regions	
Kachin	23.6
Kayah	23.8
Kayin	23.4
Chin	23.1
Sagaing	24.3
Tanintharyi	23.8
Bago	24.7
Magway	a
Mandalay	a
Mon	24.5
Rakhine	22.6
Yangon	a
Shan	22.8
Ayeyarwady	23.9
Nay Pyi Taw	24.5
Education	
No education	21.5
Primary	23.5
Secondary	a
More than secondary	a
Wealth quintile	
Lowest	22.0
Second	22.9
Middle	24.7
Fourth	a
Highest	a
Total	24.7

a = Omitted because less than 50% of the women had a birth before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 5.11 Teenage pregnancy and motherhood

Percentage of women age 15-19 who have had a live birth or who are pregnant with their first child, and percentage who have begun childbearing, by background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women age 15-19 who:		Percentage who have begun childbearing	Number of women
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child		
Age				
15	0.7	0.1	0.8	340
16	1.0	0.8	1.8	390
17	1.9	1.3	3.2	366
18	5.4	1.2	6.5	357
19	16.1	1.4	17.5	357
Residence				
Urban	3.7	0.7	4.3	591
Rural	5.6	1.1	6.7	1,219
States/Regions				
Kachin	7.3	3.8	11.1	59
Kayah	6.5	1.0	7.5	9
Kayin	6.2	1.1	7.3	41
Chin	5.9	4.7	10.5	17
Sagaing	4.0	0.9	4.8	164
Tanintharyi	4.9	0.9	5.8	41
Bago	4.8	0.0	4.8	180
Magway	4.0	0.9	5.0	133
Mandalay	1.8	0.0	1.8	188
Mon	6.2	1.0	7.1	66
Rakhine	6.2	2.0	8.2	128
Yangon	2.9	0.5	3.5	316
Shan	9.0	2.1	11.1	233
Ayeyarwady	5.9	0.0	5.9	195
Nay Pyi Taw	3.8	1.9	5.7	39
Education				
No education	18.1	1.0	19.1	125
Primary	8.8	1.9	10.7	425
Secondary	2.5	0.6	3.1	1,189
More than secondary	0.0	0.5	0.5	71
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	7.6	1.6	9.1	321
Second	7.3	1.6	9.0	329
Middle	3.3	0.3	3.6	382
Fourth	5.6	0.3	5.9	389
Highest	1.8	1.1	2.9	388
Total	5.0	0.9	5.9	1,810

FERTILITY PREFERENCES

6

Key Findings

- **Desire for another child:** Overall 13% of currently married women age 15-49 want to have another child soon, 18% want to wait at least 2 years, and 61% want no more children or are sterilized.

- **Limiting childbearing:** Women are more likely than men to want no more children, no matter how many children they already have. Among married couples with three children, 84% of women and 65% of men say they do not want another child.

- **Ideal family size:** Women currently want 2.5 children, on average, while men want 2.8 children.

- **Unwanted births:** When asked about the desirability of births in the past 5 years and current pregnancies, 91% were wanted at the time of conception, 4% were mistimed, and 5% were unwanted.

Information on fertility preferences can help family planning program managers assess the desire for children, the extent of mistimed and unwanted pregnancies, and the demand for contraception to space or limit births. Trends in this information may suggest the direction that fertility patterns will take in the future.

This chapter presents information on whether and when married women and men want more children, ideal family size, whether the last birth was wanted, and the theoretical fertility rate if all unwanted births were prevented.

6.1   DESIRE FOR ANOTHER CHILD

Desire for another child

Women and men were asked whether they wanted more children and, if so, how long they would prefer to wait before the next child. Women and men who are sterilized are assumed not to want any more children.
Sample: Currently married women and men age 15-49

Table 6.1 presents fertility preferences of currently married women and men age 15-49 by number of living children. Thirty-three percent of women say that they want to have another child: 13% want a child within 2 years, 18% prefer to wait for two or more years, and 2% want another child but are undecided about when to have that child. Six in 10 married women (61%) want no more children or have been sterilized. Three percent of married women are undecided about whether they want more children.

Fifty-three percent of currently married women with no child want to have a child within 2 years. This proportion falls to 18% among women with one child and falls even lower among women with more than one child. Forty-one percent of women with one child want to delay having their next child for 2 or more

years, and a large majority of women with two or more children want no more children. Even among currently married women with only one living child, one-third want no more children.

Fertility preferences of men are similar to those of women. Forty-six percent of currently married men want to have another child. Twenty-five percent of all currently married men want to wait 2 or more years. Another 46% of married men do not want to have another child (or have been sterilized), and 4% are undecided.

The desire to limit childbearing rises with increasing number of living children, from 10% among married women with no living children to 86%-87% among women with four or more living children. Even among women with two children, the percentage who want no more is 70% **(Table 6.2.1** and **Figure 6.1)**.

Figure 6.1 **Desire to limit childbearing by number of living children**

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who want no more children
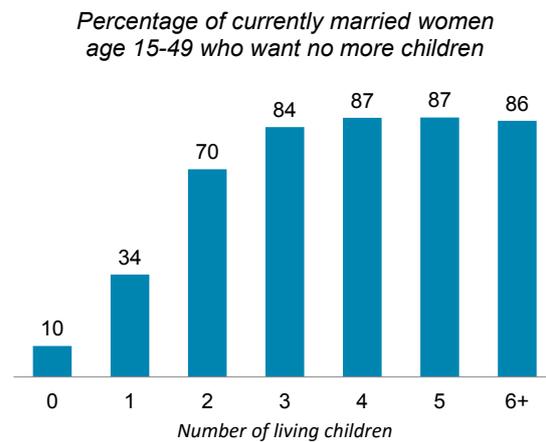
Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of married women who want no more children is slightly higher in urban areas (64%) than in rural areas (59%) **(Table 6.2.1)**.

- There is considerable variation across states and regions; Rakhine State has the smallest proportion of women wishing to curtail their fertility (47%), whereas Shan State has the highest proportion (66%).

- The desire to limit childbearing declines with education: 68% of women with no education want to limit childbearing, compared with 52% of women with more than secondary education. This is likely because a higher percentage of educated women are younger women who are still in the process of having their desired number of children **(see Chapter 3 -Table 3.2.1)**.

- The desire to limit childbearing among women generally increases somewhat with increasing household wealth, from 59% of women in the lowest and middle wealth quintile wanting no more children to 63% of women in the highest wealth quintile.

- In general, the pattern of men's desire to limit childbearing varies similarly to that of women by background characteristics. However, women have a greater desire not to have any more children at every parity than men **(Table 6.2.1** and **Table 6.2.2)**.

6.2   IDEAL FAMILY SIZE

Ideal family size

Respondents with no children were asked, "If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be?" Respondents who had children were asked: "If you could go back to the time when you did not have any children and could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be?"

Sample: Women and men age 15-49

The mean ideal family size for all women age 15-49 in Myanmar is 2.5 children, and for all men in the same age group, it is 2.8 children **(Table 6.3)**. The mean ideal family size for currently married women, at 2.9 children, and for currently married men, at 3.0 children, is slightly higher than for all women and all men age 15-49, respectively **(Figure 6.2)**.

Among women with no living children, 35% would like to have two children, 20% would like to have three children, and 17% would like to have no children. Also notably, only 6% of women with no children want four or more children.

Although women's and men's ideal family size increases with the number of children they already have, men's ideal family size is typically larger than women's, and this gender difference is greatest in the case of 6 or more living children. The ideal family size of women with 6 or more living children is 4.7 children, compared with 5.8 children for men with 6 or more children **(Table 6.3** and **Figure 6.3).**

Patterns by background characteristics

- The mean ideal number of children increases gradually with increasing age for both women and men. For women, ideal family size increases from two children among women age 15-19 to three children among women age 45-49; for men it increases from 2.4 children among men age 15-19 to 3.3 children among men age 45-49 **(Table 6.4)**.

- By state and region, the lowest mean ideal number of children is found in Yangon Region for women (2.1) and is found in Ayeyarwady Region for men (2.0). However, the highest mean ideal number of children is found among both women (4.1) and men (4.4) in Chin State.

- For both women and men, ideal family size decreases with increasing education. For women the decrease is from 2.8 children among women with no education to 2.3 children among women with more than secondary education, and for men the decrease is from 3.3 children among men with no education to 2.4 children among men with more than secondary education.

- Mean ideal family size decreases with increasing wealth among both women and men: from 3.0 and 3.2 children, respectively, in the lowest wealth quintile, to 2.2 and 2.5 children in the highest wealth quintile, respectively.

6.3   FERTILITY PLANNING STATUS

Planning status of birth

Women reported whether their most recent birth was wanted at the time (planned birth), at a later time (mistimed birth), or not at all (unwanted birth).

Sample: Current pregnancies and births in the 5 years before the survey to women age 15-49

Figure 6.2 Ideal family size

Mean ideal number of children among women and men age 15-49

■ Women ■ Men
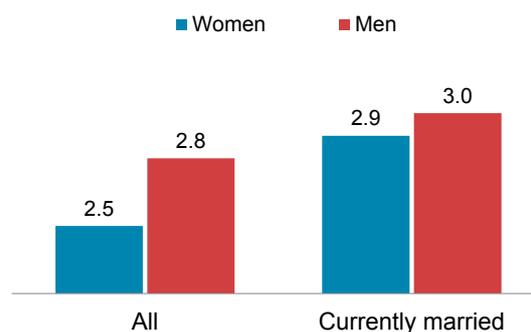
Figure 6.3 Ideal family size by number of living children

Mean ideal number of children

■ Women ■ Men

Number of living children
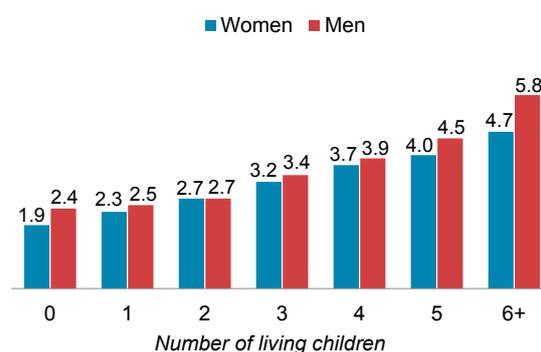
In Myanmar, the vast majority of births were wanted at the time of conception (91%), and only 4% of births were mistimed, that is, wanted at a later date. Only 5% of births were not wanted at all **(Table 6.5 and Figure 6.4)**.

Patterns by background characteristics

▪ The proportion of unwanted births rises with birth order, increasing from 1% among first births to 3% among second-order births, 7% among third-order births, and, finally, 12% among fourth- and higher-order births **(Table 6.5)**.

▪ The percentage of unwanted births also increases with mother's age at birth from 3% of births to women under age 20 to 13% in the age group 40-44.

6.4 WANTED FERTILITY RATES

Figure 6.4 Fertility planning status

Percent distribution of births to women age 15-49 in the five years before the survey (including current pregnancies) by planning status of births
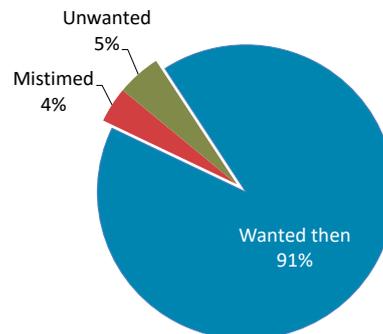
Wanted fertility rate

The number of children the average woman would have over the course of her lifetime if she bore children at current age-specific fertility rates, excluding unwanted births. A birth is considered wanted if the number of living children at the time of conception is lower than the ideal number of children currently reported by the respondent.

Sample: Births to women age 15-49 during the 3 years before the survey

The wanted fertility rate indicates what fertility would be if women had only the children they desired. The total wanted fertility rate in Myanmar is 2 children, 0.3 children less than the current total fertility rate of 2.3 children **(Table 6.6** and **Figure 6.5)**.

Patterns by background characteristics

▪ The gap between wanted and actual fertility rates among women living in urban areas and among those living in rural areas is small (0.2 children and 0.3 children, respectively) **(Figure 6.5)**.

Figure 6.5 Wanted and actual fertility by residence

Wanted and actual number of children per woman

▪ The largest gap between wanted and actual fertility is almost one child in Chin State, where the total fertility rate is 4.6, while the smallest gap of 0.1 children is in Mon State, where the total fertility rate is 2.3.

▪ The difference between wanted and actual fertility falls as women's education increases: the difference is 0.7 children for women with no education but only 0.1 children for women with more than secondary education. This finding suggests that women with higher education are better able to have only the number of children they actually want.

▪ The gap between wanted and actual fertility among women in the lowest wealth quintile (0.6 children) is slightly larger than that among women in other wealth quintiles.

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on fertility preferences, see the following tables:

Table 6.1 Fertility preferences by number of living children

Percent distribution of currently married women and currently married men age 15-49 by desire for children, according to number of living children, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

| Desire for children | Number of living children | | | | | | | Total 15-49 |
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
	WOMEN[1]							
Have another soon[2]	52.5	17.6	7.3	5.6	2.6	2.5	3.1	13.2
Have another later[3]	19.0	40.5	16.1	5.0	5.0	1.9	2.5	18.4
Have another, undecided when	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.2	0.6	0.7	2.0	1.6
Undecided	10.5	3.6	2.9	1.8	1.8	2.1	1.2	3.4
Want no more	10.1	33.7	63.9	73.2	78.7	81.6	81.7	55.5
Sterilized[4]	0.2	0.7	5.9	10.8	8.4	5.6	4.4	5.0
Declared infecund	5.7	1.7	2.0	2.3	2.9	5.5	5.1	2.7
Missing	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	756	2,025	2,134	1,402	738	356	349	7,759
	MEN[5]							
Have another soon[2]	47.0	24.3	13.3	12.2	7.2	6.0	9.1	18.8
Have another later[3]	19.4	45.5	24.4	14.4	6.6	9.7	8.1	25.3
Have another, undecided when	2.3	3.2	2.5	1.2	1.7	0.0	0.8	2.2
Undecided	10.8	4.4	3.3	3.9	2.4	6.3	2.0	4.4
Want no more	8.6	20.1	53.4	62.3	75.0	74.6	73.7	44.4
Sterilized[4]	0.0	0.4	1.1	2.4	2.7	0.4	2.3	1.2
Declared infecund	11.9	2.0	2.0	3.6	4.5	3.0	4.0	3.6
Missing	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	310	823	831	521	268	91	113	2,957

[1] The number of living children includes the current pregnancy.
[2] Wants next birth within 2 years
[3] Wants to delay next birth for 2 or more years
[4] Includes both female and male sterilization
[5] The number of living children includes one additional child if respondent's wife is pregnant (or if any wife is pregnant for men with more than one current wife).

Table 6.2.1 Desire to limit childbearing: Women

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who want no more children, by number of living children, according to background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Number of living children[1]							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
Residence								
Urban	9.8	42.3	82.4	89.0	91.5	87.3	(97.0)	64.0
Rural	10.6	31.0	65.0	82.3	86.1	87.2	84.8	59.3
States/Regions								
Kachin	(2.8)	18.3	57.8	86.5	82.2	*	(91.7)	57.8
Kayah	(8.7)	18.0	60.2	75.6	(68.5)	(88.4)	89.7	58.1
Kayin	(4.0)	17.2	48.5	70.6	82.8	(85.5)	*	55.2
Chin	(6.8)	8.3	31.9	52.7	69.4	78.0	82.7	50.2
Sagaing	(11.6)	19.3	61.7	93.5	(87.8)	(86.3)	59.5
Tanintharyi	(7.9)	11.2	39.7	72.7	76.5	(76.0)	(83.6)	48.8
Bago	22.7	45.1	77.3	88.5	(90.9)	*	*	64.2
Magway	(6.7)	33.1	74.5	84.6	86.9	(100.0)	*	60.0
Mandalay	4.6	29.6	70.1	83.2	(81.8)	*	*	56.6
Mon	(7.3)	24.7	54.3	87.3	85.7	(93.9)	(80.1)	58.9
Rakhine	14.8	15.4	53.8	63.1	72.9	(77.7)	82.2	47.1
Yangon	9.2	46.2	84.2	91.7	(94.7)	*	*	64.9
Shan	(7.5)	35.7	72.8	88.4	(91.5)	(91.3)	*	66.0
Ayeyarwady	7.6	45.2	71.5	89.4	86.8	*	*	64.0
Nay Pyi Taw	16.0	30.7	71.7	81.5	(89.5)	*	*	57.1
Education								
No education	11.5	31.5	63.3	76.0	87.8	90.1	81.1	67.9
Primary	13.7	36.0	67.1	83.0	85.6	86.1	90.0	63.6
Secondary	7.9	33.3	72.5	89.4	91.8	82.4	83.3	54.2
More than secondary	8.0	34.0	85.9	96.3	*	*	*	51.7
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	10.8	30.1	59.4	76.2	82.6	85.0	86.4	59.2
Second	8.5	29.0	63.8	81.4	89.4	85.0	84.4	60.4
Middle	12.0	34.3	67.4	81.4	85.4	89.6	83.9	58.9
Fourth	11.6	36.6	74.8	89.0	88.4	91.0	89.9	61.6
Highest	8.6	40.0	81.4	93.4	95.2	*	*	62.7
Total	10.4	34.4	69.8	84.0	87.1	87.2	86.1	60.5

Note: Women who have been sterilized or whose husband has been sterilized are considered to want no more children. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] The number of living children includes the current pregnancy.

Table 6.2.2 Desire to limit childbearing: Men

Percentage of currently married men age 15-49 who want no more children, by number of living children, according to background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Number of living children[1]							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
Residence								
Urban	13.0	22.6	66.5	73.2	(91.4)	*	*	47.7
Rural	6.6	19.5	50.2	62.2	75.1	74.7	74.6	44.9
Education								
No education	(11.4)	27.6	50.7	48.3	79.5	(76.9)	(70.0)	50.6
Primary	7.0	19.5	52.6	65.4	74.6	69.6	79.6	47.8
Secondary	9.2	19.6	56.0	71.1	82.3	(80.2)	(79.6)	42.4
More than secondary	(7.8)	21.9	(67.5)	*	*	*	*	37.7
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	(5.1)	14.1	47.9	59.4	71.3	(73.0)	70.3	44.6
Second	(19.5)	24.9	48.6	51.2	80.4	(75.0)	(79.1)	48.4
Middle	0.4	18.6	46.2	71.2	79.8	(69.8)	(79.2)	40.8
Fourth	10.3	13.9	58.2	(76.9)	*	*	*	42.5
Highest	13.9	29.6	70.9	84.5	(84.6)	*	*	52.4
Total	8.6	20.5	54.5	64.7	77.7	74.9	76.0	45.6

Note: Men who have been sterilized or who state in response to the question about desire for children that their wife has been sterilized are considered to want no more children. State and region level estimates are not shown due to few cases. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] The number of living children includes one additional child if respondent's wife is pregnant (or if any wife is pregnant for men with more than one current wife).

Table 6.3 Ideal number of children by number of living children

Percent distribution of women and men 15-49 by ideal number of children, and mean ideal number of children for all respondents and for currently married respondents, according to the number of living children, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Ideal number of children	Number of living children							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
WOMEN[1]								
0	17.2	3.0	3.2	2.4	3.7	3.6	3.9	8.7
1	10.2	13.3	3.0	3.1	0.9	1.5	0.2	7.4
2	35.3	41.2	39.1	11.6	11.5	7.1	5.5	31.0
3	19.5	33.7	35.7	51.1	19.5	25.4	17.9	28.8
4	3.5	3.6	9.4	12.9	38.0	12.5	14.1	8.4
5	1.9	2.5	5.2	12.4	13.2	27.0	12.9	5.6
6+	0.4	0.4	0.9	2.0	5.9	11.4	27.6	2.2
Non-numeric responses	12.2	2.4	3.5	4.7	7.2	11.6	17.9	7.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	5,169	2,276	2,333	1,516	803	400	388	12,885
Mean ideal number of children for:[2]								
All women	1.9	2.3	2.7	3.2	3.7	4.0	4.7	2.5
Number	4,540	2,220	2,252	1,446	745	354	318	11,874
Currently married women	2.2	2.3	2.7	3.2	3.8	4.0	4.8	2.9
Number of currently married women	739	1,982	2,070	1,342	686	314	286	7,420
MEN[3]								
0	7.8	4.1	8.5	7.1	11.8	12.8	5.1	7.4
1	7.4	10.1	2.4	1.7	0.1	1.1	2.8	5.7
2	39.3	36.6	32.5	6.7	6.5	2.1	1.9	30.4
3	25.7	33.0	32.5	38.1	8.1	13.5	8.2	27.9
4	7.3	7.6	11.0	17.0	37.5	7.3	6.0	10.9
5	4.0	4.5	6.4	20.6	17.1	35.6	12.2	8.0
6+	1.5	1.6	2.1	3.4	14.4	24.1	51.8	4.2
Non-numeric responses	7.0	2.5	4.6	5.4	4.6	3.5	11.9	5.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	2,005	863	855	530	278	91	115	4,737
Mean ideal number of children for:[2]								
All men	2.4	2.5	2.7	3.4	3.9	4.5	5.8	2.8
Number	1,865	841	816	501	265	88	101	4,477
Currently married men	2.3	2.5	2.7	3.4	3.9	4.5	5.8	3.0
Number of currently married men	298	803	793	493	256	87	101	2,831

[1] The number of living children includes current pregnancy for women.
[2] Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric responses.
[3] The number of living children includes one additional child if respondent's wife is pregnant (or if any wife is pregnant for men with more than one current wife).

Table 6.4 Mean ideal number of children

Mean ideal number of children for all women and men age 15-49 by background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Mean	Number of women[1]	Mean	Number of men[1]
Age				
15-19	2.0	1,520	2.4	673
20-24	2.3	1,714	2.5	649
25-29	2.5	1,774	2.8	655
30-34	2.6	1,946	2.8	670
35-39	2.6	1,847	2.9	653
40-44	2.8	1,583	3.0	646
45-49	3.0	1,491	3.3	533
Residence				
Urban	2.2	3,462	2.4	1,292
Rural	2.7	8,413	3.0	3,185
States/Regions				
Kachin	3.0	362	3.4	154
Kayah	3.2	52	3.5	21
Kayin	3.2	271	3.0	113
Chin	4.1	95	4.4	35
Sagaing	2.8	1,348	3.3	506
Tanintharyi	3.0	269	3.4	97
Bago	2.3	1,131	2.8	423
Magway	2.7	1,009	2.8	286
Mandalay	2.2	1,508	2.9	587
Mon	2.7	363	3.3	157
Rakhine	3.1	633	3.9	218
Yangon	2.1	1,709	2.4	694
Shan	2.6	1,229	2.8	463
Ayeyarwady	2.4	1,615	2.0	607
Nay Pyi Taw	2.5	281	3.0	116
Education[2]				
No education	2.8	1,219	3.3	526
Primary	2.6	4,166	3.0	1,588
Secondary	2.4	5,489	2.6	2,038
More than secondary	2.3	1,001	2.4	326
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	3.0	2,044	3.2	824
Second	2.7	2,230	3.0	853
Middle	2.5	2,440	2.8	936
Fourth	2.4	2,530	2.6	944
Highest	2.2	2,630	2.5	920
Total	2.5	11,874	2.8	4,477

[1] Number of women and men who gave a numeric response
[2] Total includes three women with missing information on education.

Table 6.5 Fertility planning status

Percent distribution of births to women age 15-49 in the five years preceding the survey (including current pregnancies), by planning status of the birth, according to birth order and mother's age at birth, Myanmar 2015-16

Birth order and mother's age at birth	Planning status of birth				
	Wanted then	Wanted later	Wanted no more	Total	Number of births
Birth order					
1	95.6	3.5	1.0	100.0	1,664
2	92.6	4.6	2.7	100.0	1,237
3	88.5	4.6	6.9	100.0	764
4+	85.3	3.1	11.6	100.0	1,086
Mother's age at birth					
<20	93.7	3.5	2.8	100.0	363
20-24	92.1	6.0	1.9	100.0	1,118
25-29	91.5	3.9	4.5	100.0	1,329
30-34	92.0	3.4	4.6	100.0	1,060
35-39	88.8	2.5	8.7	100.0	630
40-44	86.8	0.2	12.9	100.0	239
45-49	*	*	*	100.0	12
Total	91.3	3.9	4.8	100.0	4,752

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 6.6 Wanted fertility rates

Total wanted fertility rates and total fertility rates for the three years preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Total wanted fertility rates	Total fertility rate
Residence		
Urban	1.7	1.9
Rural	2.1	2.4
States/Regions		
Kachin	2.4	3.0
Kayah	3.1	3.3
Kayin	3.4	3.9
Chin	3.8	4.6
Sagaing	1.9	2.1
Tanintharyi	2.8	3.1
Bago	1.5	1.9
Magway	1.6	1.8
Mandalay	1.8	2.0
Mon	2.2	2.3
Rakhine	2.1	2.7
Yangon	1.5	1.8
Shan	2.5	3.0
Ayeyarwady	2.1	2.3
Nay Pyi Taw	1.8	2.0
Education		
No education	2.9	3.6
Primary	2.2	2.6
Secondary	1.8	2.0
More than secondary	1.4	1.5
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	2.9	3.5
Second	2.2	2.5
Middle	1.9	2.1
Fourth	1.7	1.9
Highest	1.4	1.6
Total	2.0	2.3

Note: Rates are calculated based on births to women age 15-49 in the period 1-36 months preceding the survey. The total fertility rates are the same as those presented in Table 5.2.

FAMILY PLANNING

7

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Key Findings

- **Contraceptive use:** Overall, 52% of currently married women use a method of family planning, with 51% using a modern method and 1% using a traditional method. Among modern methods, injectables are most commonly used (28%), followed by the pill (14%), female sterilization (5%), and the IUD (3%).

- **Sources of modern methods:** Over half of modern contraceptive users (54%) receive their method from public sector sources—government hospitals, health centers, and clinics.

- **Contraceptive discontinuation:** Two out of every five times (39%) that women began to use a contraceptive method in the 5 years before the survey discontinued the method within 12 months. The most common reason for discontinuing a method is the desire to become pregnant (34%) followed by method-related health concerns or side effects (28%).

- **Unmet need for family planning:** Sixteen percent of currently married women have an unmet need for family planning: they want to space or limit births but are not currently using contraception.

- **Demand for family planning:** Three-quarters of the total demand for family planning is satisfied by modern methods (75%).

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Couples can use contraceptive methods to limit or space the number of children they have. This chapter presents information on the uses and sources of contraceptive methods, informed choice of methods, and rates and reasons for discontinuing contraceptives. It also examines the potential demand for family planning and how much contact nonusers have with family planning providers.

The benefits of family planning are not limited to promoting maternal or child health. Family planning can significantly enhance opportunities to attain higher socioeconomic status, education, employment, and empowerment, especially for girls and women. Myanmar committed in 2013 to the Family Planning 2020 (FP2020) global initiative. The goal is to reach more women with lifesaving family planning information and access to contraceptives by the year 2020 (Family Planning 2020, 2013).

7.1 CONTRACEPTIVE KNOWLEDGE AND USE

Knowledge of contraceptive methods is almost universal in Myanmar, with 97% of all women and 95% of all men knowing at least one method of contraception. On average, women have heard of seven methods and men have heard of six methods, with most having heard about modern methods (**Table 7.1**). The most commonly known method among women is injectables (95%), followed by the pill (93%), and female sterilization (84%), while among men, it is the male condom (86%), followed by injectables (85%), and

the pill (84%). Knowledge about emergency contraception is relatively poor, with only one in four women and men having heard about it.

For more information on contraceptive knowledge by method, see **Table 7.1**. For information about differentials in knowledge of any method and any modern method by background characteristics, see **Table 7.2**.

Contraceptive prevalence rate
Percentage who use any contraceptive method
Sample: Currently married women age 15-49

The contraceptive prevalence rate among currently married women age 15-49 is 52%, with almost all women using modern methods (51%) **(Table 7.3)**. This indicates that Myanmar is on track for meeting its commitment to Family Planning 2020, a global partnership for women on reproductive rights. In 2013 Myanmar announced it would increase modern contraceptive use from 41 percent to 50 percent by 2015 and to more than 60 percent by 2020 (Family Planning 2020, 2013).

Modern methods
Include male and female sterilization, injectables, intrauterine devices (IUDs), contraceptive pills, implants, male condoms, and the lactational amenorrhea method (LAM)

Among married women, injectables are the most commonly used method (28%), followed by the pill (14%), female sterilization (5%), and the IUD (3%) **(Figure 7.1)**. Modern contraceptive use peaks at 62% among currently married women age 35-39 **(Table 7.3)**. More than half of currently married adolescents (women age 15-19) (53%) use modern contraceptive methods.

***Figure 7.1* Contraceptive use**

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 currently using a contraceptive method

Method	Percentage
Any method	52
Any modern method	51
Injectables	28
Pill	14
Female sterilization	5
IUD	3
Implants	1
Male condom	1
Traditional method	1

Patterns by background characteristics

- Modern contraceptive use is highest among married women with 1-2 living children (58%) and generally declines as the number of living children goes up. **(Table 7.4)**.

- Women in urban areas are somewhat more likely to use modern contraceptives than those in rural areas (57% versus 49%).

- Contraceptive use increases substantially with education. Married women with secondary education or higher are more likely to use modern methods of contraception than those with no education (57-58% versus 38%) **(Figure 7.2)**.

- There are big differences in contraceptive use among currently married women across states and regions. The use of modern contraception ranges from a low of 25% in Chin State to a high of 60% in Bago Region and Yangon Region **(Figure 7.3)**.

Figure 7.2 **Use of modern methods by education**

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49
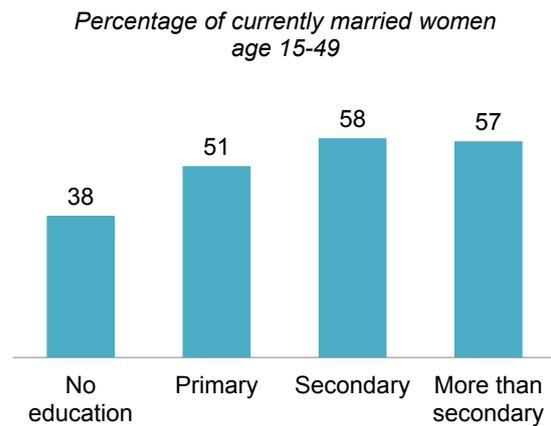
Figure 7.3 **Use of modern methods by states and regions**
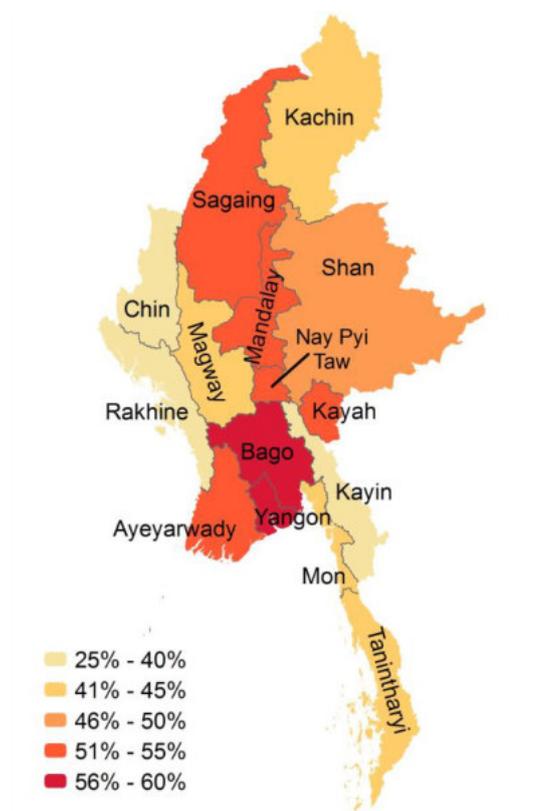
7.2 TIMING OF FEMALE STERILIZATION

Given the importance of female sterilization as a means of preventing unwanted pregnancies among women in high risk groups, the family planning program targets timely intervention. As indicated earlier in Figure 7.1, 5% of currently married women in Myanmar are sterilized. **Table 7.5** shows information about age at female sterilization. The median age at sterilization for women is 33.1 years.

7.3 SOURCE OF MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

Source of modern contraceptives

Place where the modern method currently being used was obtained the last time it was acquired

Sample: Women age 15-49 currently using a modern contraceptive method (excluding LAM)

More than half of modern contraceptive users receive their method from public (government) sector sources—hospitals, rural health centers (RHCs), sub-centers, and mobile clinics (54%). Three in ten women obtain their methods from sources in the private medical sector (29%) **(Table 7.6** and **Figure 7.4)**.

Injectables: Around three-quarters of women obtain injectables from the public sector, mainly from government sub-centers and government rural health centers (RHCs) (37% and 14%).

IUD and implant: While the predominant source for IUDs is the public sector (44%), implants are most commonly provided by the non-governmental sector, that is, Marie Stopes International (45%).

Figure 7.4 **Source of modern contraceptive methods**

Percent distribution of current users of modern methods by most recent source of method

Pills and male condoms: The private medical sector is the main source for nearly half of pill users (47%) and male condom users (47%).
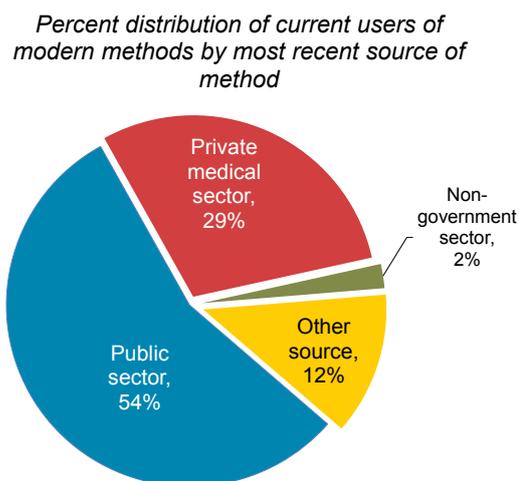
7.4 SOCIAL MARKETING BRANDS

In Myanmar, social marketing of contraceptives is being carried out by Population Services International and Marie Stopes International. Both organizations aim to respond to the needs, wants, and interests of the target population. They introduce contraceptives with brand names such as OK and Sure.

Table 7.7 highlights the finding that 40% of women use pills that are promoted through social marketing, while 84% of women who use male condoms use the Ahphaw brand (data not shown)[1]. Urban women, those with secondary or higher education, and those in the high wealth quintiles are most likely to use brands of pills promoted through social marketing.

7.5 INFORMED CHOICE

Informed choice

Informed choice consists of women being informed at the time they started the current episode of method use about side effects of the method, what to do if they experience side effects, and other methods they could use.

Sample: Women age 15-49 who are currently using selected modern contraceptive methods and who started the most recent episode of use within the 5 years before the survey

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[1] As very few women (1%) reported using the male condom, and disaggregated data are not presented.

Two in five women using a modern method of contraception were informed about the side effects or other problems they could face with the method they are using (40%), and 31% were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects. About half of the women were informed of other methods they could use. Implant users were most likely to be informed about side effects or problems of the method (81%), about what to do if they experienced side effects (70%), and about other methods that could be used (78%) **(Table 7.8)**.

7.6 DISCONTINUATION OF CONTRACEPTIVES

Contraceptive discontinuation rate
Percentage of contraceptive initiation episodes discontinued within 12 months
Sample: Episodes of contraceptive use initiated in the 5 years before the survey for women who are currently age 15-49

Two out of every five times (39%) that women began to use a contraceptive method in the 5 years before the survey, they discontinued the method within 12 months. Discontinuation rates are high for pill (43%) and injectable (42%) use, the two most commonly used methods **(Table 7.9)**.

Overall, the most common reason for discontinuing a method is the desire to become pregnant (34%), followed by method-related health concerns or side effects (28%), wanting more effective methods (10%), and failure of the method and infrequent sex (8% each) **(Table 7.10)**. Women are far more likely to cite health concerns and side effects as a reason for discontinuing IUDs (37%) and injectables (35%) than other methods.

Knowledge of the Fertile Period

The survey also collected data on women and men's knowledge of the fertile period. Only 5% of women and men age 15-49 know that a woman is most likely to conceive halfway between two periods **(Table 7.11)**. Seventeen percent of men mentioned that the fertile period was during a woman's menstrual period. Overall, nearly half of women and men are not aware of the fertile period.

7.7 DEMAND FOR FAMILY PLANNING

Unmet need for family planning
Proportion of women who (1) are not pregnant and not postpartum amenorrheic and are considered fecund and want to postpone their next birth for 2 or more years or stop childbearing altogether but are not using a contraceptive method, or (2) have a mistimed or unwanted current pregnancy, or (3) are postpartum amenorrheic and their last birth in the last 2 years was mistimed or unwanted.
Sample: All women age 15-49 and currently married women age 15-49

Demand for family planning: Unmet need for family planning + current contraceptive use (any method)

Proportion of demand satisfied: $\dfrac{\text{Current contraceptive use (any method)}}{\text{Unmet need + current contraceptive use (any method)}}$

Proportion of demand satisfied by modern methods: $\dfrac{\text{Current contraceptive use (any modern method)}}{\text{Unmet need + current contraceptive use (any method)}}$

Overall, 16% of married women in Myanmar have an unmet need for family planning, 5% for spacing births and 11% for limiting births, but are not currently using contraception **(Figure 7.5)**. Fifty-two percent of married women have a met need, that is, they are currently using contraception. Thus, the total demand for family planning constitutes 69% of married women, of which three-quarters is satisfied by the use of modern methods **(Table 7.12.1)**. All women are less likely than married women to be in need of family planning; only 10% of all women have an unmet need for family planning, compared with 16% for married women **(Table 7.12.2)**.

Figure 7.5 **Demand for family planning**

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by need for family planning
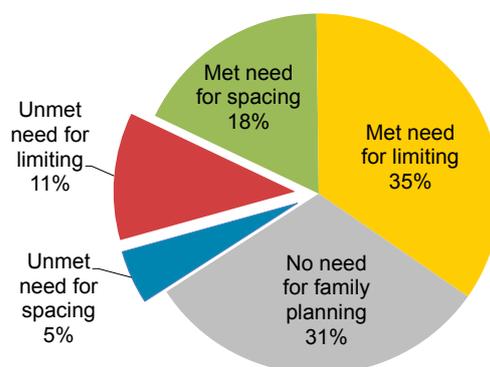
Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of married women with an unmet need for spacing births is highest at age 15-19 (14%), while unmet need for limiting births is highest at age group 40-49 (21%) **(Table 7.12.1).**

- Unmet need for family planning varies widely by states and regions, ranging from a high of 23% in Rakhine State and Chin State to a low of 12% in Yangon Region and Nay Pyi Taw **(Figure 7.6)**.

- Unmet need for family planning is three times higher among married women with no education (24%) than among those with more than secondary education (8%).

Figure 7.6 **Unmet need for family planning by states and regions**
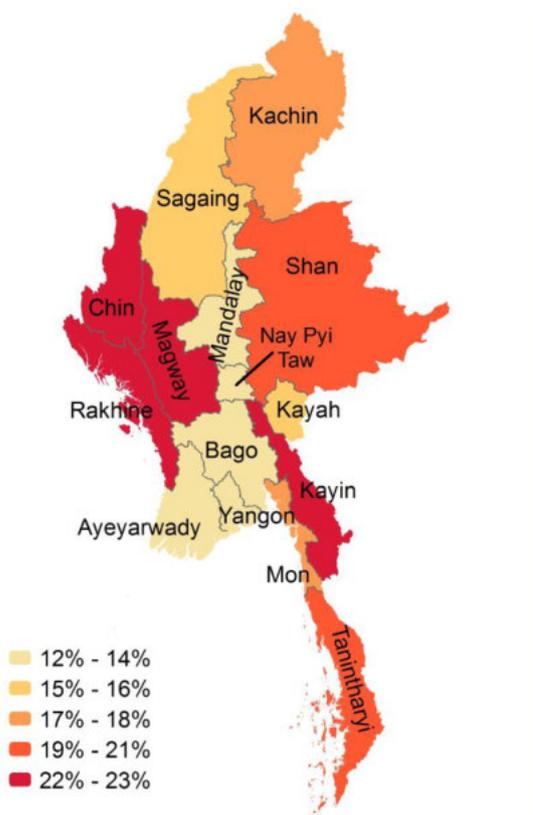
Future Use of Contraception

The survey also collected information about non-users' intent to use contraception. More than half of currently married women who are not using a contraceptive method said that they did not intend to use one in the future (57%), with an even higher proportion among those who have four or more living children (71%). Women with one living child are most likely to intend to use contraception in the future **(Table 7.13)**.

Exposure to Family Planning Messages in the Media

Table 7.14.1 offers information on women's exposure to family planning messages in the media. Fifteen percent of women age 15-49 reported hearing a family planning message in the past few months on radio. Similarly, 25% of women heard a message on television, while 18% read a family planning message in a newspaper or magazine. Overall, 65% of women have no exposure to family planning messages in any of these three main mass media (radio, television, and newspaper/magazine).

There are other sources that play important roles in Myanmar for providing knowledge on family planning, of which, the Internet (30%) and billboards (10%) are prominent. Fifty-five percent of women are not exposed to family planning messages from any of these five sources (including media).

Table 7.14.2 offers similar information on men's exposure to family planning messages. Fourteen percent of men age 15-49 reported hearing a family planning message in the past few months on radio, while a quarter of men reported seeing a message on television or in a newspaper or magazine (25% each). Overall, men are more exposed to family planning messages than women.

7.8   CONTACT OF NONUSERS WITH FAMILY PLANNING PROVIDERS

> **Contact of nonusers with family planning providers**
> Respondent discussed family planning in the 12 months before the survey with auxiliary mid-wives (AMWs), community health workers (CHWs), and a community-based support group (CSG) members or during a visit to a health facility.
> *Sample:* Women age 15-49 who are not currently using any contraceptive methods

In the survey, women were asked if they had discussed family planning with any of a variety of health workers. The vast majority of women who were not using a contraceptive method said they had discussed family planning with neither any auxiliary midwife, community health worker, community-based support group nor at a health facility in the 12 months before the survey (92%) **(Table 7.15)**. Among non-users, only 6% reported discussing family planning either with an auxiliary midwife, a community health worker, or a community-based support group, while only 3% discussed family planning at a health facility.

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on family planning, see the following tables:

Table 7.1 Knowledge of contraceptive methods

Percentage of all respondents and currently married respondents age 15-49 who know any contraceptive method, by specific method, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

	Women		Men	
Method	All women	Currently married women	All men	Currently married men
Any method	96.7	98.5	94.9	96.9
Any modern method	96.6	98.4	94.7	96.6
Female sterilization	84.4	88.8	72.9	80.0
Male sterilization	50.7	60.2	41.5	51.1
Pill	93.0	96.1	83.6	88.7
IUD	70.5	80.1	46.3	56.0
Injectables	94.6	97.7	85.4	91.6
Implants	61.1	70.3	31.0	36.6
Male condom	73.0	76.8	85.5	86.8
Female condom	28.4	31.0	30.4	33.1
Lactational amenorrhea method (LAM)	36.5	43.9	20.1	22.9
Emergency contraception	25.4	28.7	25.7	27.0
Other modern method	1.3	1.8	2.1	2.5
Any traditional method	46.7	58.8	66.3	75.0
Rhythm	39.7	50.3	49.5	60.0
Withdrawal	33.9	45.0	57.6	64.7
Other	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Mean number of methods known by respondents 15-49	6.9	7.7	6.3	7.0
Number of respondents	12,885	7,759	4,737	2,957

Table 7.2 Knowledge of contraceptive methods by background characteristics

Percentage of currently married women and currently married men age 15-49 who have heard of at least one contraceptive method and who have heard of at least one modern method by background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Women			Men		
	Heard of any method	Heard of any modern method[1]	Number	Heard of any method	Heard of any modern method[1]	Number
Residence						
Urban	99.8	99.7	2,022	99.0	99.0	767
Rural	98.0	98.0	5,737	96.2	95.7	2,190
States/Regions						
Kachin	99.3	99.3	238	97.7	97.7	93
Kayah	99.8	99.8	40	98.3	98.3	15
Kayin	98.0	98.0	201	96.6	96.6	70
Chin	87.5	86.7	66	96.1	95.0	24
Sagaing	98.6	98.6	828	97.4	97.0	308
Tanintharyi	99.8	99.8	174	98.8	98.8	57
Bago	99.9	99.9	780	99.7	99.7	309
Magway	99.6	99.4	642	96.1	96.1	215
Mandalay	99.6	99.6	838	98.3	97.4	358
Mon	99.6	99.6	278	95.8	95.1	82
Rakhine	93.7	93.7	454	94.5	94.5	139
Yangon	100.0	100.0	1,042	99.6	99.6	413
Shan	94.0	93.8	901	88.9	87.8	371
Ayeyarwady	100.0	100.0	1,083	99.1	99.1	419
Nay Pyi Taw	99.2	99.2	195	96.3	95.8	81
Education[2]						
No education	92.9	92.8	1,193	87.5	85.4	430
Primary	99.2	99.1	3,656	97.9	97.8	1,260
Secondary	99.9	99.8	2,285	99.0	99.0	1,085
More than secondary	100.0	100.0	621	100.0	100.0	181
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	96.6	96.5	1,622	94.2	93.8	627
Second	98.1	98.0	1,586	96.0	95.6	605
Middle	98.8	98.8	1,556	97.9	97.3	603
Fourth	99.5	99.5	1,509	97.9	97.6	590
Highest	99.7	99.5	1,487	99.1	99.1	531
Total	98.5	98.4	7,759	96.9	96.6	2,957

[1] Female sterilization, male sterilization, pill, IUD, injectables, implants, male condom, female condom, lactational amenorrhea method (LAM), emergency contraception, and other modern methods
[2] Total includes three women with information missing on education

Table 7.3 Current use of contraception by age

Percent distribution of all women and currently married women age 15-49 by contraceptive method currently used, according to age, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Age	Any method	Modern method									Traditional method				Not currently using	Total	Number of women
		Any modern method	Female sterili-zation	Male sterili-zation	Pill	IUD	Inject-ables	Implants	Male condom	Other[1]	Any traditional method	Rhythm	With-drawal	Other			
ALL WOMEN																	
15-19	6.8	6.7	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.1	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	93.2	100.0	1,810
20-24	26.7	26.7	0.2	0.0	9.9	0.5	15.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	73.3	100.0	1,867
25-29	39.9	39.3	0.8	0.0	11.8	2.0	23.1	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.1	60.1	100.0	1,867
30-34	42.8	42.3	2.2	0.0	11.1	2.6	24.2	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.0	57.2	100.0	2,037
35-39	48.2	47.2	4.9	0.1	11.6	3.2	25.1	1.1	1.0	0.2	1.0	0.3	0.7	0.0	51.8	100.0	1,954
40-44	35.6	34.7	7.3	0.4	7.7	2.2	16.1	0.4	0.7	0.0	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.0	64.4	100.0	1,733
45-49	17.3	16.3	5.8	0.7	3.1	1.3	4.6	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.2	82.7	100.0	1,617
Total	31.6	31.1	2.9	0.2	8.3	1.7	16.7	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.0	68.4	100.0	12,885
CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN																	
15-19	54.0	53.2	0.0	0.0	14.2	0.5	38.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.0	46.0	100.0	227
20-24	59.5	59.3	0.4	0.0	22.0	1.0	34.7	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	40.5	100.0	834
25-29	58.7	57.9	1.2	0.0	17.4	3.0	34.1	1.1	0.9	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.1	41.3	100.0	1,258
30-34	57.8	57.1	2.9	0.0	15.0	3.5	32.8	1.5	1.4	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.0	42.2	100.0	1,505
35-39	63.1	61.8	6.2	0.1	15.3	4.2	33.0	1.3	1.4	0.0	1.3	0.4	0.9	0.0	36.9	100.0	1,482
40-44	47.9	46.6	9.7	0.5	10.5	2.8	21.8	0.5	0.9	0.0	1.3	0.5	0.8	0.0	52.1	100.0	1,283
45-49	23.7	22.3	7.9	1.0	4.3	1.8	6.4	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.3	0.4	0.6	0.3	76.3	100.0	1,169
Total	52.2	51.3	4.8	0.3	13.8	2.8	27.6	0.9	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.3	0.6	0.1	47.8	100.0	7,759

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation.
[1] Includes lactational amenorrhea method (LAM)

Table 7.4 Current use of contraception by background characteristics

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015–16

Background characteristic	Any method	Any modern method	Modern method								Any traditional method	Traditional method			Not currently using	Total	Number of women
			Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Male condom	Other[1]		Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other			
Number of living children																	
0	31.3	29.9	0.1	0.1	14.1	0.4	14.8	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.4	0.5	0.7	0.2	68.7	100.0	916
1-2	59.0	58.1	3.3	0.1	16.9	3.4	31.9	1.2	1.3	0.0	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.0	41.0	100.0	4,061
3-4	54.9	53.9	9.7	0.5	10.6	3.2	28.1	0.8	1.0	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.7	0.2	45.1	100.0	2,098
5+	31.8	31.2	4.8	0.3	5.2	1.9	18.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.0	68.2	100.0	684
Residence																	
Urban	59.6	57.3	9.6	0.4	18.1	4.3	21.4	1.3	2.1	0.1	2.3	0.8	1.3	0.1	40.4	100.0	2,022
Rural	49.6	49.1	3.1	0.2	12.3	2.3	29.8	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	50.4	100.0	5,737
States/Regions																	
Kachin	43.5	41.6	4.0	0.3	15.0	0.9	17.1	0.9	3.0	0.4	1.9	0.9	1.0	0.0	56.5	100.0	238
Kayah	54.5	50.6	10.2	2.1	10.2	4.0	22.1	0.7	1.1	0.2	3.9	1.7	2.2	0.0	45.5	100.0	40
Kayin	40.5	39.5	6.9	0.1	14.7	1.8	13.9	0.8	1.3	0.0	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.0	59.5	100.0	201
Chin	25.4	25.2	5.1	0.0	5.7	4.0	4.8	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	74.6	100.0	66
Sagaing	51.2	51.1	6.4	0.2	9.4	2.2	31.4	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	48.8	100.0	828
Tanintharyi	44.0	43.3	9.3	1.1	10.9	0.2	20.8	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	56.0	100.0	174
Bago	60.7	60.1	3.5	0.6	15.8	2.2	36.7	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.2	39.3	100.0	780
Magway	47.3	45.4	2.6	0.2	8.9	4.2	26.2	1.6	1.5	0.1	1.9	0.5	1.4	0.0	52.7	100.0	642
Mandalay	55.7	55.3	4.7	0.5	11.8	4.0	32.1	1.0	1.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	44.3	100.0	838
Mon	45.0	44.6	5.8	0.0	14.3	1.3	21.8	1.1	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.0	55.0	100.0	278
Rakhine	37.1	36.9	0.8	0.0	13.2	0.0	22.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	62.9	100.0	454
Yangon	62.7	60.2	7.4	0.0	21.3	3.1	26.0	1.1	1.2	0.2	2.5	1.1	1.2	0.2	37.3	100.0	1,042
Shan	47.0	46.1	6.5	0.0	9.5	4.9	22.2	0.4	2.5	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.6	0.2	53.0	100.0	901
Ayeyarwady	55.6	55.4	2.6	0.3	17.9	2.7	31.0	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	44.4	100.0	1,083
Nay Pyi Taw	58.6	54.7	2.0	0.6	11.0	1.8	37.7	0.2	1.4	0.0	3.9	1.8	1.9	0.2	41.4	100.0	195
Education[2]																	
No education	38.2	37.5	2.8	0.4	9.1	2.1	22.1	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.2	61.8	100.0	1,193
Primary	51.1	50.6	3.6	0.3	13.0	2.7	29.8	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.0	48.9	100.0	3,656
Secondary	59.0	58.0	6.1	0.1	17.1	3.0	29.2	1.0	1.4	0.1	1.0	0.2	0.7	0.1	41.0	100.0	2,285
More than secondary	61.3	57.2	10.6	0.4	15.9	4.2	19.3	3.0	3.8	0.0	4.1	2.3	1.5	0.3	38.7	100.0	621
Wealth quintile																	
Lowest	46.8	46.3	1.2	0.1	11.6	2.0	30.5	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.1	53.2	100.0	1,622
Second	50.5	50.2	2.8	0.0	13.2	2.1	31.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	49.5	100.0	1,586
Middle	50.2	49.8	3.7	0.3	12.2	2.9	29.2	0.8	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.0	49.8	100.0	1,556
Fourth	55.7	54.7	5.0	0.4	15.7	2.1	29.4	0.9	1.1	0.1	1.0	0.2	0.8	0.0	44.3	100.0	1,509
Highest	58.6	55.9	11.9	0.4	16.6	5.2	16.8	1.7	3.2	0.0	2.7	1.1	1.3	0.2	41.4	100.0	1,487
Total	52.2	51.3	4.8	0.3	13.8	2.8	27.6	0.9	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.3	0.6	0.1	47.8	100.0	7,759

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation.
[1] Includes lactational amenorrhea method (LAM)
[2] Total includes three women with missing information on education

Table 7.5 Timing of sterilization

Percent distribution of sterilized women age 15-49 by age at the time of sterilization and median age at sterilization, according to the number of years since the operation, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Years since operation	Age at time of sterilization						Total	Number of women	Median age[1]
	<25	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49			
<2	2.6	10.4	29.9	41.1	16.1	0.0	100.0	64	34.9
2-3	5.0	12.2	42.8	27.1	12.7	0.2	100.0	69	33.2
4-5	6.3	18.4	24.6	42.6	8.1	0.0	100.0	51	33.9
6-7	3.6	7.1	48.1	38.0	3.2	0.0	100.0	49	34.5
8-9	(8.1)	(29.3)	(26.5)	(34.9)	(1.3)	(0.0)	100.0	41	(32.7)
10+	10.2	28.7	45.4	15.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	107	a
Total	6.4	18.5	37.9	30.5	6.6	0.0	100.0	380	33.1

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
a = Not calculated due to censoring
[1] Median age at sterilization is calculated only for women sterilized before age 40 to avoid problems of censoring.

Table 7.6 Source of modern contraception methods

Percent distribution of users of modern contraceptive methods age 15-49 by most recent source of method, according to method, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Source	Female sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Male condom	Total
Public sector	76.0	13.8	44.1	73.9	32.4	9.8	54.2
Government hospital	75.2	2.2	21.6	9.8	16.7	3.7	14.8
Government rural health center (RHC)	0.8	2.9	4.1	14.3	10.3	1.1	9.1
Government health post (sub-center)	0.0	7.2	12.0	37.1	2.8	5.0	22.7
Community health worker/auxiliary midwives	0.0	1.1	0.6	9.9	0.0	0.0	5.6
Mobile clinic	0.0	0.1	1.1	0.2	2.5	0.0	0.3
UHC/MCH center	0.0	0.3	4.8	2.6	0.0	0.0	1.8
Nongovernmental sector	0.0	0.2	22.8	0.8	47.2	7.0	2.8
Marie Stopes	0.0	0.1	19.3	0.4	45.0	0.0	2.1
Other	0.0	0.1	3.4	0.4	2.2	7.0	0.6
Private medical sector	23.4	47.3	33.1	19.8	20.5	46.7	28.9
Private hospital/clinic	23.2	2.8	30.6	16.2	17.8	7.3	14.0
Pharmacy	0.0	43.9	0.0	1.5	0.0	37.3	13.3
Private doctor	0.3	0.3	1.7	1.1	0.0	2.0	0.8
Other	0.0	0.3	0.9	1.1	2.6	0.0	0.8
Other source	0.0	38.5	0.0	2.5	0.0	36.5	12.4
Shop	0.0	38.1	0.0	1.6	0.0	36.0	11.8
Friend/relative	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.5	0.6
Other	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	1.6
Don't know	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	380	1,074	222	2,148	73	81	3,996

Note: Total includes 20 women whose husbands are sterilized and are not shown separately due to few cases but excludes women using the lactational amenorrhea method (LAM).
RHC = Rural Health Center; UHC= Urban Health Center; MCH = Maternal and Child Health

Table 7.7 Use of social marketing brand pills

Percentage of pill users age 15-49 using a social marketing brand, according to background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

	Among pill users	
Background characteristic	Percentage using brand OK Pills and brand Sure	Number of women using the pill
Age		
15-19	(34.0)	32
20-24	46.5	185
25-29	43.6	220
30-34	37.4	225
35-39	38.4	227
40-44	28.7	134
45-49	(41.7)	51
Residence		
Urban	49.3	366
Rural	34.4	708
States/Regions		
Kachin	60.5	36
Kayah	(23.9)	4
Kayin	30.1	29
Chin	(10.8)	4
Sagaing	41.7	78
Tanintharyi	(30.5)	19
Bago	41.5	123
Magway	32.7	57
Mandalay	42.3	99
Mon	34.0	40
Rakhine	25.4	61
Yangon	50.4	222
Shan	(51.7)	86
Ayeyarwady	23.8	194
Nay Pyi Taw	47.7	21
Education		
No education	26.7	108
Primary	30.8	476
Secondary	51.4	390
More than secondary	47.9	99
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	22.0	189
Second	29.5	210
Middle	39.7	190
Fourth	48.4	237
Highest	52.4	247
Total	39.5	1,074

Note: Table excludes pill users who do not know the brand name. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 7.8 Informed choice

Among current users of modern methods age 15-49 who started the last episode of use within the 5 years preceding the survey, the percentage who were informed about possible side effects or problems of that method, the percentage who were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects, and the percentage who were informed about other methods they could use, by method and initial source, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Method/source	Among women who started their last episode of modern contraceptive method use within 5 years preceding the survey:			
	Percentage who were informed about side effects or problems of method used	Percentage who were informed about what to do if experienced side effects	Percentage who were informed by a health or family planning worker of other methods that could be used	Number of women
Method				
Female sterilization	56.3	44.3	55.7	160
Pill	26.7	17.3	42.1	856
IUD	75.3	64.3	75.8	153
Injectables	40.2	31.6	49.2	1,748
Implants	81.4	70.3	78.1	71
Initial source of method[1]				
Public sector	45.6	37.4	53.5	1,642
Government hospital	52.8	43.2	57.9	401
Government rural health center (RHC)	41.6	36.6	51.1	281
Government health post (sub-center)	46.0	37.9	54.9	739
Village health worker	27.7	20.4	37.0	152
Mobile clinic	*	*	*	9
UHC/MCH center	(55.8)	(41.8)	(60.8)	58
Nongovernmental sector	87.5	82.0	84.1	82
Marie Stopes	87.5	82.0	84.1	82
Private medical sector	35.6	23.6	49.1	799
Private hospital/clinic	48.6	32.8	58.3	401
Pharmacy	22.0	13.9	39.1	366
Private doctor	*	*	*	22
Other	*	*	*	11
Other source	17.1	8.3	30.5	393
Shop	14.7	7.6	27.7	298
Friend/relative	24.5	10.4	39.6	94
Other	27.3	23.6	26.3	62
Total	40.0	30.8	49.6	2,989

Note: Table includes users of only the methods listed individually. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Source at start of current episode of use; total includes sources with too few users to show separately and one case missing on source of method.
RHC = Rural Health Center; UHC= Urban Health Center; MCH = Maternal and Child Health

Table 7.9 Twelve-month contraceptive discontinuation rates

Among women age 15-49 who started an episode of contraceptive use within the 5 years preceding the survey, the percentage of episodes discontinued within 12 months, by reason for discontinuation and specific method, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Method	Method failure	Desire to become pregnant	Other fertility-related reasons[2]	Side effects/ health concerns	Wanted more effective method	Other method-related reasons[3]	Other reasons	Any reason[4]	Switched to another method[5]	Number of episodes of use[6]
Pill	5.4	14.3	7.3	7.9	5.6	2.3	0.3	43.0	10.4	2,015
IUD	(1.0)	(0.0)	(0.9)	(3.3)	(0.0)	(1.1)	(0.8)	(7.1)	(4.4)	203
Injectables	1.0	9.7	4.2	16.2	4.7	2.7	3.0	41.5	11.6	3,674
Other[1]	1.1	2.8	1.6	2.4	4.6	1.9	0.6	15.0	9.1	452
All methods	2.4	10.4	4.9	12.1	4.8	2.5	1.9	39.1	10.8	6,344

Note: Figures are based on life table calculations using information on episodes of use that began 3-62 months preceding the survey. Figures in parentheses are based on 125-249 women exposed to method use.
[1] Includes female sterilization, implants, rhythm, and withdrawal
[2] Includes infrequent sex/husband away, difficult to get pregnant/menopausal, and marital dissolution/separation
[3] Includes lack of access/too far, costs too much, and inconvenient to use
[4] Reasons for discontinuation are mutually exclusive and add to the total given in this column.
[5] The episodes of use included in this column are a subset of the discontinued episodes included in the discontinuation rate. A woman is considered to have switched to another method if she used a different method in the month following discontinuation or if she gave "wanted a more effective method" as the reason for discontinuation and started another method within 2 months of discontinuation.
[6] All episodes of use that occur within the 5 years preceding the survey are included. Episodes of use include episodes that were discontinued during the period of observation and episodes of use that were not discontinued during the period of observation.

Table 7.10 Reasons for discontinuation

Percent distribution of discontinuations of contraceptive methods in the 5 years preceding the survey by main reason stated for discontinuation, according to specific method, Myanmar 2015-16

Reason	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Male condom	Other[1]	All methods
Became pregnant while using	14.0	6.8	4.2	9.6	17.8	8.1
Wanted to become pregnant	39.8	32.6	30.5	25.9	26.1	33.7
Husband disapproved	0.1	1.7	0.1	4.6	0.9	0.2
Wanted a more effective method	10.4	9.2	10.0	15.2	19.7	10.4
Health concerns/side effects	17.1	37.4	35.4	7.1	15.3	28.2
Lack of access/too far	0.9	0.0	1.3	0.1	0.0	1.1
Cost too much	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2
Inconvenient to use	2.9	6.0	3.4	13.7	4.1	3.4
Up to God/fatalistic	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Difficult to get pregnant/menopausal	1.5	0.1	1.8	1.2	0.7	1.7
Infrequent sex/husband away	10.6	2.9	5.8	17.1	9.4	7.7
Marital dissolution/separation	1.1	1.4	2.0	0.0	0.4	1.6
Other	0.9	1.9	4.9	5.5	5.6	3.4
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Missing	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of discontinuations	1,720	109	2,874	66	96	4,865

[1] Implants, rhythm, and withdrawal are included in the discontinuation rate for other methods.

Table 7.11 Knowledge of fertile period

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by knowledge of the fertile period during the ovulatory cycle, according to current use of the rhythm method, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Perceived fertile period	All women	All men
Just before her menstrual period begins	3.1	2.9
During her menstrual period	7.9	16.9
Right after her menstrual period has ended	14.1	12.2
Halfway between two menstrual periods	5.1	4.6
Other	0.1	0.2
No specific time	23.6	15.5
Don't know	46.1	47.8
Total	100.0	100.0
Number	12,885	4,737

Table 7.12.1 Need and demand for family planning among currently married women

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning, the percentage with met need for family planning, the total demand for family planning, and the percentage of the demand for contraception that is satisfied, by background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning[1]			Percent-age of demand satisfied[2]	Percent-age of demand satisfied by modern methods[3]	Number of women
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total			
Age												
15-19	14.0	4.9	18.9	42.9	11.1	54.0	56.9	16.0	72.9	74.1	73.0	227
20-24	9.8	3.7	13.5	41.1	18.4	59.5	50.9	22.1	73.0	81.5	81.3	834
25-29	8.0	5.5	13.6	34.5	24.1	58.7	42.5	29.7	72.2	81.2	80.1	1,258
30-34	6.8	7.9	14.7	20.3	37.5	57.8	27.1	45.4	72.5	79.7	78.7	1,505
35-39	2.6	11.0	13.6	10.5	52.6	63.1	13.1	63.6	76.7	82.3	80.6	1,482
40-44	1.0	19.6	20.6	2.0	45.9	47.9	3.0	65.5	68.5	70.0	68.1	1,283
45-49	0.4	20.7	21.2	0.3	23.3	23.7	0.8	44.1	44.8	52.8	49.8	1,169
Residence												
Urban	3.2	9.6	12.8	18.1	41.6	59.6	21.3	51.1	72.4	82.3	79.2	2,022
Rural	5.3	12.1	17.4	17.4	32.2	49.6	22.8	44.3	67.1	74.0	73.2	5,737
States/Regions												
Kachin	4.6	13.3	17.9	15.3	28.2	43.5	19.9	41.5	61.4	70.9	67.8	238
Kayah	6.1	9.2	15.3	16.7	37.8	54.5	22.8	46.9	69.8	78.1	72.6	40
Kayin	8.4	13.1	21.5	13.8	26.7	40.5	22.2	39.8	62.0	65.3	63.7	201
Chin	9.5	13.8	23.3	8.2	17.2	25.4	17.7	31.0	48.7	52.2	51.7	66
Sagaing	5.5	9.8	15.3	17.2	34.0	51.2	22.7	43.8	66.5	77.0	76.7	828
Tanintharyi	7.8	12.7	20.5	18.5	25.5	44.0	26.3	38.2	64.5	68.2	67.1	174
Bago	1.6	12.1	13.7	19.7	41.0	60.7	21.3	53.0	74.4	81.6	80.9	780
Magway	8.3	14.0	22.3	15.3	32.0	47.3	23.6	46.0	69.6	68.0	65.3	642
Mandalay	3.5	9.4	12.9	23.5	32.2	55.7	27.0	41.6	68.6	81.2	80.7	838
Mon	5.0	12.3	17.2	13.7	31.3	45.0	18.6	43.6	62.2	72.3	71.7	278
Rakhine	9.0	14.0	23.0	17.6	19.5	37.1	26.6	33.5	60.1	61.7	61.4	454
Yangon	2.4	9.5	11.9	19.1	43.6	62.7	21.4	53.1	74.5	84.1	80.8	1,042
Shan	6.9	13.8	20.7	11.1	35.9	47.0	18.0	49.7	67.7	69.4	68.1	901
Ayeyarwady	3.1	10.5	13.6	19.0	36.6	55.6	22.1	47.1	69.2	80.3	80.1	1,083
Nay Pyi Taw	3.4	8.4	11.8	21.9	36.7	58.6	25.3	45.1	70.4	83.3	77.8	195
Education[4]												
No education	5.9	18.1	24.0	9.4	28.8	38.2	15.2	47.0	62.2	61.4	60.4	1,193
Primary	4.2	12.3	16.5	15.5	35.6	51.1	19.7	47.9	67.6	75.6	74.8	3,656
Secondary	5.2	8.6	13.8	23.8	35.2	59.0	29.1	43.8	72.8	81.0	79.6	2,285
More than secondary	4.4	4.0	8.4	22.9	38.3	61.3	27.4	42.3	69.7	87.9	82.1	621
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	6.0	13.9	19.9	17.0	29.9	46.8	23.0	43.8	66.8	70.1	69.3	1,622
Second	4.9	11.7	16.5	17.4	33.1	50.5	22.3	44.8	67.0	75.3	74.9	1,586
Middle	5.1	11.1	16.2	17.7	32.5	50.2	22.8	43.7	66.4	75.6	74.9	1,556
Fourth	4.7	10.8	15.5	18.3	37.4	55.7	23.0	48.2	71.2	78.2	76.8	1,509
Highest	3.2	9.4	12.6	17.6	41.0	58.6	20.9	50.4	71.2	82.3	78.5	1,487
Total	4.8	11.4	16.2	17.6	34.7	52.2	22.4	46.1	68.5	76.3	74.9	7,759

Note: Numbers in this table correspond to the revised definition of unmet need described in Bradley et al. 2012.
[1] Total demand is the sum of unmet need and met need.
[2] Percentage of demand satisfied is met need divided by total demand.
[3] Modern methods include female sterilization, male sterilization, pill, IUD, injectables, implants, male condom, and lactational amenorrhea method (LAM).
[4] Total includes three women with missing information on education.

Table 7.12.2 Need and demand for family planning for all women

Percentage of all women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, and percentage of the demand for contraception that is satisfied, by background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning[1]			Percentage of demand satisfied[2]	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods[3]	Number of women
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total			
					ALL WOMEN							
Age												
15-19	1.8	0.6	2.4	5.4	1.4	6.8	7.1	2.0	9.2	73.9	72.8	1,810
20-24	4.4	1.7	6.1	18.4	8.3	26.7	22.8	10.0	32.8	81.4	81.2	1,867
25-29	5.5	3.7	9.2	23.5	16.4	39.9	28.9	20.2	49.1	81.2	80.1	1,867
30-34	5.0	6.0	11.0	15.0	27.7	42.8	20.0	33.7	53.8	79.5	78.6	2,037
35-39	2.0	8.3	10.3	7.9	40.3	48.2	9.9	48.6	58.5	82.4	80.7	1,954
40-44	0.8	14.5	15.4	1.5	34.2	35.6	2.3	48.7	51.0	69.9	68.0	1,733
45-49	0.3	15.0	15.3	0.3	17.0	17.3	0.6	32.0	32.6	53.0	50.1	1,617
Residence												
Urban	1.7	5.1	6.9	9.8	22.5	32.3	11.5	27.7	39.2	82.4	79.3	3,768
Rural	3.4	7.7	11.1	11.0	20.4	31.4	14.4	28.0	42.4	73.9	73.2	9,117
States/Regions												
Kachin	2.9	8.7	11.6	9.9	18.1	28.0	12.8	26.8	39.6	70.7	67.7	374
Kayah	3.8	5.7	9.4	10.3	23.6	34.0	14.1	29.3	43.4	78.2	72.7	65
Kayin	5.6	8.7	14.3	9.1	18.1	27.2	14.7	26.8	41.5	65.6	64.0	303
Chin	6.2	8.9	15.2	5.4	11.1	16.5	11.7	20.0	31.7	52.1	51.7	102
Sagaing	3.2	5.8	9.0	10.1	20.0	30.1	13.3	25.8	39.1	77.0	76.8	1,410
Tanintharyi	4.8	7.8	12.6	11.5	15.8	27.4	16.3	23.7	40.0	68.4	67.4	283
Bago	1.0	7.6	8.6	12.4	25.7	38.0	13.4	33.3	46.6	81.6	80.9	1,244
Magway	4.9	8.3	13.2	9.1	19.0	28.1	14.0	27.3	41.3	68.0	65.3	1,081
Mandalay	1.9	5.2	7.1	12.8	17.7	30.5	14.7	22.9	37.6	81.1	80.6	1,541
Mon	3.0	7.4	10.4	8.2	19.0	27.2	11.2	26.3	37.5	72.4	71.8	463
Rakhine	5.2	8.4	13.7	10.4	11.6	22.0	15.7	20.0	35.7	61.7	61.4	777
Yangon	1.3	5.1	6.4	10.3	23.7	34.0	11.6	28.8	40.4	84.1	80.8	1,927
Shan	4.8	9.1	13.9	7.5	23.8	31.3	12.3	32.9	45.2	69.2	68.0	1,368
Ayeyarwady	2.0	6.9	8.9	12.5	24.2	36.8	14.6	31.1	45.7	80.5	80.2	1,650
Nay Pyi Taw	2.5	5.5	7.9	14.2	24.0	38.3	16.7	29.5	46.2	82.9	77.4	300
Education[4]												
No education	4.5	13.7	18.2	7.0	21.7	28.7	11.5	35.4	46.8	61.2	60.2	1,606
Primary	2.9	8.5	11.4	10.7	24.7	35.4	13.6	33.2	46.8	75.7	74.9	5,305
Secondary	2.6	4.2	6.9	11.8	17.4	29.1	14.4	21.6	36.0	80.9	79.6	4,646
More than secondary	2.1	1.9	4.0	10.8	18.1	28.9	12.9	20.0	32.9	87.9	82.1	1,325
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	4.4	10.0	14.4	12.1	21.5	33.6	16.5	31.5	48.0	70.1	69.2	2,274
Second	3.2	7.7	11.0	11.4	22.0	33.5	14.7	29.8	44.5	75.3	74.9	2,408
Middle	3.0	6.6	9.6	10.5	19.3	29.7	13.5	25.9	39.3	75.6	74.9	2,633
Fourth	2.7	6.1	8.8	10.2	20.9	31.1	12.9	27.0	39.9	78.0	76.7	2,702
Highest	1.7	4.9	6.6	9.3	21.5	30.8	10.9	26.4	37.3	82.4	78.6	2,868
Total	2.9	6.9	9.8	10.6	21.0	31.6	13.6	27.9	41.5	76.3	74.9	12,885

Note: Numbers in this table correspond to the revised definition of unmet need described in Bradley et al. 2012.
[1] Total demand is the sum of unmet need and met need.
[2] Percentage of demand satisfied is met need divided by total demand.
[3] Modern methods include female sterilization, male sterilization, pill, IUD, injectables, implants, male condom, and lactational amenorrhea method (LAM).
[4] Total includes three women with missing information on education.

Table 7.13 Future use of contraception

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 who are not using a contraceptive method by intention to use in the future, according to number of living children, Myanmar 2015-16

Intention to use in the future	Number of living children[1]					Total
	0	1	2	3	4+	
Intends to use	39.3	52.4	43.0	29.1	24.6	38.2
Unsure	5.7	6.0	5.0	6.3	4.0	5.3
Does not intend to use	55.0	41.4	52.0	64.7	71.4	56.5
Missing	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	469	878	883	614	862	3,705

[1] Includes current pregnancy

Table 7.14.1 Exposure to family planning messages: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who heard or saw a family planning message on radio, on television, or in a newspaper or magazine, or on the Internet or a billboard in the past few months, according to background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Radio	Television	Newspaper/ magazine	None of these three media sources[1]	Billboard	Internet	Percentage of women with no exposure to any of the sources[2]	Number of women
Residence								
Urban	14.1	43.7	33.0	46.6	22.2	50.2	32.3	3,768
Rural	14.8	17.9	11.4	72.6	4.4	22.2	64.6	9,117
States/Regions								
Kachin	15.1	17.9	19.7	68.8	9.6	26.6	59.6	374
Kayah	6.3	19.4	13.9	72.7	10.2	14.5	67.1	65
Kayin	6.4	11.2	9.5	81.7	7.9	11.6	77.5	303
Chin	12.0	12.9	16.4	74.4	6.6	34.7	57.7	102
Sagaing	17.6	32.4	15.1	59.7	4.5	27.2	50.9	1,410
Tanintharyi	7.2	12.1	7.6	82.1	5.8	23.7	69.2	283
Bago	12.9	22.7	16.9	68.5	10.8	33.4	55.2	1,244
Magway	23.8	23.9	19.1	61.6	8.1	35.4	52.5	1,081
Mandalay	13.4	22.1	15.7	67.9	9.9	33.4	56.3	1,541
Mon	17.5	23.8	22.3	61.9	13.5	35.4	50.0	463
Rakhine	11.7	12.8	10.6	78.5	6.3	11.6	74.0	777
Yangon	10.3	45.3	31.5	46.5	19.5	52.7	29.4	1,927
Shan	7.1	19.2	10.2	77.9	6.7	16.8	74.5	1,368
Ayeyarwady	23.1	22.1	17.3	63.7	5.8	24.4	57.0	1,650
Nay Pyi Taw	15.2	22.5	15.3	66.2	10.6	22.7	59.0	300
Education[3]								
No education	7.7	7.5	1.7	88.1	0.5	7.9	84.7	1,606
Primary	14.4	19.2	9.8	72.4	2.5	22.3	63.9	5,305
Secondary	15.9	32.1	23.8	57.0	12.8	38.4	44.6	4,646
More than secondary	18.8	48.6	47.5	35.5	37.8	61.8	21.3	1,325
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	13.3	10.2	6.5	80.8	1.6	13.9	75.2	2,274
Second	14.6	14.6	9.7	76.1	2.8	20.0	68.2	2,408
Middle	15.3	21.4	13.6	68.7	4.9	26.0	59.0	2,633
Fourth	14.4	31.2	18.3	60.8	9.5	35.7	48.1	2,702
Highest	15.1	44.9	36.6	43.6	25.9	51.1	31.4	2,868
Total	14.6	25.4	17.7	65.0	9.6	30.4	55.1	12,885

[1] None of radio, television, or newspaper/magazine
[2] Includes those with no exposure to any source: radio, television, newspaper/magazine, Internet, or billboard.
[3] Total includes three women with missing information on education.

Table 7.14.2 Exposure to family planning messages: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who heard or saw a family planning message on radio, on television, or in a newspaper or magazine, or on the Internet or a billboard in the past few months, according to background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Men							
	Radio	Television	Newspaper/ magazine	None of these three media sources[1]	Billboard	Internet	Percentage of men with no exposure to any of the sources[2]	Number of men
Residence								
Urban	11.7	38.0	40.2	46.7	33.4	54.4	28.7	1,350
Rural	15.0	19.9	18.2	66.4	10.8	30.8	53.2	3,387
States/Regions								
Kachin	17.3	17.7	21.8	68.1	8.1	25.5	60.3	161
Kayah	16.8	20.9	24.7	63.8	10.1	28.6	58.4	23
Kayin	11.1	19.7	14.4	73.5	11.0	13.4	68.3	115
Chin	6.2	10.1	6.4	82.8	5.6	22.3	66.6	39
Sagaing	12.6	18.8	19.9	68.3	13.1	29.5	54.3	514
Tanintharyi	15.5	25.0	12.9	66.5	18.5	39.3	48.7	103
Bago	22.5	38.0	41.5	41.4	28.4	49.4	31.2	454
Magway	20.1	22.8	19.9	60.3	12.2	42.1	43.5	320
Mandalay	15.0	21.6	29.0	60.3	14.4	44.6	38.9	601
Mon	18.4	28.7	25.2	55.3	25.7	33.6	43.9	162
Rakhine	12.1	12.2	13.2	74.5	12.2	18.3	67.2	222
Yangon	8.1	44.4	43.0	39.5	35.9	67.2	16.5	703
Shan	10.6	26.9	18.5	66.2	12.2	24.0	58.2	542
Ayeyarwady	15.5	12.8	9.9	75.1	5.9	22.9	62.1	653
Nay Pyi Taw	7.2	12.1	15.8	75.6	15.0	30.9	58.9	126
Education								
No education	7.4	11.6	4.2	82.2	2.2	13.7	75.7	575
Primary	16.0	20.2	16.1	67.6	6.7	30.7	53.9	1,684
Secondary	13.9	29.9	31.5	53.7	24.1	44.8	37.0	2,139
More than secondary	16.6	41.7	55.5	35.7	51.7	65.7	16.6	339
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	14.5	11.1	9.7	75.6	4.1	20.0	64.2	890
Second	14.3	15.8	14.9	72.7	5.5	28.1	59.8	916
Middle	15.3	24.7	24.8	59.2	13.4	37.8	45.8	979
Fourth	13.6	29.6	27.7	56.3	21.0	45.1	38.4	986
Highest	12.7	42.5	43.5	42.1	40.4	54.5	25.1	966
Total	14.1	25.1	24.5	60.8	17.2	37.5	46.2	4,737

[1] None of radio, television, or newspaper/magazine
[2] Includes those with no exposure to any source: radio, television, newspaper/magazine, Internet, or billboard.

Table 7.15 Contact of nonusers with family planning providers

Among women age 15-49 who are not using contraception, the percentage who during the past 12 months were visited by AMW, CHW, or CSG who discussed family planning, the percentage who visited a health facility and discussed family planning, the percentage who visited a health facility but did not discuss family planning, and the percentage who did not discuss family planning either with AMW, CHW, or CSG or at a health facility, by background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who were visited by AMW, CHW, or CSG who discussed family planning	Percentage of women who visited a health facility in the past 12 months and who:		Percentage of women who did not discuss family planning either with AMW, CHW, or CSG or at a health facility	Number of women
		Discussed family planning	Did not discuss family planning		
Age					
15-19	2.7	0.5	37.1	96.9	1,687
20-24	4.4	2.6	45.8	93.8	1,368
25-29	7.0	4.4	49.7	90.3	1,123
30-34	9.1	4.9	47.1	88.3	1,166
35-39	7.9	3.5	45.7	89.8	1,012
40-44	7.5	1.8	48.9	91.5	1,115
45-49	7.7	1.4	49.1	91.5	1,338
Residence					
Urban	4.2	2.5	50.0	93.9	2,551
Rural	7.2	2.6	43.9	91.4	6,258
States/Regions					
Kachin	4.9	3.3	37.8	93.7	269
Kayah	12.8	5.4	51.5	83.6	43
Kayin	4.5	4.4	41.7	92.6	220
Chin	18.7	4.9	27.2	78.5	85
Sagaing	3.4	2.9	57.7	94.8	985
Tanintharyi	1.0	2.1	48.3	97.1	206
Bago	4.7	0.9	42.1	94.4	770
Magway	12.2	2.0	45.3	86.7	777
Mandalay	7.8	3.1	63.2	91.0	1,071
Mon	3.1	3.0	40.4	94.5	337
Rakhine	3.4	3.7	31.3	93.8	606
Yangon	4.5	1.1	37.6	94.6	1,272
Shan	5.7	3.2	41.7	92.0	940
Ayeyarwady	10.9	3.0	46.7	88.0	1,043
Nay Pyi Taw	4.1	2.1	44.3	94.2	185
Education[1]					
No education	5.0	2.1	37.3	93.7	1,145
Primary	8.4	2.9	44.3	90.1	3,426
Secondary	5.2	2.3	47.6	93.3	3,293
More than secondary	4.5	2.7	53.9	93.4	942
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	6.7	2.8	34.1	91.9	1,510
Second	8.9	3.0	42.3	89.5	1,602
Middle	7.5	2.5	46.3	91.0	1,850
Fourth	5.3	2.2	50.7	93.6	1,861
Highest	3.9	2.4	52.0	94.1	1,986
Total	6.3	2.5	45.7	92.1	8,809

AMW = Auxiliary mid-wife; CHW = Community health worker; CSG = Community-based support group
[1] Total includes three women with missing information on education.

INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

8

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Key Findings

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- **Current levels:** The infant mortality rate is 40 deaths per 1,000 live births. This means that 1 in 25 children does not reach his or her first birthday. Most of these deaths in the first year of life, more than 60%, occur within the first month.

- **Trends:** Under-5 mortality fell from 103 to 50 deaths per 1,000 live births in the decade or so preceding the survey. Other mortality rates also fell during this period.

- **State/regional differences:** Large variations in childhood mortality rates are seen among states and regions. Under-5 mortality ranges from a low of 44 deaths per 1,000 live births in Mon State to a high of 104 deaths per 1,000 live births in Chin State.

- **Short birth intervals:** The under-5 mortality rate is 159 deaths per 1,000 live births for children born within 2 years of a previous birth. The rate is much lower—48 deaths per 1,000 live births—for children born at least 4 years after a previous birth.

nformation on infant and child mortality is relevant to a demographic assessment of the population, and is an important indicator of a country's socioeconomic development, quality of life, and quality of health care services. It can also help identify the children at highest risk of death and lead to strategies to reduce this risk.

This chapter presents information on levels, trends, and differentials in perinatal, neonatal, infant, and under-5 mortality rates. It also examines biodemographic factors and fertility behaviors that affect mortality risks for infants and children. The information is collected as part of a retrospective birth history, in which women list all children they have borne, along with each child's date of birth, survivorship status, and current age or age at death.

The quality of mortality estimates calculated from birth histories depends on the mother's ability to recall all of the children she has given birth to, as well as their birth dates and ages at death. Potential data quality problems include:

- The selective omission from the birth histories of those births that did not survive, which can result in underestimation of childhood mortality.

- The displacement of birth dates, which may distort mortality trends. An interviewer may knowingly record a birth as occurring in a different year than the one in which it took place. This may happen if an interviewer tries to cut down on his or her overall work load because live births occurring during the 5 years before the interview are the subject of a lengthy set of additional questions.

- The quality of reporting of age at death. Misreporting the child's age at death may distort the age pattern of mortality, especially if the net effect of the age misreporting is to transfer deaths from one age bracket to another.

Any method of measuring childhood mortality that relies on the mothers' reports (for example, birth histories) assumes that female adult mortality is not high, or if it is high, that the mortality risks of the mothers and those of their children show little correlation.

Selected indicators of the quality of the mortality data on which the estimates of mortality in this chapter are based are presented in Appendix C, Tables C.4-C.6.

8.1   EARLY CHILDHOOD MORTALITY

Neonatal mortality: the probability of dying within the first month of life
Postneonatal mortality: the probability of dying between the first month of life and first birthday (computed as the difference between infant and neonatal mortality)
Infant mortality: the probability of dying between birth and the first birthday
Child mortality: the probability of dying between the first and fifth birthday
Under-5 mortality: the probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday

In Myanmar, neonatal mortality is 25 deaths per 1,000 live births, infant mortality is 40 deaths per 1,000 live births, and under-5 mortality is 50 deaths per 1,000 live births in the 5-year period preceding the survey. These rates imply that 1 in 25 children dies before reaching the first birthday, and 1 in 20 dies before reaching the fifth birthday (**Table 8.1**).

All three indicators of childhood mortality have declined sharply in Myanmar during the 14 years preceding the survey (**Figure 8.1**). These trend data are based on the complete birth histories collected in the 2015-16 MDHS, which allow the estimation of mortality rates for children born not just 0-4 years preceding the survey but also 5-9 years and 10-14 years preceding the survey.

Figure 8.1 Trends in early childhood mortality rates

Deaths per 1,000 live births

Under-5 mortality: 103, 92, 50
Infant mortality: 84, 75, 40
Neonatal mortality: 38, 39, 25

10-14 years preceding the survey | 5-9 years preceding the survey | 0-4 years preceding the survey

Patterns by background characteristics

- Mortality estimates by background characteristics are calculated for the 10-year period before the survey to ensure that there are sufficient cases to produce statistically reliable estimates (**Table 8.2**).

- The under-5 mortality rate in urban areas is 42 deaths per 1,000 live births, about half of the rate in rural areas where it is 80 deaths per 1,000 live births. Similarly, the neonatal mortality and infant mortality rates are about twice as high in rural areas as in urban areas (**Table 8.2).**

- All childhood mortality rates decrease uniformly as a mother's education increases. In fact, the infant and under-5 mortality rates for mothers with no education, at 83 and 108 deaths per 1,000 live births, respectively, are higher than those for children with any other background characteristic.

-

- Children who are born in families in the lowest wealth quintile are more likely to die in early childhood than children born in families in the other quintiles. For example, the under-5 mortality rate ranges from 99 deaths per 1,000 live births in the lowest wealth quintile to 26 deaths per 1,000 live births in the highest wealth quintile **(Figure 8.2)**.

- Neonatal mortality and under-5 mortality are both highest in Chin State, at 44 and 104 deaths per 1,000 live births. However, infant mortality is highest in Bago Region where it is 80 deaths per 1,000 live births. Infant and under-5 mortality rates are lowest in Mon State, at 37 and 44 deaths per 1,000 live births. Neonatal mortality, however, is lowest in Tanintharyi Region, at 20 deaths per 1,000 live births. These variations are likely due to differences among states and regions in accessibility to health care and sociocultural contexts **(Figure 8.3)**.

8.2 BIODEMOGRAPHIC RISK FACTORS

Researchers have identified multiple risk factors for infant and child mortality based on the characteristics of the mother and child and the circumstances of the birth. **Table 8.3** illustrates the relationship between these risk factors and neonatal, infant, and under-5 mortality, calculated for the 10-year period preceding the survey.

Patterns by biodemographic risk factors

- Male children are more likely to die in early childhood than female children. The under-5 mortality rate for male children is 78 deaths per 1,000 live births and for female children is 66 deaths per 1,000 live births.

- Mortality rates are higher for children whose mother was less than 20 years old when born than for children born to older women.

Figure 8.2 **Under-5 mortality by household wealth**

Deaths per 1,000 live births for the 10-year period before the survey

Lowest | Second | Middle | Fourth | Highest

Poorest ⟶ Wealthiest

Figure 8.3 **Under-5 mortality by states and regions**

Deaths per 1,000 live births in the 10-year period before the survey

44 - 50
51 - 65
66 - 80
81 - 85
86 - 104

- Generally, all child mortality rates are higher for fourth and higher order births. For example, the under-5 mortality rate for seventh and higher order births is 137 deaths per 1,000 live births, more than twice as high as the rate for births in orders 1-3.

- Children born after a short birth interval, that is, an interval less than 2 years, have higher mortality rates than children born after longer birth intervals. For example, infant mortality, which is highly influenced by short birth intervals, varies from 137 deaths per 1,000 live births for birth intervals less than 2 years compared with 39 deaths per 1,000 live births for birth intervals of 3 years or more **(Figure 8.4)**.

- Neonatal mortality is higher for children whose mothers recalled their size at birth as small or very small rather than average or large.

Figure 8.4 **Under-5 mortality by previous birth interval**

Deaths per 1,000 live births for the 10-year period before the survey

Previous birth interval:
■ <2 years ■ 2 years ■ 3 years ■ 4+ years
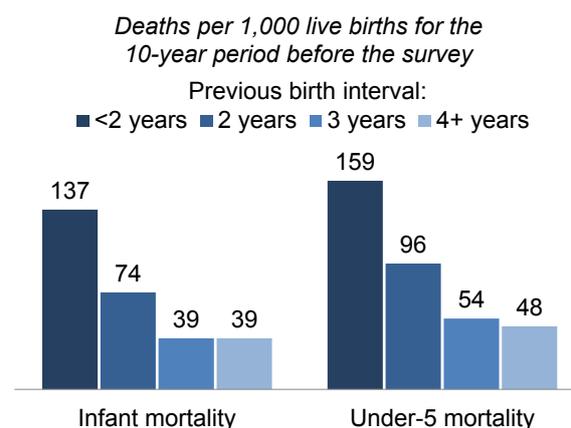
8.3 PERINATAL MORTALITY

Perinatal mortality rate

Perinatal deaths include stillbirths (pregnancy loss that occurs after 7 months of gestation) and early neonatal deaths (deaths of live births within the first 7 days of life). The perinatal mortality rate is calculated as the number of perinatal deaths per 1,000 pregnancies of 7 or more months' duration.

Sample: Number of pregnancies of 7 or more months' duration to women age 15-49 in the 5 years before the survey.

The number of stillbirths recorded in the MDHS was 51, and the number of early neonatal deaths was 81 for the 5-year period preceding the survey. This yields a perinatal mortality rate of 30 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies of 7 or more months' duration (**Table 8.4**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- By age, the perinatal mortality rate is highest for the oldest mothers (47 per 1,000 pregnancies), that is, women who gave birth in their 40s.

- Perinatal mortality is twice as high among women who become pregnant 15-26 months after a previous pregnancy (54 per 1,000 pregnancies), as for women who become pregnant 39 months or more after a previous pregnancy (25 per 1,000 pregnancies).

- The perinatal mortality rate is higher in rural areas, at 33 deaths per 1,000, than in urban areas, at 22 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies.

- Perinatal mortality ranges from 15 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies in Tanintharyi Region (a coastal area) and Yangon Region (a delta area) to more than three times as many, at 54 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies, in Chin State, a mountainous region.

- Perinatal mortality is higher for mothers with no education than for mothers with education.

8.4 HIGH-RISK FERTILITY BEHAVIOR

Childhood mortality depends on the magnitude of several known risk factors, such as mother's age at birth, previous birth interval, and parity. Mothers with one or more risk factors are likely to have higher child mortality. **Table 8.5** gives the percent distribution of children born in the 5 years preceding the survey by category of elevated risk of mortality, the risk ratio, and the percent distribution of currently married women by their category of risk if they were to conceive a child at the time of the survey.

Thirty-one percent of births in the 5 years preceding the survey are not in any high-risk category. Thirty-two percent of births are in the unavoidable risk category, which includes first births to women between age 18 and 34; 24% are in a single high-risk category, which includes mother's age less than 18 years, mother's age more than 34 years, birth interval less than 24 months, and birth order more than three; and 14% of births are in multiple high-risk categories.

The risk ratio shows the relationship between risk factors and child mortality. Among those in the single high-risk category, the risk ratio is highest at 2.24 for births that occur within 24 months of a previous birth. However, the risk ratio is much higher among births in the multiple risk categories, at an average of 2.65. The highest risk ratio, 4.1, is for women older than age 34, with a birth interval less than 24 months, and a birth order more than 3. This means that children born to women in this category have a risk of dying that is four times higher than the risk for children born to women not in any high-risk category. Only 1% of births fall in this multiple risk category.

The last column of **Table 8.5** shows that 66% of currently married women in Myanmar would have belonged to an avoidable high-risk category if they had conceived at the time of the survey, 33% would have belonged to a multiple high-risk category, and 34% would have belonged to a single high-risk category. Only 25% would not have belonged at the time to any high-risk category. Almost 9% of currently married women would have belonged to an unavoidable risk category.

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on infant and child mortality, see the following tables:

Table 8.1 Early childhood mortality rates

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for 5-year periods preceding the survey, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Years preceding the survey	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Post-neonatal mortality (PNN)[1]	Infant mortality ($_1q_0$)	Child mortality ($_4q_1$)	Under-5 mortality ($_5q_0$)
0-4	25	16	40	10	50
5-9	39	36	75	18	92
10-14	38	46	84	20	103

[1] Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

Table 8.2 Early childhood mortality rates by socioeconomic characteristics

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for the 10-year period preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Post-neonatal mortality (PNN)[1]	Infant mortality ($_1q_0$)	Child mortality ($_4q_1$)	Under-5 mortality ($_5q_0$)
Residence					
Urban	18	19	37	5	42
Rural	36	29	64	17	80
States/Regions					
Kachin	30	20	50	12	61
Kayah	26	12	38	13	50
Kayin	33	32	66	20	84
Chin	44	31	75	32	104
Sagaing	35	17	52	17	68
Tanintharyi	20	36	56	29	83
Bago	43	36	80	4	83
Magway	28	21	48	7	55
Mandalay	32	27	59	7	65
Mon	26	11	37	7	44
Rakhine	32	15	47	12	58
Yangon	21	(18)	(39)	(7)	(46)
Shan	31	43	74	27	99
Ayeyarwady	36	29	66	18	82
Nay Pyi Taw	30	30	60	20	79
Mother's education					
No education	36	47	83	28	108
Primary	34	28	63	13	75
Secondary	26	13	39	6	44
More than secondary	26	0	26	(3)	(29)
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	35	43	78	23	99
Second	46	30	76	15	90
Middle	29	23	52	14	66
Fourth	22	13	35	7	42
Highest	17	5	22	4	26

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 250-499 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death.
[1] Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

Table 8.3 Early childhood mortality rates by demographic characteristics

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for the 10-year period preceding the survey, by demographic characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Demographic characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Post-neonatal mortality (PNN)[1]	Infant mortality ($_1q_0$)	Child mortality ($_4q_1$)	Under-5 mortality ($_5q_0$)
Child's sex					
Male	34	29	64	15	78
Female	29	24	53	13	66
Mother's age at birth					
<20	43	37	80	17	96
20-29	30	21	51	12	62
30-39	32	32	64	17	79
40-49	(34)	(32)	(67)	*	*
Birth order					
1	31	20	51	10	61
2-3	30	20	50	10	60
4-6	30	44	74	26	98
7+	55	57	113	27	137
Previous birth interval[2]					
<2 years	65	72	137	26	159
2 years	37	37	74	24	96
3 years	19	20	39	15	54
4+ years	24	15	39	9	48
Birth size[3]					
Small/very small	70	(14)	(84)	na	na
Average or larger	17	17	34	na	na

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 250-499 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death. An asterisk indicates that a rate is based on fewer than 250 person-years of exposure to the risk of death and has been suppressed.
na = Not available
[1] Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates
[2] Excludes first-order births
[3] Rates for the 5-year period before the survey

Table 8.4 Perinatal mortality

Number of stillbirths and early neonatal deaths, and the perinatal mortality rate for the five-year period preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Number of stillbirths[1]	Number of early neonatal deaths[2]	Perinatal mortality rate[3]	Number of pregnancies of 7+ months duration
Mother's age at birth				
<20	6	4	29	351
20-29	20	41	27	2,211
30-39	18	32	33	1,549
40-49	6	4	47	226
Previous pregnancy interval in months[4]				
First pregnancy	19	22	28	1,455
<15	5	10	33	429
15-26	5	19	54	456
27-38	7	7	31	441
39+	15	23	25	1,555
Residence				
Urban	6	15	22	959
Rural	45	66	33	3,378
States/Regions				
Kachin	1	2	22	169
Kayah	0	1	23	32
Kayin	1	3	29	148
Chin	1	3	54	66
Sagaing	11	13	51	485
Tanintharyi	1	1	15	133
Bago	3	8	28	376
Magway	3	4	25	313
Mandalay	3	10	31	435
Mon	1	2	19	145
Rakhine	3	7	32	306
Yangon	2	5	15	437
Shan	3	12	24	610
Ayeyarwady	15	9	41	582
Nay Pyi Taw	2	1	39	98
Mother's education				
No education	11	23	43	801
Primary	27	33	30	1,990
Secondary	11	17	22	1,223
More than secondary	2	8	31	324
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	15	22	29	1,293
Second	9	25	35	974
Middle	18	14	44	739
Fourth	5	11	23	721
Highest	3	9	20	611
Total	51	81	30	4,337

[1] Stillbirths are fetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.
[2] Early neonatal deaths are deaths at age 0-6 days among live-born children.
[3] Perinatal mortality rate is the sum of the number of stillbirths and early neonatal deaths divided by the number of pregnancies of 7 or more months' duration, expressed per 1,000.
[4] Categories correspond to birth intervals of <24 months, 24-35 months, 36-47 months, and 48+ months.

Table 8.5 High-risk fertility behavior

Percent distribution of children born in the five years preceding the survey by category of elevated risk of mortality and the risk ratio, and percent distribution of currently married women by category of risk if they were to conceive a child at the time of the survey, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Risk category	Births in the 5 years preceding the survey		Percentage of currently married women[1]
	Percentage of births	Risk ratio	
Not in any high risk category	30.6	1.00	25.3[a]
Unavoidable risk category			
First order births between ages 18 and 34 years	31.6	1.16	8.7
Single high-risk category			
Mother's age <18	2.3	0.80	0.4
Mother's age >34	7.6	1.12	19.7
Birth interval <24 months	4.4	2.24	7.5
Birth order >3	9.8	1.70	6.0
Subtotal	24.1	1.53	33.5
Multiple high-risk category			
Age <18 and birth interval <24 months[2]	0.2	*	0.1
Age >34 and birth interval <24 months	0.3	*	0.9
Age >34 and birth order >3	9.5	2.32	26.7
Age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	1.0	4.10	2.1
Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	2.7	3.52	2.8
Subtotal	13.7	2.65	32.5
In any avoidable high-risk category	37.8	1.94	66.1
Total	100.0	na	100.0
Number of births/women	4,286	na	7,759

Note: Risk ratio is the ratio of the proportion dead among births in a specific high-risk category to the proportion dead among births not in any high-risk category. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = Not applicable
[1] Women are assigned to risk categories according to the status they would have at the birth of a child if they were to conceive at the time of the survey: current age less than 17 years and 3 months or older than 34 years and 2 months, latest birth less than 15 months ago, or latest birth being of order 3 or higher.
[2] Includes the category age <18 and birth order >3
[a] Includes sterilized women

MATERNAL HEALTH CARE

9

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Key Findings

- **Antenatal care coverage:** Eighty-one percent of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey received antenatal care from a skilled provider for their most recent birth. Three-fifths of women (59%) had four or more antenatal care visits.

- **Components of antenatal care:** Pregnant women are more likely to have their blood pressure measured (91%) than to be informed about signs of pregnancy complications (76%) as part of antenatal care. Only about three in ten women had either a urine or blood sample taken during an antenatal care visit.

- **Protection against neonatal tetanus:** Nearly three-quarters of women had their last birth protected against neonatal tetanus (72%).

- **Delivery:** Only 37% of births take place in a health facility; however, 60% of these births are delivered by skilled providers.

- **Postnatal checks:** Seventy-one percent of mothers and 36% of newborns receive the recommended postnatal checkup within the first 2 days after birth.

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Health care services during pregnancy and childbirth and after delivery are important for the survival and wellbeing of both the mother and the infant. Antenatal care (ANC) can reduce health risks for mothers and their babies through monitoring of pregnancies and screening for complications. Delivery at a health facility, with skilled medical attention and hygienic conditions, reduces complications and infections during labor and delivery. Timely postnatal care treats complications arising from delivery and teaches the mother how to care for herself and her infant. Utilization of these services contributes to policies and programs to further improve maternal and child health care.

Maternal and child health care is the priority issue in the National Health Plan of Myanmar. The country is committed to promoting overall reproductive health for reducing maternal mortality and improving the quality and accessibility of reproductive health services. The goal of the reproductive health program is to attain a better quality of life for people by improving the reproductive health status of women, men, adolescents, and youth.

The first part of this chapter presents information on ANC providers, the number and timing of ANC visits, and various components of care. The second part focuses on childbirth and presents information on the place of delivery, assistance during delivery, and caesarean deliveries. The third section focuses on postnatal care and presents information on postnatal health checks for mothers and newborns. The conclusion examines the barriers that women may face when seeking health care during illness.

9.1 ANTENATAL CARE COVERAGE AND CONTENT

9.1.1 Skilled Providers

Antenatal care (ANC) from a skilled provider
Pregnancy care received from skilled providers, that is, doctors, nurses/midwives, and lady health visitors.
Sample: Women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 5 years before the survey

The World Health Organization (WHO) recommends that pregnant women receive a minimum of four antenatal care visits from skilled providers to ensure that problems are identified and managed. Myanmar adopted this recommendation in its standard national guidelines for antenatal care and postnatal care.

The 2015-16 MDHS reveals that four in five women age 15-49 (81%) received at least one ANC visit with skilled providers during the pregnancy for their most recent birth (**Table 9.1**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women are less likely to get ANC from a skilled provider for higher order births **(Table 9.1)**. Only 60% of women with a sixth or higher order birth received ANC from a skilled provider, compared with 89% of women giving birth to their first child.

- Ninety-four percent of women in urban areas received ANC from a skilled provider, compared with only 77% of those in rural areas. Women in rural areas are also more likely than women in urban areas to receive no ANC (16% versus 4%).

- Among states and regions, ANC coverage by skilled providers is lowest in Shan State (68%) and highest in Yangon Region (95%).

- Women with more than secondary education are almost two times more likely than those with no education to receive ANC from skilled providers.

- Women in the highest wealth quintile are more likely to receive ANC from skilled providers than women in the lowest quintile (98% versus 67%).

9.1.2 Timing and Number of ANC Visits

Fifty-nine percent of pregnant women in Myanmar receive at least four antenatal care visits, as recommended by WHO **(Table 9.2)**. Thirteen percent of women receive no ANC visits.

Forty percent of women get ANC within their first trimester of pregnancy, while 30% of women initiate ANC during the fourth to fifth month, and 3% delay until the eight month or even later.

Women in urban areas (84%) are more likely to have at least four antenatal care visits than women in rural areas (51%) **(Figure 9.1)**.

Figure 9.1 Antenatal care coverage

Percentage of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 5 years before the survey (for the most recent birth)

■Total ■Urban ■Rural

Received any ANC from a skilled provider: Total 81, Urban 94, Rural 77
Had 4+ ANC visits: Total 59, Urban 84, Rural 51
Had ANC in first trimester (<4 months): Total 40, Urban 41, Rural 40
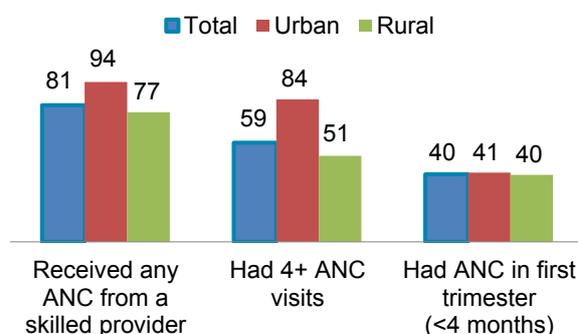
9.2   COMPONENTS OF ANC VISITS

Standard national guidelines for antenatal care have been developed in Myanmar. These guidelines emphasize that every pregnant mother should receive ANC from a skilled provider that includes services such as a thorough physical examination, blood tests for infection screening and anemia, a urine test, tetanus toxoid injections, iron and folate supplements, and deworming medications.

In Myanmar, 87% of women age 15-49 said that they took iron supplements (tablets or syrup), and 55% took drugs for intestinal parasites during the pregnancy of their most recent birth in the 5 years preceding the survey **(Table 9.3)**.

Among those who received ANC, about 6 in 10 women had a blood sample (61%) and a urine sample (62%) taken as a part of an ANC visit, while 91% had their blood pressure measured. Three-fourths of the women received information about signs of pregnancy complications during their ANC visits (76%). For complete information on these components of ANC, see **Table 9.3**.

9.3   PROTECTION AGAINST NEONATAL TETANUS

Protection against neonatal tetanus

The number of tetanus toxoid injections needed to protect a baby from neonatal tetanus depends on the mother's vaccinations. A birth is protected against neonatal tetanus if the mother has received any of the following:

- Two tetanus toxoid injections during that pregnancy
- Two or more injections, the last one within 3 years of the birth
- Three or more injections, the last one within 5 years of the birth
- Four or more injections, the last one within 10 years of the birth
- Five or more injections at any time prior to the birth

Sample: Last live births in the 5 years before the survey to women age 15-49

Tetanus toxoid vaccination for pregnant women has been part of the routine Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI) in Myanmar since 1978. It is usually provided by midwives during antenatal care visits.

The MDHS shows that 72% of women's most recent births in the 5 years before the survey were protected against neonatal tetanus **(Table 9.4)**.

Patterns by background characteristics

- First births are more likely to be protected against neonatal tetanus than sixth and higher order births (75% versus 60%)

- Women in urban areas are more likely to have their births protected against neonatal tetanus (81%) than women in rural areas (69%).

- The proportion of births protected against neonatal tetanus is lowest among women with no education (56%) and those in the lowest wealth quintile (62%) **(Table 9.4)**.

9.4 DELIVERY SERVICES

9.4.1 Institutional Deliveries

> **Institutional deliveries**
> Deliveries that take place in a health facility
> **Sample:** All live births in the 5 years before the survey

Access to health facilities in rural areas is more difficult than in urban areas because of distance, inaccessibility, and lack of appropriate facilities. Although institutional delivery has been promoted in Myanmar, home delivery is still common, mostly in hard-to-reach areas. The reproductive health programs in the country encourage use of skilled birth attendants wherever the delivery takes place. Even at home deliveries, it is highly recommended that skilled providers be present so that deliveries are clean and safe. The use of clean delivery kits and birth preparedness procedures is recommended.

The 2015-16 MDHS indicates that 37% of the live births in the 5 years preceding the survey were delivered in a health facility and 63% were delivered at home **(Table 9.5)**.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Sixth and higher order births are more likely to be delivered at home (84%) than first births (44%). Only 16% of higher order births take place in health facilities, compared with 55% of first births.

- Among live births in the 5 years preceding the survey, delivery in a health facility is about two and a half times higher in urban areas (70%) than in rural areas (28%).

- Institutional deliveries are more common among women with more than secondary education than those with no education (83% versus 13%) **(Figure 9.2).**

Figure 9.2 Institutional deliveries by education

Percentage of live births in the 5 years before the survey that were delivered in a health facility
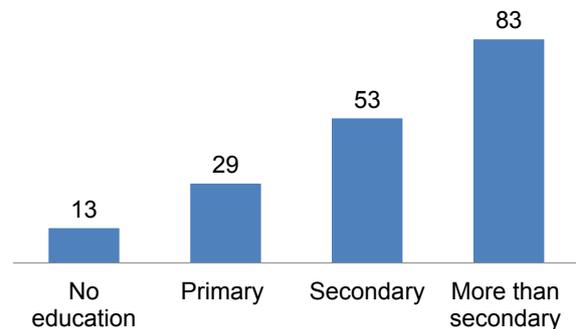
- Institutional delivery is lowest in Chin State (15%) followed by Rakhine State (19%) **(Figure 9.3)**.

Figure 9.3 Institutional deliveries by states and regions

- 15% - 25%
- 26% - 30%
- 31% - 35%
- 36% - 40%
- 41% - 65%
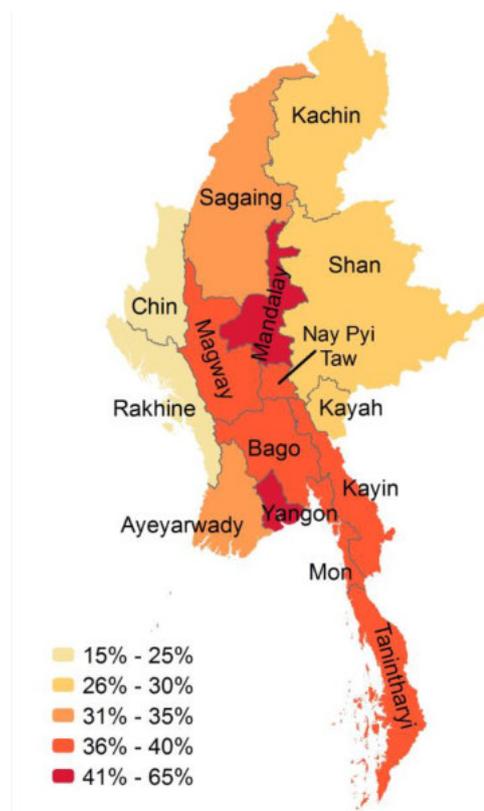
9.4.2 Skilled Assistance during Delivery

Skilled assistance during delivery

Births delivered with the assistance of doctors, nurses/midwives, or lady health visitors

Sample: All live births in the 5 years before the survey

In Myanmar, three-fifths of births are assisted by skilled providers (60%) that include nurses, midwives, and doctors. Another 29% of births are assisted by traditional birth attendants, 6% are assisted by auxiliary midwives, and 4% are assisted by relatives or friends **(Table 9.6** and **Figure 9.4).**

Patterns by background characteristics

- Skilled assistance declines sharply with birth order: Three-quarters of first births have skilled assistance (76%), compared with only one-third of sixth or higher order births (33%).

- Skilled assistance during delivery is much more common in urban areas (88%) than rural areas (52%). Three-fifths of urban deliveries (65%) are

Figure 9.4 Delivery assistance

Percent distribution of births in the 5 years before the survey

Doctor 32%

Auxiliary midwife 6%

Relative/friend 4%

Traditional birth attendant 29%

No one 1%

Nurse/midwife/LHV 28%
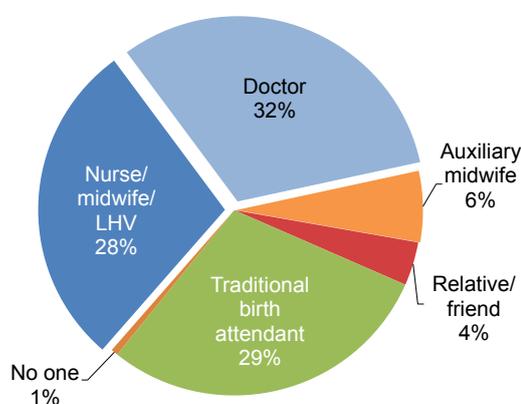
assisted by doctors, whereas one-third of rural deliveries (35%) are assisted by traditional birth attendants.

- Births to women with more than secondary education are three times (95%) more likely to receive skilled assistance at delivery than those to women with no education (28%).

- There are large differences by states and regions in the proportion of births assisted by skilled providers, ranging from 83% in Yangon Region to only 30% in Rakhine State.

- Births in the highest wealth quintile are almost three times more likely than those in lowest quintile to be assisted by skilled providers (97% versus 36%) **(Figure 9.5)**.

Figure 9.5 Delivery assistance by household wealth

Percentage of live births in the 5 years before the survey assisted by a skilled provider
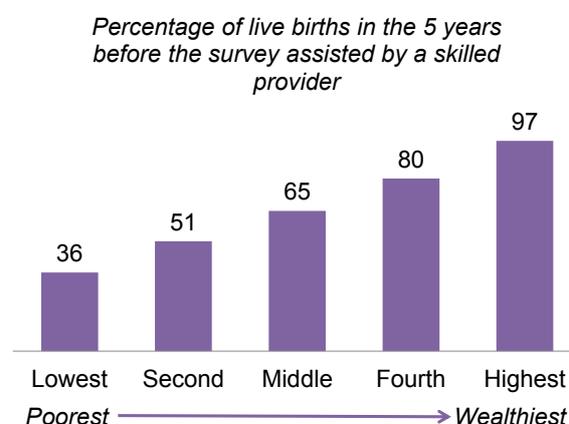
9.4.3   Delivery by Caesarean

Access to caesarean sections can reduce maternal and neonatal mortality and complications such as obstetric fistula. However, use of caesarean section without medical need can put women at risk of short-term and long-term health problems. WHO advises that caesarean sections be done when medically necessary, but does not recommend a specific rate for countries to achieve at the population level. Research conducted by WHO has found that increases in countries' caesarean section rates up to 10% are associated with a decline in maternal and neonatal mortality. However, increases in caesarean section rates beyond 10% are not associated with reductions in maternal and newborn mortality rates (WHO 2015a). In Myanmar, the MDHS found a caesarean section rate of 17% of all births **(Table 9.6)**.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Caesarean section rates are higher for first births (27%) than for those of higher orders.

- The cesarean section rate in urban areas is more than 3 times (36%) that in rural areas (12%).

- Births to women with more than secondary education are 13 times more likely to be delivered by caesarean section than those to women with no education (54% versus 4%).

9.5   POSTNATAL CARE

9.5.1   Postnatal Health Check for Mothers

The World Health Organization (WHO) recommends that women receive a postnatal health check within 24 hours after delivery (WHO 2015b). Fifty-seven percent of mothers with a live birth in the 2 years prior to the survey received a postnatal check-up within 24 hours after delivery. Overall, 71% of mothers receive postnatal check-ups in the first two days after delivery and 24% do not receive any postnatal check-up **(Table 9.7)**.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women who deliver in a health facility are more likely to receive a postnatal check-up than those who deliver elsewhere (89% versus 56%).

- Women in urban areas are more likely to receive a postnatal check-up in the 2 days after delivery than women in rural areas **(Figure 9.6)**.

- The proportion of women receiving postnatal check-ups in the 2 days after delivery varies widely by region, from a low of 21% in Chin State to a high of 92% in Magway Region.

Figure 9.6 **Postnatal care by residence**

Percentage of last births in the 2 years before the survey for which women and newborns received a postnatal check within 2 days after birth

Type of Provider

Nearly three-fifths of the women giving birth in the 2 years before the survey (58%) received postnatal care from doctors, nurses, midwives, or lady health visitors, while 10% received care from traditional birth attendants, and 3% received care from auxiliary midwives **(Table 9.8)**.
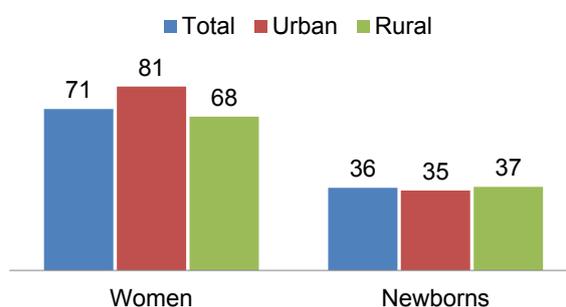
9.5.2 Postnatal Health Checks for Newborns

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), postnatal care services for newborns should start as soon as possible after birth because many neonatal deaths occur within the first 48 hours of life (WHO 2015b). In Myanmar, of last births in the 2 years preceding the survey only 36% received a postnatal checkup in the first 2 days after birth, while the majority of newborns (60%) received no postnatal checkup in the first week after birth **(Table 9.9)**.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Postnatal check-ups for newborns are least common in Chin State (5%) and most common in Kayah State and Nay Pyi Taw (62% each).

- Births to women with more than secondary education are more likely to receive a postnatal check-up in the first two days after birth than those to women with no education (44% and 29%, respectively).

Type of Provider

Twenty-eight percent of newborns receive a postnatal check-up within 2 days after birth from either a doctor, nurse, midwife, or lady health visitor, while 2% receive a check-up from an auxiliary midwife, and 7% from traditional birth attendant **(Table 9.10)**.

9.6   PROBLEMS IN ACCESSING HEALTH CARE

Problems in accessing health care

Women were asked whether each of the following factors is a big problem or not in seeking medical advice or treatment for themselves when they are sick:

- Getting permission to go to the doctor
- Getting money for advice or treatment
- Distance to a health facility
- Not wanting to go alone

Sample: Women age 15-49

Many factors can prevent women from getting medical advice or treatment for themselves when they are sick. Information on such factors is particularly important in understanding and addressing the barriers women face in seeking care during pregnancy and at time of delivery.

Nearly half of women age 15-49 in Myanmar report having at least one of the specified problems in accessing health care. Among these problems, getting money for advice or treatment was the leading issue (34%), followed by not wanting to go alone (31%), and distance to a health facility (23%).

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on maternal health care, see the following tables:

Table 9.1 Antenatal care

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey by antenatal care (ANC) provider during pregnancy for the most recent birth and the percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider for the most recent birth, according to background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

| Background characteristic | Antenatal care provider | | | | | | No ANC | Total | Percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider[1] | Number of women |
	Doctor	Nurse/ midwife/ LHV	Auxiliary midwife	Community/ village health worker	Traditional birth attendant	Other				
Mother's age at birth										
<20	25.0	51.9	4.1	1.2	0.7	0.3	16.7	100.0	77.0	249
20-34	27.8	53.6	3.5	1.3	2.1	0.2	11.6	100.0	81.4	2,614
35-49	22.9	56.5	2.1	0.6	1.8	0.1	16.1	100.0	79.3	720
Birth order										
1	38.4	50.3	3.3	0.8	0.3	0.2	6.6	100.0	88.8	1,235
2-3	25.6	56.0	2.9	1.5	2.2	0.2	11.5	100.0	81.7	1,531
4-5	11.6	58.5	4.1	0.9	4.5	0.0	20.3	100.0	70.2	531
6+	8.3	51.6	3.1	1.1	2.5	0.3	33.1	100.0	59.9	286
Residence										
Urban	59.2	35.2	0.4	0.2	1.2	0.0	3.9	100.0	94.4	838
Rural	16.6	59.9	4.1	1.4	2.1	0.2	15.6	100.0	76.5	2,744
States/Regions										
Kachin	30.3	49.7	6.2	0.8	2.8	0.3	9.9	100.0	80.0	133
Kayah	47.3	46.0	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.0	5.7	100.0	93.3	24
Kayin	13.6	58.1	4.7	0.4	1.0	0.0	22.1	100.0	71.7	113
Chin	4.6	68.9	4.1	0.3	0.9	0.0	21.1	100.0	73.5	43
Sagaing	15.8	69.0	1.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	12.7	100.0	84.8	398
Tanintharyi	35.3	45.3	2.4	0.0	3.3	1.6	12.0	100.0	80.6	102
Bago	23.5	56.0	3.9	7.9	3.1	0.4	5.2	100.0	79.5	329
Magway	21.1	61.4	3.9	0.0	0.9	0.0	12.7	100.0	82.5	274
Mandalay	32.1	53.3	2.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	11.5	100.0	85.4	383
Mon	34.2	59.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	5.3	100.0	93.2	121
Rakhine	20.2	50.9	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	28.5	100.0	71.1	238
Yangon	55.9	38.6	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	4.2	100.0	94.6	387
Shan	26.8	41.3	3.5	2.9	1.1	0.0	24.4	100.0	68.1	459
Ayeyarwady	13.9	64.4	8.2	0.0	6.5	0.0	7.0	100.0	78.3	497
Nay Pyi Taw	35.0	43.9	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	19.2	100.0	78.9	83
Education										
No education	11.2	44.9	4.0	2.4	1.5	0.0	36.1	100.0	56.1	587
Primary	17.0	63.1	3.3	1.2	2.6	0.3	12.5	100.0	80.1	1,629
Secondary	38.0	51.8	3.6	0.6	1.7	0.1	4.2	100.0	89.8	1,069
More than secondary	68.5	31.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.5	298
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	7.6	59.5	4.3	0.7	4.0	0.2	23.6	100.0	67.1	981
Second	16.4	58.7	5.3	2.8	2.1	0.4	14.4	100.0	75.0	787
Middle	22.8	61.0	2.8	0.9	1.0	0.0	11.5	100.0	83.8	624
Fourth	33.9	56.4	2.2	0.7	1.1	0.1	5.6	100.0	90.4	638
Highest	70.8	27.3	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	1.4	100.0	98.1	552
Total	26.6	54.1	3.3	1.1	1.9	0.2	12.8	100.0	80.7	3,583

Note: If more than one source of ANC was mentioned, only the provider with the highest qualifications is considered in this tabulation.
[1] Skilled provider includes doctor, nurse, midwife, and lady health visitor (LHV).

Table 9.2 Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey by number of antenatal care (ANC) visits for the most recent live birth, and by the timing of the first visit, and among women with ANC, median months pregnant at first visit, according to residence, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Number and timing of ANC visits	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Number of ANC visits			
None	3.9	15.6	12.8
1	1.9	4.7	4.0
2-3	9.4	28.4	23.9
4+	84.2	50.8	58.6
Don't know/missing	0.7	0.6	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of months pregnant at time of first ANC visit			
No antenatal care	3.9	15.6	12.8
<4	40.9	39.6	39.9
4-5	36.7	27.5	29.7
6-7	16.7	13.3	14.1
8+	1.6	3.5	3.1
Don't know/missing	0.1	0.5	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	838	2,744	3,583
Median months pregnant at first visit (for those with ANC)	4.4	4.2	4.2
Number of women with ANC	806	2,317	3,123

Table 9.3 Components of antenatal care

Among women age 15-49 with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey, the percentage who took iron tablets or syrup and drugs for intestinal parasites during the pregnancy of the most recent birth, and among women receiving antenatal care (ANC) for the most recent live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey, the percentage receiving specific antenatal services, according to background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Among women with a live birth in the past 5 years, the percentage who during the pregnancy of their last birth:			Among women who received antenatal care for their most recent birth in the 5 years, the percentage with selected services				
	Took iron tablets or syrup	Took intestinal parasite drugs	Number of women with a live birth in the past 5 years	Informed of signs of pregnancy complications	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Number of women with ANC for their most recent birth
Mother's age at birth								
<20	79.9	45.3	249	67.2	87.9	57.5	50.8	207
20-34	88.9	57.2	2,614	77.6	91.9	62.0	62.3	2,311
35-49	84.6	51.9	720	75.3	88.6	62.3	59.5	605
Birth order								
1	91.4	57.3	1,235	78.9	93.9	66.0	67.7	1,153
2-3	89.6	56.7	1,531	77.0	91.1	63.3	60.5	1,355
4-5	81.6	51.7	531	71.1	86.0	50.4	49.5	423
6+	69.1	46.0	286	69.8	83.3	50.0	49.8	191
Residence								
Urban	94.8	59.8	838	85.5	97.6	85.7	86.3	806
Rural	85.1	54.0	2,744	73.3	88.7	53.4	52.2	2,317
States/Regions								
Kachin	92.6	59.0	133	71.6	93.1	60.1	64.9	119
Kayah	92.5	63.3	24	79.3	96.6	77.6	75.0	22
Kayin	82.2	51.7	113	80.9	95.6	74.8	81.8	88
Chin	74.4	46.9	43	76.5	85.2	43.2	35.6	34
Sagaing	89.8	58.6	398	69.2	89.9	62.6	58.5	347
Tanintharyi	88.4	63.0	102	71.9	90.7	53.1	61.0	89
Bago	93.2	60.7	329	73.1	86.1	59.6	61.2	312
Magway	88.3	52.1	274	82.7	90.6	54.8	61.7	239
Mandalay	88.4	43.8	383	73.4	96.0	68.4	64.6	339
Mon	92.2	65.3	121	69.5	95.4	62.2	68.4	115
Rakhine	76.5	48.6	238	72.5	81.6	35.8	32.9	170
Yangon	97.0	66.8	387	89.9	97.8	87.8	81.9	371
Shan	71.1	39.0	459	77.9	93.4	57.1	62.0	347
Ayeyarwady	91.8	65.8	497	76.4	86.4	54.5	47.4	463
Nay Pyi Taw	90.2	52.5	83	70.8	85.2	54.0	58.3	67
Education								
No education	63.8	39.5	587	65.0	85.5	46.5	47.8	375
Primary	89.1	58.4	1,629	74.4	89.3	55.8	54.2	1,426
Secondary	94.9	59.7	1,069	80.4	93.1	69.5	68.4	1,024
More than secondary	97.3	54.0	298	87.2	98.9	82.3	85.1	298
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	78.6	52.6	981	71.7	83.9	45.5	43.8	750
Second	84.6	52.6	787	72.2	88.0	54.6	54.6	674
Middle	89.8	59.8	624	75.7	92.0	59.8	60.5	553
Fourth	95.2	59.7	638	79.2	95.9	72.0	69.3	602
Highest	95.3	53.9	552	86.0	98.0	83.6	83.9	544
Total	87.4	55.3	3,583	76.4	91.0	61.7	61.0	3,123

Table 9.4 Tetanus toxoid injections

Among mothers age 15-49 with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey, the percentage receiving two or more tetanus toxoid injections during the pregnancy for the last live birth and the percentage whose last live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus, according to background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage receiving two or more injections during last pregnancy	Percentage whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus[1]	Number of mothers
Mother's age at birth			
<20	62.5	63.1	249
20-34	70.3	72.4	2,614
35-49	70.9	73.0	720
Birth order			
1	73.5	75.2	1,235
2-3	71.2	73.4	1,531
4-5	63.9	65.9	531
6+	58.4	60.3	286
Residence			
Urban	79.9	80.5	838
Rural	66.9	69.2	2,744
States/Regions			
Kachin	77.9	80.2	133
Kayah	74.8	75.9	24
Kayin	65.8	67.3	113
Chin	68.5	69.1	43
Sagaing	65.2	67.7	398
Tanintharyi	67.8	68.9	102
Bago	68.8	72.6	329
Magway	64.7	66.5	274
Mandalay	77.2	78.6	383
Mon	79.2	83.5	121
Rakhine	72.7	74.1	238
Yangon	84.2	84.6	387
Shan	55.7	57.9	459
Ayeyarwady	69.2	71.0	497
Nay Pyi Taw	69.7	72.2	83
Education			
No education	54.5	55.5	587
Primary	67.3	69.8	1,629
Secondary	78.9	80.7	1,069
More than secondary	82.2	84.1	298
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	60.4	62.3	981
Second	67.2	70.1	787
Middle	72.4	74.1	624
Fourth	77.0	78.5	638
Highest	79.8	81.3	552
Total	69.9	71.9	3,583

[1] Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy of her last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.

Table 9.5 Place of delivery

Percent distribution of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey by place of delivery and percentage delivered in a health facility, according to background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Health facility						Percentage delivered in a health facility	Number of births
	Public sector	Private sector	NGO sector	Home	Other	Total		
Mother's age at birth								
<20	26.9	4.4	0.0	68.1	0.6	100.0	31.4	345
20-34	30.6	6.6	0.0	62.5	0.3	100.0	37.3	3,153
35-49	32.7	6.0	0.0	61.3	0.0	100.0	38.7	789
Birth order								
1	45.3	10.1	0.0	44.4	0.2	100.0	55.4	1,509
2-3	27.0	5.6	0.0	67.2	0.2	100.0	32.6	1,789
4-5	15.4	2.3	0.1	81.5	0.7	100.0	17.8	635
6+	14.3	1.4	0.1	84.1	0.0	100.0	15.9	352
Antenatal care visits[1]								
None	6.2	0.3	0.0	92.9	0.6	100.0	6.5	460
1-3	24.2	2.3	0.0	73.0	0.5	100.0	26.5	1,002
4+	44.1	10.6	0.0	45.2	0.1	100.0	54.7	2,099
Residence								
Urban	52.7	17.4	0.0	29.7	0.2	100.0	70.1	953
Rural	24.4	3.2	0.0	72.1	0.3	100.0	27.6	3,333
States/Regions								
Kachin	22.6	6.9	0.0	70.5	0.0	100.0	29.5	168
Kayah	28.4	0.5	0.0	70.5	0.5	100.0	29.0	32
Kayin	24.6	11.6	0.6	62.1	1.2	100.0	36.8	147
Chin	13.2	1.4	0.0	85.3	0.0	100.0	14.7	65
Sagaing	31.4	2.5	0.0	66.1	0.0	100.0	33.9	474
Tanintharyi	33.4	4.1	0.0	62.4	0.0	100.0	37.6	133
Bago	30.9	8.4	0.0	60.5	0.2	100.0	39.3	373
Magway	33.4	4.1	0.0	61.7	0.8	100.0	37.5	310
Mandalay	33.8	13.0	0.0	53.2	0.0	100.0	46.8	431
Mon	29.1	7.9	0.0	62.6	0.4	100.0	37.0	144
Rakhine	18.7	0.5	0.0	80.8	0.0	100.0	19.2	303
Yangon	54.0	11.4	0.0	34.6	0.0	100.0	65.4	435
Shan	22.6	5.0	0.0	71.9	0.5	100.0	27.6	607
Ayeyarwady	29.7	4.3	0.0	65.8	0.2	100.0	34.0	567
Nay Pyi Taw	28.5	7.3	0.0	64.2	0.0	100.0	35.8	96
Mother's education								
No education	11.9	0.8	0.1	86.8	0.4	100.0	12.8	789
Primary	26.4	2.8	0.0	70.4	0.3	100.0	29.3	1,963
Secondary	44.5	8.9	0.0	46.5	0.1	100.0	53.4	1,212
More than secondary	51.0	31.6	0.0	17.4	0.0	100.0	82.6	322
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	15.3	1.5	0.0	83.0	0.2	100.0	16.8	1,277
Second	23.5	2.0	0.0	74.1	0.4	100.0	25.5	965
Middle	33.2	3.9	0.1	62.3	0.5	100.0	37.2	721
Fourth	45.2	4.9	0.0	49.9	0.0	100.0	50.1	716
Highest	54.5	28.0	0.0	17.4	0.1	100.0	82.5	608
Total	30.7	6.3	0.0	62.7	0.2	100.0	37.1	4,286

[1] Includes only the most recent birth in the 5 years preceding the survey. Total includes 22 cases with missing information on antenatal care visits.

Table 9.6 Assistance during delivery

Percent distribution of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey by person providing assistance during delivery, percentage of births assisted by a skilled provider, and percentage of births delivered by caesarean section, according to background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Person providing assistance during delivery							Percentage delivered by a skilled provider[1]	Percentage delivered by C-section	Number of births
	Doctor	Nurse/ midwife/ LHV	Auxiliary midwife	Traditional birth attendant	Relative/ other	No one	Total			
Mother's age at birth										
<20	24.6	32.9	5.7	31.5	5.3	0.0	100.0	57.4	7.8	345
20-34	31.9	28.6	6.3	28.9	3.8	0.5	100.0	60.5	17.2	3,153
35-49	34.0	26.3	6.0	29.4	3.3	1.0	100.0	60.3	20.4	789
Birth order										
1	47.6	28.3	4.6	16.7	2.8	0.0	100.0	75.9	26.7	1,509
2-3	27.6	31.6	7.5	30.4	2.7	0.3	100.0	59.2	14.6	1,789
4-5	15.1	25.8	7.0	44.3	6.6	1.2	100.0	40.9	6.8	635
6+	14.1	18.7	4.8	49.7	9.3	3.4	100.0	32.8	6.8	352
Antenatal care visits[2]										
None	5.7	10.7	4.8	66.8	9.7	2.2	100.0	16.4	1.5	460
1-3	21.5	30.4	8.1	35.6	3.9	0.5	100.0	51.8	11.7	1,002
4+	47.8	31.4	5.4	14.0	1.3	0.0	100.0	79.2	27.0	2,099
Place of delivery										
Health facility	83.4	15.9	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.2	46.1	1,588
Elsewhere	1.3	36.0	9.6	46.3	6.0	0.9	100.0	37.2	0.0	2,699
Residence										
Urban	64.6	23.3	1.8	9.1	1.1	0.1	100.0	87.8	35.9	953
Rural	22.3	30.0	7.5	35.0	4.6	0.7	100.0	52.3	11.7	3,333
States/Regions										
Kachin	25.9	37.8	6.6	26.6	2.5	0.5	100.0	63.7	12.9	168
Kayah	33.4	19.8	6.0	21.9	18.3	0.5	100.0	53.2	15.1	32
Kayin	20.0	29.6	5.7	44.1	0.6	0.0	100.0	49.6	9.5	147
Chin	11.1	24.4	15.9	10.3	37.0	1.2	100.0	35.6	6.1	65
Sagaing	29.8	35.5	8.3	25.2	1.2	0.0	100.0	65.3	19.4	474
Tanintharyi	28.9	36.4	7.5	24.7	2.5	0.0	100.0	65.3	13.4	133
Bago	31.2	31.7	9.9	26.8	0.4	0.0	100.0	62.9	21.8	373
Magway	32.2	36.2	6.8	18.9	4.8	1.2	100.0	68.4	21.5	310
Mandalay	43.9	34.7	6.8	13.8	0.8	0.0	100.0	78.7	25.1	431
Mon	32.8	34.0	7.5	22.8	2.9	0.0	100.0	66.8	15.1	144
Rakhine	16.2	13.5	1.2	66.7	2.4	0.0	100.0	29.7	9.3	303
Yangon	60.5	22.1	1.8	14.1	1.5	0.0	100.0	82.5	25.8	435
Shan	26.4	20.3	6.2	32.0	12.0	3.0	100.0	46.7	10.4	607
Ayeyarwady	21.4	28.6	5.7	42.9	1.3	0.0	100.0	50.0	14.2	567
Nay Pyi Taw	41.5	25.0	5.5	25.6	1.3	1.2	100.0	66.5	16.2	96
Mother's education										
No education	11.3	16.7	6.1	51.5	11.9	2.4	100.0	28.0	4.2	789
Primary	23.1	32.9	7.1	34.2	2.5	0.2	100.0	56.0	11.6	1,963
Secondary	46.6	32.1	5.7	13.8	1.6	0.1	100.0	78.7	24.5	1,212
More than secondary	77.1	17.6	2.7	2.4	0.2	0.0	100.0	94.8	54.2	322
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	10.7	25.6	6.4	50.8	5.5	1.0	100.0	36.3	5.1	1,277
Second	19.2	31.5	8.1	36.5	4.2	0.5	100.0	50.7	10.6	965
Middle	32.7	32.0	7.3	23.5	3.7	0.8	100.0	64.7	17.1	721
Fourth	44.6	35.0	6.4	10.6	3.1	0.3	100.0	79.6	22.8	716
Highest	78.9	18.1	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	97.0	45.6	608
Total	31.7	28.5	6.2	29.2	3.8	0.6	100.0	60.2	17.1	4,286

Note: If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this tabulation.
[1] Skilled provider includes doctor, nurse, midwife, and lady health visitor (LHV).
[2] Includes only the most recent birth in the 5 years preceding the survey. Total includes 22 cases with missing information on antenatal care visits.

Table 9.7 Timing of first postnatal checkup for the mother

Among women age 15-49 giving birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, the percent distribution of the mother's first postnatal check-up for the last live birth by time after delivery, and the percentage of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who received a postnatal checkup in the first 2 days after giving birth, according to background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Time after delivery of mother's first postnatal checkup								Percentage of women with a postnatal checkup in the first 2 days after birth	Number of women
	Less than 4 hours	4-23 hours	1-2 days	3-6 days	7-41 days	Don't know/ missing	No postnatal checkup[1]	Total		
Mother's age at birth										
<20	37.3	12.9	16.4	5.2	0.0	0.0	28.2	100.0	66.6	125
20-34	45.2	12.3	13.5	3.2	2.1	0.4	23.4	100.0	71.0	1,226
35-49	47.2	10.7	15.9	1.0	2.0	0.1	23.0	100.0	73.8	318
Birth order										
1	51.7	14.3	12.5	1.8	1.7	0.3	17.7	100.0	78.5	612
2-3	44.2	11.5	13.5	4.1	2.1	0.4	24.2	100.0	69.2	719
4-5	35.3	9.1	18.1	3.9	1.2	0.0	32.4	100.0	62.5	226
6+	33.2	8.8	19.1	0.0	2.8	0.4	35.7	100.0	61.1	113
Place of delivery										
Health facility	63.4	15.0	10.9	0.7	1.4	0.4	8.2	100.0	89.3	755
Elsewhere	29.8	9.5	16.9	4.8	2.3	0.2	36.5	100.0	56.2	914
Residence										
Urban	52.3	13.8	15.0	1.0	2.5	0.3	15.2	100.0	81.1	419
Rural	42.5	11.4	13.9	3.6	1.7	0.3	26.5	100.0	67.8	1,250
States/Regions										
Kachin	33.0	4.0	24.8	7.7	0.7	1.5	28.2	100.0	61.9	56
Kayah	62.0	2.7	4.9	2.8	6.2	0.0	21.3	100.0	69.7	12
Kayin	46.6	9.0	9.5	2.1	0.0	0.7	32.1	100.0	65.2	66
Chin	9.6	2.2	9.3	5.3	10.9	0.0	62.8	100.0	21.0	24
Sagaing	33.3	7.0	34.1	7.4	4.6	0.7	12.9	100.0	74.4	172
Tanintharyi	57.9	15.3	13.6	0.0	0.9	0.0	12.2	100.0	86.9	48
Bago	21.7	32.1	26.2	3.2	2.0	0.0	14.8	100.0	80.0	135
Magway	73.5	11.8	6.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	6.8	100.0	92.3	119
Mandalay	41.6	19.7	17.8	2.7	3.4	0.0	14.7	100.0	79.1	183
Mon	64.0	7.3	3.9	1.0	1.0	0.8	22.0	100.0	75.2	59
Rakhine	27.1	16.3	10.9	3.3	2.2	0.0	40.3	100.0	54.2	121
Yangon	60.1	6.3	12.3	1.9	0.0	0.0	19.3	100.0	78.8	193
Shan	40.7	7.3	4.6	3.3	2.2	0.0	41.9	100.0	52.7	232
Ayeyarwady	50.2	10.9	9.7	1.4	0.9	0.9	26.0	100.0	70.8	217
Nay Pyi Taw	75.1	5.0	3.8	0.0	0.8	0.0	15.3	100.0	83.9	32
Education										
No education	30.4	8.3	8.9	3.4	2.4	0.3	46.2	100.0	47.6	264
Primary	43.9	12.0	16.3	3.4	0.9	0.3	23.2	100.0	72.2	730
Secondary	49.5	11.8	15.3	2.7	2.6	0.4	17.7	100.0	76.5	532
More than secondary	60.6	19.6	9.0	0.8	3.1	0.0	6.8	100.0	89.2	143
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	35.3	9.9	12.9	4.4	1.7	0.1	35.9	100.0	58.0	444
Second	41.5	10.1	15.0	4.7	2.2	0.6	26.0	100.0	66.5	367
Middle	46.5	14.3	16.2	2.1	0.6	0.6	19.6	100.0	77.1	286
Fourth	46.0	13.2	15.4	2.2	2.6	0.0	20.5	100.0	74.7	303
Highest	63.0	14.4	11.7	0.1	2.3	0.2	8.4	100.0	89.0	270
Total	45.0	12.0	14.2	3.0	1.9	0.3	23.7	100.0	71.2	1,669

[1] Includes women who received a checkup after 41 days

Table 9.8 Type of provider of first postnatal checkup for the mother

Among women age 15-49 giving birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, the percent distribution by type of provider of the mother's first postnatal health check in the 2 days after the last live birth, according to background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Doctor/ nurse/ midwife/LHV	Auxiliary midwife	Community health worker	Traditional birth attendant	No postnatal checkup in the first 2 days after birth	Total	Number of women
Mother's age at birth							
<20	53.0	6.0	1.5	6.1	33.4	100.0	125
20-34	57.3	2.9	0.1	10.5	29.0	100.0	1,226
35-49	64.0	2.1	0.0	7.7	26.2	100.0	318
Birth order							
1	69.9	2.4	0.6	5.7	21.5	100.0	612
2-3	57.2	3.2	0.0	8.9	30.8	100.0	719
4-5	41.0	4.4	0.0	17.2	37.5	100.0	226
6+	37.0	2.9	0.0	21.2	38.9	100.0	113
Place of delivery							
Health facility	88.7	0.4	0.2	0.0	10.7	100.0	755
Elsewhere	33.1	5.2	0.2	17.6	43.8	100.0	914
Residence							
Urban	77.7	0.7	0.5	2.2	18.9	100.0	419
Rural	51.8	3.8	0.1	12.2	32.2	100.0	1,250
States/Regions							
Kachin	52.2	3.9	0.4	5.4	38.1	100.0	56
Kayah	61.4	5.5	0.0	2.7	30.3	100.0	12
Kayin	44.7	3.4	0.0	17.0	34.8	100.0	66
Chin	19.3	1.1	0.6	0.0	79.0	100.0	24
Sagaing	55.4	6.6	0.0	12.4	25.6	100.0	172
Tanintharyi	69.4	6.1	0.0	11.4	13.1	100.0	48
Bago	61.7	5.2	1.1	12.0	20.0	100.0	135
Magway	81.7	2.6	0.0	8.0	7.7	100.0	119
Mandalay	74.5	3.7	0.0	0.9	20.9	100.0	183
Mon	63.3	4.8	0.0	7.1	24.8	100.0	59
Rakhine	31.9	1.4	0.0	21.0	45.8	100.0	121
Yangon	68.7	0.0	1.0	9.1	21.2	100.0	193
Shan	43.4	2.0	0.0	7.2	47.3	100.0	232
Ayeyarwady	56.2	1.8	0.0	12.8	29.2	100.0	217
Nay Pyi Taw	78.9	2.5	0.0	2.5	16.1	100.0	32
Education							
No education	27.7	2.7	0.1	17.1	52.4	100.0	264
Primary	56.2	3.6	0.5	11.9	27.8	100.0	730
Secondary	68.3	3.1	0.0	5.2	23.5	100.0	532
More than secondary	88.0	0.3	0.0	0.9	10.8	100.0	143
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	37.8	4.2	0.0	16.1	42.0	100.0	444
Second	48.8	1.9	0.4	15.4	33.5	100.0	367
Middle	64.6	4.4	0.1	8.0	22.9	100.0	286
Fourth	67.6	3.2	0.6	3.3	25.3	100.0	303
Highest	87.7	1.0	0.0	0.3	11.0	100.0	270
Total	58.3	3.0	0.2	9.7	28.8	100.0	1,669

LHV = lady health visitor

Table 9.9 Timing of first postnatal checkup for the newborn

Percent distribution of last births in the 2 years preceding the survey by time after birth of first postnatal checkup, and the percentage of births with a postnatal checkup in the first 2 days after birth, according to background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Time after birth of newborn's first postnatal checkup								Percentage of births with a postnatal checkup in the first 2 days after birth	Number of births
	Less than 1 hour	1-3 hours	4-23 hours	1-2 days	3-6 days	Don't know/ missing	No postnatal checkup[1]	Total		
Mother's age at birth										
<20	6.8	11.9	8.2	6.9	4.9	0.0	61.4	100.0	33.7	125
20-34	11.2	12.7	6.4	6.9	3.4	0.4	59.1	100.0	37.1	1,226
35-49	11.2	10.5	4.5	8.5	1.9	0.7	62.8	100.0	34.7	318
Birth order										
1	12.5	14.5	7.7	5.8	2.5	0.2	56.7	100.0	40.6	612
2-3	8.7	12.0	5.8	6.5	4.0	0.6	62.3	100.0	33.1	719
4-5	12.0	9.4	5.3	10.8	3.8	0.7	57.9	100.0	37.6	226
6+	12.7	6.5	1.7	11.3	1.0	0.4	66.4	100.0	32.2	113
Place of delivery										
Health facility	14.0	14.0	5.6	3.9	1.0	0.0	61.6	100.0	37.5	755
Elsewhere	8.2	10.8	6.7	9.8	5.1	0.8	58.6	100.0	35.5	914
Residence										
Urban	11.2	12.8	5.4	5.7	0.1	0.0	64.7	100.0	35.2	419
Rural	10.7	12.0	6.4	7.6	4.3	0.6	58.3	100.0	36.8	1,250
States/Regions										
Kachin	7.7	13.3	2.9	3.4	4.6	0.7	67.4	100.0	27.3	56
Kayah	49.7	6.3	2.7	3.5	2.7	0.0	35.1	100.0	62.2	12
Kayin	10.5	11.9	2.3	2.9	1.3	0.0	71.2	100.0	27.5	66
Chin	0.6	1.1	0.6	2.9	4.0	0.0	90.7	100.0	5.2	24
Sagaing	10.3	19.4	5.5	23.9	6.6	0.8	33.5	100.0	59.1	172
Tanintharyi	4.6	10.0	5.9	5.1	1.7	0.0	72.6	100.0	25.6	48
Bago	1.7	11.9	20.7	10.4	3.8	0.0	51.5	100.0	44.7	135
Magway	20.7	4.9	4.1	5.5	2.1	0.0	62.7	100.0	35.2	119
Mandalay	8.3	5.6	4.6	6.1	2.8	0.0	72.6	100.0	24.7	183
Mon	12.5	32.2	2.1	0.8	1.0	0.8	50.6	100.0	47.6	59
Rakhine	12.9	12.0	10.9	6.7	4.1	4.3	49.1	100.0	42.5	121
Yangon	2.7	15.8	2.6	6.8	1.3	0.0	70.8	100.0	27.9	193
Shan	9.7	10.5	4.3	2.1	3.6	0.0	69.8	100.0	26.5	232
Ayeyarwady	16.3	12.2	7.1	5.7	3.3	0.0	55.4	100.0	41.3	217
Nay Pyi Taw	48.3	7.4	3.7	2.0	1.3	0.0	37.2	100.0	61.5	32
Mother's education										
No education	7.3	10.7	5.0	6.2	3.2	0.9	66.8	100.0	29.2	264
Primary	11.8	13.9	5.8	8.8	3.3	0.7	55.8	100.0	40.3	730
Secondary	10.2	10.4	6.4	5.7	3.5	0.1	63.7	100.0	32.7	532
More than secondary	14.6	13.1	9.5	6.3	2.0	0.0	54.6	100.0	43.5	143
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	9.5	11.3	6.2	7.0	3.2	1.1	61.8	100.0	34.0	444
Second	10.8	10.4	5.5	7.9	4.7	0.6	60.1	100.0	34.6	367
Middle	12.2	12.7	8.2	9.5	4.0	0.1	53.3	100.0	42.5	286
Fourth	12.6	12.7	5.7	7.2	2.3	0.0	59.5	100.0	38.2	303
Highest	9.7	15.2	5.5	3.9	1.5	0.0	64.3	100.0	34.2	270
Total	10.8	12.2	6.2	7.2	3.2	0.4	59.9	100.0	36.4	1,669

[1] Includes newborns who received a checkup after the first week

Table 9.10 Type of provider of first postnatal checkup for the newborn

Percent distribution of last births in the 2 years preceding the survey by type of provider of the newborn's first postnatal health check during the two days after the last live birth, according to background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

| Background characteristic | Type of health provider of newborn's first postnatal checkup | | | | No postnatal checkup in the first 2 days after birth | Total | Number of births |
	Doctor/ nurse/ midwife/LHV	Auxiliary midwife	Community health worker	Traditional birth attendant			
Mother's age at birth							
<20	23.7	1.7	1.5	6.8	66.3	100.0	125
20-34	27.8	2.1	0.1	7.1	62.9	100.0	1,226
35-49	28.1	2.0	0.0	4.6	65.3	100.0	318
Birth order							
1	34.9	1.5	0.5	3.8	59.4	100.0	612
2-3	24.3	2.3	0.0	6.5	66.9	100.0	719
4-5	23.1	2.7	0.0	11.8	62.4	100.0	226
6+	18.2	1.7	0.0	12.3	67.8	100.0	113
Place of delivery							
Health facility	36.9	0.4	0.2	0.0	62.5	100.0	755
Elsewhere	19.9	3.3	0.2	12.0	64.5	100.0	914
Residence							
Urban	32.0	0.7	0.5	2.0	64.8	100.0	419
Rural	26.1	2.5	0.1	8.1	63.2	100.0	1,250
States/Regions							
Kachin	19.3	3.9	0.0	4.1	72.7	100.0	56
Kayah	53.3	4.8	0.0	4.1	37.8	100.0	12
Kayin	21.5	2.1	0.0	3.9	72.5	100.0	66
Chin	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	94.8	100.0	24
Sagaing	43.4	5.8	0.0	9.9	40.9	100.0	172
Tanintharyi	19.4	2.6	0.0	3.5	74.4	100.0	48
Bago	29.3	4.4	1.1	10.0	55.3	100.0	135
Magway	32.1	1.0	0.0	2.1	64.8	100.0	119
Mandalay	21.9	1.9	0.0	0.9	75.3	100.0	183
Mon	42.7	1.7	0.0	3.1	52.4	100.0	59
Rakhine	25.6	1.4	0.0	15.5	57.5	100.0	121
Yangon	20.4	0.0	1.0	6.5	72.1	100.0	193
Shan	19.3	0.7	0.0	6.6	73.5	100.0	232
Ayeyarwady	31.1	1.5	0.0	8.6	58.7	100.0	217
Nay Pyi Taw	56.5	1.2	0.0	3.8	38.5	100.0	32
Mother's education							
No education	14.9	2.6	0.0	11.6	70.8	100.0	264
Primary	28.6	2.2	0.5	8.9	59.7	100.0	730
Secondary	28.5	1.6	0.0	2.6	67.3	100.0	532
More than secondary	42.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	56.5	100.0	143
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	20.2	2.6	0.0	11.1	66.0	100.0	444
Second	24.2	1.3	0.4	8.7	65.4	100.0	367
Middle	32.0	3.1	0.0	7.4	57.5	100.0	286
Fourth	33.1	2.1	0.6	2.4	61.8	100.0	303
Highest	33.4	0.7	0.0	0.2	65.8	100.0	270
Total	27.6	2.0	0.2	6.6	63.6	100.0	1,669

LHV = lady health visitor

Table 9.11 Problems in accessing health care

Percentage of women age 15-49 who reported that they have serious problems in accessing health care for themselves when they are sick, by type of problem, according to background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Problems in accessing health care					
	Getting permission to go for treatment	Getting money for treatment	Distance to health facility	Not wanting to go alone	At least one problem accessing health care	Number of women
Age						
15-19	5.1	30.3	24.2	39.3	52.0	1,810
20-34	4.3	33.3	23.2	32.0	49.2	5,771
35-49	4.0	36.0	23.3	28.1	47.7	5,305
Number of living children						
0	4.2	28.7	20.8	32.9	47.2	5,331
1-2	3.0	33.0	22.0	28.7	46.7	4,510
3-4	5.3	43.3	27.8	31.7	54.6	2,279
5+	9.3	48.7	36.6	36.4	58.3	765
Marital status						
Never married	4.1	28.5	20.1	33.3	47.1	4,278
Married	4.3	35.8	25.1	30.6	49.5	7,759
Divorced/separated/ widowed	5.5	45.3	24.6	29.9	54.1	848
Employed last 12 months						
Not employed	3.6	32.6	21.0	30.6	47.8	3,518
Employed for cash	4.1	34.4	23.3	30.7	48.8	8,606
Employed not for cash	9.8	36.3	35.7	43.3	56.6	762
Residence						
Urban	1.8	26.5	11.6	22.8	39.9	3,768
Rural	5.4	37.1	28.2	35.0	52.8	9,117
States/Regions						
Kachin	8.0	44.5	29.8	35.3	59.5	374
Kayah	1.6	46.4	23.3	31.0	55.1	65
Kayin	1.1	43.3	31.6	37.9	56.9	303
Chin	19.8	59.9	52.1	53.1	72.2	102
Sagaing	2.8	22.7	12.0	13.3	29.8	1,410
Tanintharyi	2.9	36.5	19.1	19.1	49.1	283
Bago	3.3	27.3	17.1	23.4	38.4	1,244
Magway	3.2	31.2	20.4	39.0	52.9	1,081
Mandalay	5.0	28.3	18.6	25.0	42.8	1,541
Mon	0.6	18.3	11.6	25.0	35.6	463
Rakhine	6.3	41.7	29.7	31.6	53.6	777
Yangon	1.5	35.7	19.6	26.3	48.7	1,927
Shan	9.4	37.2	33.6	43.1	56.1	1,368
Ayeyarwady	5.0	45.4	35.1	48.0	65.3	1,650
Nay Pyi Taw	2.3	34.4	30.4	46.5	59.3	300
Education[1]						
No education	10.4	51.1	40.2	43.9	62.8	1,606
Primary	5.2	41.0	27.4	33.5	54.4	5,305
Secondary	2.2	26.3	17.2	29.1	44.5	4,646
More than secondary	0.7	12.4	8.4	16.6	26.5	1,325
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	9.0	58.9	43.3	47.1	70.5	2,274
Second	5.8	44.7	31.4	37.2	59.3	2,408
Middle	3.9	33.4	23.7	31.8	49.7	2,633
Fourth	2.4	24.4	14.6	25.1	40.4	2,702
Highest	1.5	14.9	8.8	19.7	30.7	2,868
Total	4.3	34.0	23.4	31.4	49.0	12,885

[1] Total includes three women with missing information on education

CHILD HEALTH

10

Key Findings

- **Vaccination:** Fifty-five percent of children age 12-23 months had received all basic vaccinations at the time of the survey.

- **Symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI):** Three percent of children under age 5 had symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey. Fifty-eight percent of these children were taken to a health facility or provider for advice or treatment.

- **Fever:** Sixteen percent of children under age 5 had a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey, and 57% of these children were taken to a health facility or provider for advice or treatment.

- **Diarrhea:** Ten percent of children under age 5 had diarrhea in the 2 weeks before the survey. Fifty-four percent of these children were taken to a health facility or provider for advice or treatment, and 68% received oral rehydration therapy (ORT) or increased fluids. Fourteen percent of children with diarrhea went untreated.

Information on child health and survival can help policymakers assess the efficacy of current strategies, formulate appropriate interventions to prevent deaths from newborn and childhood illnesses, and improve the health of children in Myanmar.

This chapter presents information on birth weight and vaccination status for young children. It also looks at the prevalence of, and treatment practices for, three common childhood illnesses: symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI), fever, and diarrhea. Because appropriate sanitary practices can help prevent and reduce the severity of diarrheal disease, information is also provided on the disposal of children's fecal matter.

10.1 BIRTH WEIGHT

Low birth weight
Percentage of births with a reported birth weight below 2.5 kilograms regardless of gestational age.
Sample: Live births in the 5 years before the survey that have a reported birth weight, from either a written record or the mother's report

Information on low birth weight is very important because low birth weight is the leading cause of deaths in neonates according to a study on causes of under-5 mortality in Myanmar carried out by the Ministry of Health and Sports (MoHS) in 2014 (MoHS 2014a). It is not only an indirect indicator of maternal nutrition but also a predictive indicator of potential neonatal death and of malnutrition if the child survives.

Only 45% of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey had a reported birth weight. Among infants with a reported birth weight, 8% had a low birth weight (less than 2.5 kg) **(Table 10.1)**.

Table 10.1 also includes information on a mother's estimate of her infant's size at birth. Although the mother's estimate of size is subjective, it can be a useful proxy for the child's weight. Two percent of births are reported as very small, 11% as smaller than average, and 83% as average or larger than average.

Patterns by background characteristics

▪ The percentage of births with low birth weights decreases with increasing mother's age at birth, from 10% among births to mothers who were less than age 20 at childbirth to 8% for mothers age 20-34 and 6% for mothers age 35-49.

▪ Babies born to mothers with no education are more likely to have a low birth weight than babies born to mothers with a secondary education; however, it is difficult to draw conclusions since birth weights are available for only 16% of births among women with no education.

▪ Although very few women in Myanmar use tobacco (see Chapter 3), one-quarter of babies born to these women are reported to be either very small or smaller than average at birth, as compared with only 13% of babies born to women who do not smoke.

10.2 VACCINATION OF CHILDREN

> **All basic vaccinations coverage**
>
> Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report). To have received all basic vaccinations, a child must receive at least:
> - one dose of BCG vaccine, which protects against tuberculosis
> - three doses of DPT/pentavalent, which protects against diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough), tetanus, hepatitis B, and *Haemophilus influenzae* type b
> - three doses of polio vaccine
> - first dose of measles/measles rubella vaccine
>
> **Sample:** Living children age 12-23 months

Immunization is the most cost-effective and efficient way to control and eliminate the vaccine-preventable diseases that largely contribute to childhood morbidity and mortality. In Myanmar, the Expanded Program of Immunization (EPI) was initiated in 1978 with BCG and DPT vaccines for children and tetanus toxoid vaccines for pregnant mothers. The oral polio vaccine (OPV) and measles vaccine were introduced in 1987. In 2003, the stand-alone or monovalent hepatitis B (HepB) vaccine was introduced. Since November 2012, DPT and hepatitis B have been combined with *Haemophilus influenzae* type b vaccine as the pentavalent vaccine. A second dose of measles vaccine was introduced partially in 2008 and made available nationwide in 2012. The combined measles and rubella (MR) vaccine was introduced in 2015 to replace the first dose of measles vaccine. All of these basic vaccinations are recommended to be given in the first year of a child's life. Pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV) was introduced in 2016, so it was not included in the MDHS questionnaire.

The 2015-16 MDHS collected information on the coverage of basic vaccinations among all children born in the 5 years preceding the survey. In the MDHS, information on vaccination coverage was obtained in two ways—from vaccination cards and from mothers' verbal reports. For all children born since January 2010, mothers were asked to show the interviewer the vaccination cards in which vaccination dates are recorded. If there was no card, or if the mother was unable to show the card to the interviewer, the child's vaccination information was based on the mother's recall. The mother was asked to recall whether the child had received BCG, polio, DPT/pentavalent, hepatitis B, and measles/measles rubella vaccines. If she

indicated that the child had received the polio, DPT/pentavalent, hepatitis B, or measles/measles rubella vaccines, she was asked about the number of doses that the child received. Vaccination coverage should be interpreted carefully because mothers' recall may not be accurate. Vaccination cards were available for only 45% of children age 12-23 months.

The survey results showed that 55% of children age 12-23 months received all basic vaccinations at any time before the survey. Eight percent of children age 12-23 months had not received any vaccinations. Forty-five percent of children age 12-23 months received all of the basic vaccinations before their first birthday **(Table 10.2)**.

Regarding specific vaccinations, 88% of children age 12-23 months received the BCG vaccine, and 77% were vaccinated against measles **(Table 10.3)**. Vaccination coverage for the first doses of pentavalent and oral polio vaccine was high (87% and 90%, respectively). However, the percentage of children who received the third doses of the pentavalent and oral polio vaccines decreased to 62% and 67%, respectively. The differences between the percentages of children

Figure 10.1 Childhood vaccinations

Percentage of children age 12-23 months vaccinated at any time before the survey

receiving the first and third doses were 25 percentage points for pentavalent and 23 percentage points for polio **(Figure 10.1)**.
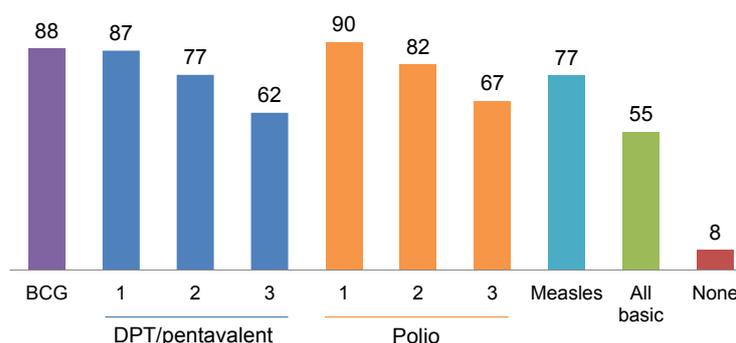
Trends: **Table 10.4** indicates that the percentage of children age 12-59 months at the time of the survey who received all basic vaccinations by age 12 months increased from 46% among children age 48-59 months to 56% among children age 24-35 months and then decreased to 45% among those age 12-23 months. The main reason for the recent decrease is a drop-off in coverage for the measles vaccine during the transition period from the measles to the MR vaccine. However, the percentage of children who received no vaccinations decreased from 17% among those age 48-59 months to 10% among those age 12-23 months **(Table 10.4)**.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Basic vaccination coverage differs slightly by sex of the child; males are more likely to receive all basic vaccinations than females (58% and 51%, respectively) **(Table 10.3)**.

- Immunization coverage for all antigens is lowest for sixth- and higher-order births.

- There is a marked difference in vaccination coverage by residence, especially for the third dose of pentavalent (75% in urban areas and 58% in rural areas).

- The percentage of children age 12-23 months who received all basic vaccinations varies across the country, ranging from a low of 34% in Ayeyarwady Region to a high of 81% in Mandalay Region **(Figure 10.2)**.

- Vaccination coverage improves substantially with increasing mother's education. For instance, 80% of children whose mothers have more than a secondary education are fully vaccinated, as compared with only 41% of children whose mothers have no education.

- Children living in households in the highest wealth quintile (77%) are much more likely to be fully vaccinated than those living in households in the lower two quintiles (41%).

10.3 SYMPTOMS OF ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION

Acute respiratory infection (ARI) is one of the most common childhood illnesses and is the third leading cause of death, following preterm and birth asphyxia, among children under age 5 in Myanmar according to a study of causes of under-5 mortality carried out by the MoHS in 2014 (MoHS 2014a).

Figure 10.2 **Vaccination coverage by states and regions**

34% - 47%	
48% - 53%	
54% - 61%	
62% - 66%	
67% - 81%	

To address this major cause of morbidity and mortality in children under age 5, facility-based integrated management of neonatal and childhood illnesses (F-IMNCI), IMNCI (training in early newborn care and neonatal resuscitation for basic health staff), and community case management (CCM) are being implemented in Myanmar. F-IMNCI is a care package that trains health care providers to manage newborn and childhood illnesses at the hospital level (inpatient care), providing an important care link for sick neonates and children reaching these facilities from the primary health care level and the community. IMNCI is a complementary care package designed to train primary health care staff and basic health staff in managing newborns in outpatient care. Community case management of ARI/pneumonia and diarrhea is implemented by trained and supervised health volunteers in townships that basic health staff cannot reach easily. National guidelines have been developed for implementation of F-IMNCI, IMNCI, and CCM.

> **Treatment of ARI symptoms**
> Children with ARI symptoms for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider. ARI symptoms consist of cough accompanied by (1) short, rapid breathing that is chest-related and/or (2) difficult breathing that is chest-related.
> *Sample:* Children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey

Mothers reported that 3% of children under age 5 had symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey.

Fifty-eight percent of children with symptoms of ARI were taken to a health facility or provider for advice or treatment, and 43% received an antibiotic **(Table 10.5)**.

Patterns by background characteristics

▪ The prevalence of ARI symptoms among children under age 5 was found to be highest among those age 12-23 months (5%). Seventy-one percent of these children were taken to a health facility or provider to seek advice or treatment.

▪ Among children under age 5 with ARI symptoms, boys were more likely to be taken to a health facility or provider than girls (65% and 48%, respectively).

▪ The prevalence of ARI symptoms was highest among children in Chin State (16%), followed by children in Rakhine State (8%).

▪ Children are more likely to be taken to a health facility or provider to seek advice or treatment for ARI symptoms if their mother has a higher level of education. For example, 55% of children whose mothers had a primary education and 63% of children whose mothers had a secondary education were taken to a health facility or provider.

10.4 FEVER

Fever is the most common symptom of childhood illness in Myanmar. It can result from mild illnesses such as the common cold or more severe diseases such as malaria, dengue hemorrhagic fever, and Japanese encephalitis.

> **Treatment of fever**
> Children with fever for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider.
> *Sample:* Children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey

Sixteen percent of children under age 5 had a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey. Fifty-seven percent of these children were taken to a health facility or provider for advice or treatment, and 32% received antibiotics **(Table 10.6)**.

Patterns by background characteristics

▪ The prevalence of fever increases from 10% among children less than age 6 months to 22% among those age 6-11 months.

▪ The percentage of children with a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey was highest in Chin State (32%) and lowest in Sagaing Region (7%).

▪ The percentage of children with a fever who are taken to a health facility or provider increases substantially with increasing household wealth, from 47% of children living in households in the lowest quintile to 74% of children living in households in the highest quintile.

10.5 DIARRHEAL DISEASE

10.5.1 Prevalence of Diarrhea

Diarrhea is a common childhood illness and, according to the earlier-mentioned MoHS study on causes of under-5 mortality (MoHS 2014a), is the fourth-leading cause of death among children under age 5 in Myanmar. Nationwide implementation of F-IMNCI, IMNCI, and CCM (as described in Section 10.3) is being carried out to address this major cause of morbidity and mortality in children. National F-IMNCI, IMNCI, and CCM guidelines have been developed by the MoHS and are being used by health care providers across the country (MoHS 2014b).

The MDHS results showed that 10% of children under age 5 had diarrhea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey **(Table 10.7)**.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The prevalence of diarrhea is highest among children age 12-23 months, followed by those who are age 6-11 months **(Figure 10.3)**.

- The prevalence of diarrhea is highest in Chin State (24%), followed by Kachin State (20%).

- There are slight differences in diarrhea prevalence by household wealth. For example, the prevalence of diarrhea is 12% and 13%, respectively, among children in households in the lowest and second-lowest wealth quintiles, as compared with 7% among children in households in the highest wealth quintile.

Figure 10.3 **Diarrhea prevalence by age**

Percentage of children under age 5 who had diarrhea in the 2 weeks before the survey
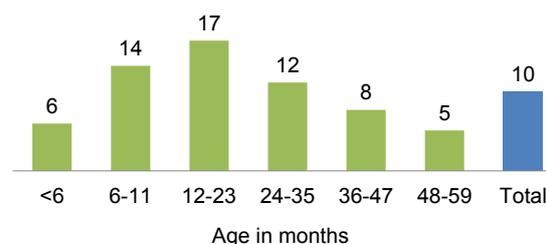
10.5.2 Treatment of Diarrhea

The F-IMNCI, IMNCI, and CCM guidelines incorporate treatment protocols for management of diarrhea. One treatment is oral rehydration therapy (ORT), which includes giving low-osmolarity oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets or a recommended homemade fluid. Supplementation with zinc sulphate ($ZnSO_4$) tablets is also included in the national guidelines for treatment of diarrhea in children under age 5 (MoHS 2014b).

Oral rehydration therapy

Children with diarrhea are given a fluid made from a special packet of oral rehydration salts (ORS) or government-recommended homemade fluids (RHF).

Sample: Children under age 5 with diarrhea in the 2 weeks before the survey

As mentioned above, 10% of children under age 5 had diarrhea in the 2 weeks before the survey **(Table 10.7)**. Fifty-four percent of these children were taken to a health facility or provider for advice or treatment, and 68% received oral rehydration therapy (ORT) or increased fluids **(Table 10.8, Figure 10.4)**.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Among children under age 5 suffering from diarrhea, boys (74%) are more likely than girls (61%) to be given ORT or increased fluids as a treatment.

- The percentage of children with diarrhea for whom advice or treatment is sought from a health facility or provider is higher in rural areas

Figure 10.4 **Treatment of diarrhea**

Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhea in the 2 weeks before the survey

(55%) than urban areas (49%). However, the percentage of children who are given ORT or increased fluids as a treatment for diarrhea is higher in urban (77%) than rural (66%) areas.
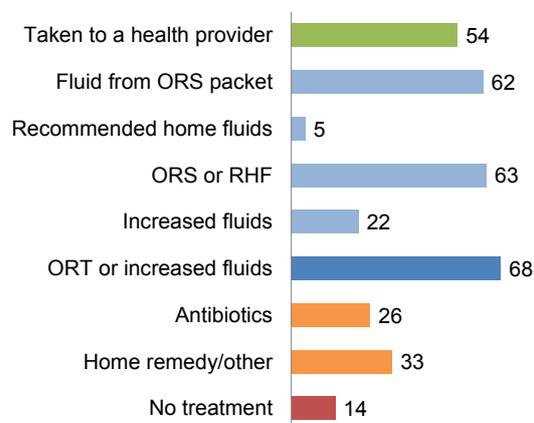
- The proportion of children with diarrhea for whom advice or treatment is sought from a health facility or provider is much higher among those whose mothers have a secondary education (62%) than among those whose mothers have no education (36%).

10.5.3 Feeding Practices

> **Appropriate feeding practices**
> Children with diarrhea are given more liquids than usual and as much food or more than usual.
> *Sample:* Children under age 5 with diarrhea in the 2 weeks before the survey

To reduce dehydration and minimize the effects of diarrhea on nutritional status, mothers are encouraged to continue normal feeding of children with diarrhea and to increase the amount of fluids given. Twenty-two percent of children who had diarrhea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey were given increased fluids, while 7% were given more than the usual amount of food, 47% were given the same amount as usual, and 30% were given somewhat less food **(Figure 10.5).** Overall, 56% of children under age 5 who had diarrhea in the 2-week period preceding the survey were given increased fluids and/or ORT as well as continued feeding **(Table 10.9)**.

Figure 10.5 **Feeding practices during diarrhea**

Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhea in the 2 weeks before the survey
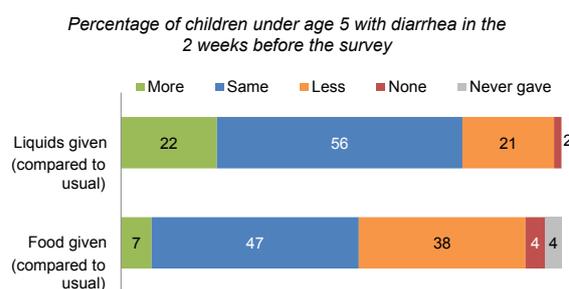
Patterns by background characteristics

- Younger children are less likely to be given continued feeding along with ORT and/or increased fluids than older children. For example, 44% of children age 6-11 months, 57% of children age 12-23 months, and more than 62% of children age 24-59 months are given continued feeding along with ORT and/or increased fluids.

- There are considerable differences in feeding practices during a diarrheal episode by sex of the child. Sixty-two percent of male children under age 5 with diarrhea were given continued feeding along with ORT and/or increased fluids, as compared with 49% of female children.

- Children in urban areas are more likely than those in rural areas to receive continued feeding along with ORT and/or increased fluids when they have diarrhea (63% and 54%, respectively).

- The percentage of children with diarrhea who receive continued feeding along with ORT and/or increased fluids varies according to mother's education. For instance, 51% of children whose mothers have no education were given continued feeding along with ORT and/or increased fluids during their diarrheal episode in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, as compared with 61% of children whose mothers have a secondary education.

10.5.4 Knowledge of ORS Packets

This section includes information about the proportion of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who know about ORS packets for treatment of diarrhea. The MDHS results show that knowledge of ORS packets for treatment of diarrhea is nearly universal among women in Myanmar according to all background characteristics other than educational level. Women with no education are less likely to know about ORS packets (78%) than women at higher educational levels (>98%) (data not shown).

Treatment of Childhood Illness

In summary, during the 2 weeks before the survey, fever was the most common illness reported among children under age 5 (16%). Children with ARI symptoms (58%) and fever (57%) are slightly more likely to be taken for advice or treatment than children with diarrhea (54%) **(Figure 10.6)**.

10.6 KNOWLEDGE REGARDING TREATMENT OF CHILDHOOD ILLNESSES

Early care seeking for a sick child is an important first step in reducing childhood mortality, and knowledge of the symptoms of the illness influences early care seeking. In order to investigate this issue, women interviewed in the MDHS were asked what types of symptoms of childhood illnesses would cause them to take a child to a health facility right away.

Figure 10.6 **Prevalence and treatment of childhood illnesses**

Fever was the most common symptom that would prompt medical treatment, reported by 59% of all women age 15-49 **(Table 10.10)**. Although dengue hemorrhagic fever occurs in Myanmar, awareness of the warning signs of the disease among women is very low. Only 6% of women reported signs of dengue as a symptom that would prompt medical treatment.

10.7 DISPOSAL OF CHILDREN'S STOOLS

Safe disposal of children's stools
The child's last stools were put or rinsed into a toilet or latrine or buried, or the child used a toilet or latrine.
Sample: Youngest children under age 5 living with their mother

Proper disposal of children's feces is important to prevent the spread of disease. Sixty-two percent of children under age 5 living with their mothers had their last stool disposed of safely **(Table 10.11)**.

Patterns by background characteristics

▪ Children living in urban areas (74%) are much more likely than those living in rural areas (59%) to have their stools disposed of safely.

▪ Safe disposal of children's stools increases with increasing mother's education. Forty-nine percent of children whose mothers have no education have their stools disposed of safely, as compared with 78% of children whose mothers have more than a secondary education.

▪ The percentage of children whose stools are disposed of safely varies by household wealth. Children in households in the highest wealth quintile are more likely to have their stools disposed of safely than children in the lowest wealth quintile (76% versus 50%).

▪ The percentage of children whose stools are disposed of safely ranges from a low of 27% in Rakhine State to a high of 76% in Yangon Region.

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on low birth weight, vaccinations, childhood illness, and disposal of children's stools, see the following tables:

Table 10.1 Child's size and weight at birth

Percent distribution of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey by mother's estimate of baby's size at birth, percentage of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey that have a reported birth weight, and among live births in the 5 years preceding the survey with a reported birth weight, percentage less than 2.5 kg, according to background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percent distribution of all live births by size of child at birth					Percentage of all births that have a reported birth weight[1]	Number of births	Births with a reported birth weight[1]	
	Very small	Smaller than average	Average or larger	Don't know/ missing	Total			Percentage less than 2.5 kg	Number of births
Mother's age at birth									
<20	1.7	9.9	84.5	3.9	100.0	36.6	345	10.4	126
20-34	1.7	10.6	83.9	3.8	100.0	46.3	3,153	8.3	1,461
35-49	1.3	14.0	80.7	3.9	100.0	45.4	789	6.3	358
Birth order									
1	1.6	11.9	83.9	2.7	100.0	59.5	1,509	8.5	898
2-3	1.5	10.1	84.2	4.1	100.0	44.4	1,789	8.4	794
4-5	2.1	11.0	81.1	5.8	100.0	28.0	635	5.3	178
6+	1.5	13.7	81.2	3.6	100.0	21.3	352	7.4	75
Mother's smoking status									
Smokes cigarettes/tobacco	2.0	23.4	70.1	4.5	100.0	12.8	92	*	12
Does not smoke	1.6	10.9	83.7	3.8	100.0	46.1	4,194	8.0	1,934
Residence									
Urban	1.0	9.0	88.3	1.7	100.0	77.9	953	7.5	742
Rural	1.8	11.8	82.0	4.4	100.0	36.1	3,333	8.5	1,204
States/Regions									
Kachin	0.7	15.7	77.9	5.6	100.0	34.3	168	5.9	58
Kayah	0.8	8.0	90.4	0.8	100.0	44.5	32	7.8	14
Kayin	3.6	22.0	70.7	3.7	100.0	47.1	147	8.7	69
Chin	0.0	15.5	84.5	0.0	100.0	28.9	65	11.6	19
Sagaing	1.8	9.9	81.9	6.4	100.0	43.8	474	9.1	208
Tanintharyi	0.0	5.9	85.0	9.1	100.0	45.6	133	3.3	60
Bago	2.3	10.0	86.9	0.8	100.0	46.8	373	7.7	175
Magway	0.7	8.7	84.9	5.7	100.0	32.0	310	4.9	99
Mandalay	1.2	17.5	81.0	0.4	100.0	57.9	431	8.0	250
Mon	0.4	13.0	78.4	8.2	100.0	56.4	144	6.3	81
Rakhine	5.5	19.5	73.4	1.6	100.0	12.6	303	(20.0)	38
Yangon	1.0	4.1	90.5	4.4	100.0	79.0	435	5.2	344
Shan	1.6	9.6	83.8	5.0	100.0	37.3	607	9.2	226
Ayeyarwady	1.1	9.3	88.0	1.7	100.0	46.8	567	11.4	265
Nay Pyi Taw	0.8	7.4	83.3	8.5	100.0	39.8	96	10.6	38
Mother's education									
No education	2.4	14.2	77.6	5.8	100.0	15.8	789	14.2	125
Primary	1.4	10.6	84.2	3.9	100.0	38.5	1,963	7.7	756
Secondary	1.8	10.3	84.8	3.1	100.0	64.7	1,212	7.4	784
More than secondary	0.4	10.8	87.5	1.3	100.0	87.2	322	8.6	281
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	2.2	12.1	81.3	4.5	100.0	23.9	1,277	6.0	305
Second	1.6	10.9	82.6	4.9	100.0	35.1	965	7.7	338
Middle	1.8	11.6	80.9	5.8	100.0	45.2	721	11.5	326
Fourth	1.2	9.2	87.5	2.1	100.0	64.5	716	7.7	462
Highest	0.7	11.6	87.1	0.6	100.0	84.7	608	7.8	515
Total	1.6	11.2	83.4	3.8	100.0	45.4	4,286	8.1	1,945

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Based on either a written record or the mother's recall

Table 10.2 Vaccinations by source of information

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey, by source of information (vaccination card or mother's report), and percentage vaccinated by age 12 months, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Source of information	BCG	Pentavalent[1]			Polio			Measles	All basic vacci-nations[2]	No vacci-nations	Number of children
		1	2	3	1	2	3				
Vaccinated at any time before survey											
Vaccination card	44.1	44.8	42.8	40.6	44.8	42.8	40.9	38.7	36.4	0.0	383
Mother's report	43.7	42.0	34.4	21.7	45.5	38.7	26.1	38.3	18.4	7.9	469
Either source	87.8	86.9	77.3	62.3	90.3	81.5	67.0	77.1	54.8	7.9	852
Vaccinated by age 12 months[3]	86.6	85.5	76.9	60.2	88.8	81.1	64.9	61.2	45.0	9.5	852

[1] Pentavalent is DPT-HepB-Hib.
[2] BCG, first dose of measles, and three doses each of pentavalent and polio vaccine
[3] For children whose information is based on the mother's report, the proportion of vaccinations given during the first year of life is assumed to be the same as for children with a written record of vaccination.

Table 10.3 Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report), and percentage with a vaccination card, by background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	BCG	Pentavalent[1]			Polio			Measles	All basic vaccina-tions[2]	No vaccina-tions	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children
		1	2	3	1	2	3					
Sex												
Male	89.1	88.1	79.5	63.5	92.0	82.9	68.7	79.4	57.9	6.8	44.6	475
Female	86.1	85.2	74.4	60.7	88.2	79.8	64.9	74.1	50.9	9.3	45.4	377
Birth order												
1	86.5	85.5	77.1	61.3	90.3	80.5	64.9	77.1	53.6	8.9	41.7	318
2-3	89.1	88.7	79.9	65.6	91.7	83.4	69.9	78.6	57.8	6.1	50.9	373
4-5	91.7	90.0	75.5	59.9	90.8	85.0	70.1	76.5	52.7	7.0	35.4	107
6+	78.6	76.3	63.4	49.8	79.9	67.2	53.9	67.8	45.3	16.3	41.7	53
Residence												
Urban	91.8	91.0	85.0	75.2	93.3	88.3	76.0	81.7	67.5	5.0	55.3	220
Rural	86.4	85.4	74.5	57.8	89.3	79.1	63.9	75.5	50.4	8.9	41.3	631
States/Regions												
Kachin	91.2	98.4	84.1	73.6	96.8	85.7	70.4	81.9	59.4	1.6	55.3	26
Kayah	100.0	100.0	97.0	84.8	100.0	98.5	84.8	95.6	80.3	0.0	47.0	6
Kayin	88.4	86.9	78.8	70.9	90.0	83.7	72.5	82.6	65.0	6.9	65.8	28
Chin	92.7	91.5	82.8	64.7	93.9	90.3	69.9	73.0	53.0	4.9	15.7	11
Sagaing	86.5	86.5	82.0	71.5	86.5	82.0	71.5	76.9	66.4	13.5	58.9	79
Tanintharyi	98.1	98.1	81.6	61.8	92.5	85.0	67.3	84.9	52.4	1.9	44.4	22
Bago	94.5	83.4	75.3	56.3	88.2	80.0	59.0	77.6	46.7	3.9	44.1	75
Magway	(97.8)	(93.3)	(86.6)	(61.8)	(100.0)	(93.3)	(68.2)	(91.0)	(58.2)	(0.0)	(43.0)	55
Mandalay	93.4	93.4	91.2	88.2	93.4	93.4	90.1	86.5	81.3	6.6	59.9	89
Mon	(95.4)	(95.4)	(88.6)	(68.7)	(97.7)	(90.8)	(75.3)	(84.4)	(64.4)	(2.3)	(46.1)	26
Rakhine	88.1	90.6	78.7	48.3	95.6	90.2	72.2	73.4	41.0	4.4	13.3	66
Yangon	96.4	96.4	88.0	76.0	98.1	90.0	78.0	79.7	67.4	1.9	66.8	99
Shan	76.1	74.7	64.8	53.9	78.5	67.4	52.7	63.7	45.7	18.7	36.4	127
Ayeyarwady	74.5	76.7	58.5	40.8	86.5	66.0	51.6	70.6	33.8	11.9	33.6	125
Nay Pyi Taw	(97.7)	(91.0)	(77.6)	(59.9)	(90.8)	(81.7)	(59.6)	(85.8)	(49.4)	(2.3)	(25.1)	18
Mother's education												
No education	71.6	70.1	59.8	43.7	74.1	65.0	51.5	60.7	41.0	23.2	27.6	124
Primary	89.2	88.3	76.7	60.4	92.9	81.9	66.3	79.6	53.6	4.8	44.4	391
Secondary	91.0	90.1	81.7	68.0	92.5	84.7	69.2	77.1	56.4	6.4	50.4	266
More than secondary	96.0	96.0	93.7	83.7	96.0	96.0	90.0	91.3	79.6	4.0	58.0	71
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	86.1	81.9	68.5	49.1	87.4	74.4	56.4	75.1	41.2	8.3	31.5	240
Second	77.1	81.1	66.8	49.4	83.2	70.5	54.6	61.0	40.5	15.9	40.7	187
Middle	86.4	81.7	77.0	67.3	89.3	80.1	70.7	80.1	64.2	8.6	46.5	135
Fourth	95.7	97.8	89.1	74.0	97.8	93.7	78.9	83.5	64.9	1.9	51.6	147
Highest	97.8	96.3	93.7	84.4	97.8	96.7	85.4	92.0	77.1	2.2	64.6	144
Total	87.8	86.9	77.3	62.3	90.3	81.5	67.0	77.1	54.8	7.9	44.9	852

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Pentavalent is DPT-HepB-Hib.
[2] BCG, first dose of measles, and three doses each of pentavalent and polio vaccine

Table 10.4 Vaccinations in first year of life

Percentage of children age 12-59 months at the time of the survey who received specific vaccines by age 12 months, and percentage with a vaccination card, by current age of child, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Age in months	BCG	Pentavalent[1]			Polio			Measles	All basic vaccina-tions[2]	No vaccina-tions	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children
		1	2	3	1	2	3					
12-23	86.6	85.5	76.9	60.2	88.8	81.1	64.9	61.2	45.0	9.5	44.9	852
24-35	87.6	86.2	78.8	64.5	89.5	83.5	68.5	74.3	55.5	8.9	39.4	782
36-47	87.0	83.9	75.6	62.9	88.9	82.9	67.4	71.6	52.3	9.5	28.1	866
48-59	79.5	76.4	69.2	57.9	82.0	76.4	66.9	65.8	46.3	16.6	22.8	792
Total	85.6	83.6	75.6	61.6	87.8	81.5	67.1	68.2	49.9	10.6	33.9	3,292

Note: Information was obtained from the vaccination card or, if there was no written record, from the mother. For children whose information is based on the mother's report, the proportion of vaccinations given during the first year of life is assumed to be the same as for children with a written record of vaccinations.
[1] Pentavalent is DPT-HepB-Hib.
[2] BCG, first dose of measles, and three doses each of pentavalent and polio vaccine

Table 10.5 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI

Among children under age 5, the percentage who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, and among children with symptoms of ARI, the percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider and the percentage who received antibiotics as treatment, according to background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Among children under age 5:		Among children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI:		
	Percentage with symptoms of ARI[1]	Number of children	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider[2]	Percentage who received antibiotics	Number of children
Age in months					
<6	2.0	404	*	*	8
6-11	1.6	403	*	*	7
12-23	4.7	852	71.1	54.2	40
24-35	3.9	782	66.2	38.3	30
36-47	3.4	866	(47.2)	(30.1)	29
48-59	2.1	792	(44.4)	(45.1)	17
Sex					
Male	3.8	2,131	64.8	44.5	81
Female	2.6	1,968	47.6	41.5	51
Mother's smoking status					
Smokes cigarettes/tobacco	5.4	85	*	*	5
Does not smoke	3.2	4,014	58.2	44.7	127
Cooking fuel[3]					
Electricity or gas	2.5	728	(77.4)	(54.7)	18
Charcoal	4.0	593	(63.0)	(55.3)	24
Wood/straw[4]	3.2	2,758	53.5	37.3	88
Animal dung	*	13	*	*	1
No food cooked in household	*	5	*	*	0
Residence					
Urban	3.0	925	(76.6)	(53.8)	28
Rural	3.2	3,174	53.2	40.5	103
States/Regions					
Kachin	7.5	162	(34.2)	(25.1)	12
Kayah	7.6	31	(61.1)	(71.4)	2
Kayin	5.3	140	*	*	7
Chin	15.6	60	40.4	47.2	9
Sagaing	0.3	456	*	*	1
Tanintharyi	5.9	125	*	*	7
Bago	2.2	360	*	*	8
Magway	4.8	299	*	*	14
Mandalay	2.0	411	*	*	8
Mon	2.2	140	*	*	3
Rakhine	8.3	294	(79.1)	(69.1)	24
Yangon	0.4	423	*	*	2
Shan	1.7	564	*	*	10
Ayeyarwady	3.7	542	*	*	20
Nay Pyi Taw	1.9	92	*	*	2
Mother's education					
No education	3.3	730	(45.3)	(40.4)	24
Primary	3.3	1,879	55.3	45.2	62
Secondary	3.1	1,175	63.0	41.8	37
More than secondary	2.7	314	*	*	8
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	4.1	1,211	45.3	38.0	50
Second	3.5	906	62.1	54.7	32
Middle	2.9	691	(58.8)	(20.1)	20
Fourth	2.7	699	(71.4)	(57.1)	19
Highest	1.9	593	*	*	11
Total	3.2	4,099	58.2	43.3	131

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Symptoms of ARI include cough accompanied by short, rapid breathing that is chest-related and/or by difficult breathing that is chest-related.
[2] Excludes pharmacy, shop, market, and traditional practitioner
[3] Total includes two children from households using other source of cooking fuel.
[4] Includes grass, shrubs, and crop residues

Table 10.6 Prevalence and treatment of fever

Among children under age 5, the percentage who had a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, and among children with fever, the percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider, the percentage who took antimalarial drugs, and the percentage who received antibiotics as treatment, by background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Among children under age 5:		Among children under age 5 with fever:			
	Percentage with fever	Number of children	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider[1]	Percentage who took antimalarial drugs	Percentage who took antibiotic drugs	Number of children
Age in months						
<6	10.3	404	46.2	0.0	18.7	42
6-11	22.3	403	63.9	1.4	29.6	90
12-23	21.2	852	52.8	1.9	29.6	180
24-35	18.0	782	63.3	0.1	35.0	141
36-47	13.5	866	53.8	0.2	27.6	117
48-59	11.0	792	56.5	0.3	43.7	87
Sex						
Male	15.5	2,131	57.5	1.2	31.9	330
Female	16.6	1,968	56.1	0.5	31.3	327
Residence						
Urban	16.4	925	59.1	0.0	33.8	151
Rural	15.9	3,174	56.1	1.1	30.9	505
States/Regions						
Kachin	21.8	162	56.9	0.0	25.5	35
Kayah	22.0	31	70.6	0.0	54.3	7
Kayin	18.0	140	64.2	0.0	24.7	25
Chin	32.2	60	36.5	4.2	40.1	19
Sagaing	6.6	456	*	*	*	30
Tanintharyi	20.9	125	55.7	0.0	38.7	26
Bago	16.3	360	(56.0)	(2.5)	(32.3)	59
Magway	18.2	299	(53.4)	(2.3)	(24.4)	54
Mandalay	11.1	411	(57.9)	(0.0)	(26.6)	46
Mon	9.1	140	*	*	*	13
Rakhine	24.1	294	48.9	0.0	57.8	71
Yangon	8.2	423	*	*	*	35
Shan	14.1	564	(55.1)	(0.0)	(41.3)	80
Ayeyarwady	26.1	542	57.4	1.3	17.0	142
Nay Pyi Taw	16.7	92	(38.2)	(0.0)	(20.3)	15
Mother's education						
No education	15.6	730	53.2	0.2	36.1	114
Primary	16.7	1,879	52.6	1.2	26.3	313
Secondary	16.0	1,175	60.7	0.8	32.9	188
More than secondary	13.1	314	(81.5)	(0.0)	(53.4)	41
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	18.0	1,211	46.5	0.3	27.7	218
Second	19.3	906	59.0	1.9	26.1	175
Middle	13.0	691	51.4	0.0	27.9	90
Fourth	13.6	699	67.0	1.5	44.0	95
Highest	13.4	593	74.4	0.0	43.4	80
Total	16.0	4,099	56.8	0.8	31.6	657

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Excludes pharmacy, shop, market, and traditional practitioner

Table 10.7 Prevalence of diarrhea

Percentage of children under age 5 who had diarrhea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Diarrhea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey		Number of children
	All diarrhea	Diarrhea with blood	
Age in months			
<6	6.2	0.1	404
6-11	13.8	0.2	403
12-23	17.1	1.0	852
24-35	11.6	0.5	782
36-47	8.0	0.5	866
48-59	5.3	0.4	792
Sex			
Male	10.5	0.3	2,131
Female	10.3	0.8	1,968
Source of drinking water[1]			
Improved	9.9	0.5	3,287
Not improved	12.6	0.6	812
Toilet facility[2]			
Improved, not shared	10.4	0.6	1,711
Shared[3]	9.1	0.3	384
Not improved	10.7	0.5	2,004
Residence			
Urban	8.4	0.4	925
Rural	11.0	0.6	3,174
States/Regions			
Kachin	20.0	0.8	162
Kayah	10.6	0.3	31
Kayin	16.5	0.6	140
Chin	24.4	3.7	60
Sagaing	6.1	0.3	456
Tanintharyi	7.9	0.0	125
Bago	7.0	0.4	360
Magway	8.4	0.8	299
Mandalay	8.7	0.0	411
Mon	7.5	0.0	140
Rakhine	13.9	0.9	294
Yangon	4.8	0.4	423
Shan	10.2	0.2	564
Ayeyarwady	17.2	0.9	542
Nay Pyi Taw	8.6	1.3	92
Mother's education			
No education	10.7	0.9	730
Primary	10.5	0.5	1,879
Secondary	11.4	0.3	1,175
More than secondary	6.1	0.6	314
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	12.2	0.7	1,211
Second	12.6	0.8	906
Middle	9.7	0.3	691
Fourth	7.9	0.2	699
Highest	7.3	0.3	593
Total	10.4	0.5	4,099

[1] See Table 2.1 for definition of categories.
[2] See Table 2.2 for definition of categories.
[3] Facilities that would be considered improved if they were not shared by two or more households

Table 10.8 Diarrhea treatment

Among children under age 5 who had diarrhea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, the percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider, the percentage given oral rehydration therapy (ORT), the percentage given increased fluids, the percentage given ORT or increased fluids, and the percentage given other treatments, by background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of children with diarrhea for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider[1]	Oral rehydration therapy (ORT)					Other treatments				Missing	No treatment	Number of children with diarrhea
		Fluid from ORS packet	Recommended home fluids (RHF)	Either ORS or RHF	Increased fluids	ORT or increased fluids	Antibiotic drugs	Antimotility drugs	Zinc supplements	Home remedy/other			
Age in months													
<6	(54.4)	(17.8)	(1.1)	(18.3)	(13.8)	(27.4)	(15.9)	(18.8)	(0.6)	(48.4)	(1.3)	(20.7)	25
6-11	59.0	55.3	4.0	59.3	11.2	60.8	35.4	12.1	10.9	28.1	0.0	18.9	56
12-23	52.9	61.2	4.4	61.4	26.0	67.5	27.3	15.3	10.0	29.7	0.0	14.4	145
24-35	55.6	68.8	4.3	69.7	20.2	72.5	18.9	22.3	8.4	29.2	0.0	13.3	90
36-47	53.4	68.0	6.9	70.2	20.7	74.0	34.3	20.7	10.1	31.2	0.0	12.0	69
48-59	45.6	74.2	5.1	74.2	30.7	79.5	12.2	6.5	1.7	49.2	0.0	8.8	42
Sex													
Male	56.1	68.1	5.5	68.6	23.7	73.6	27.9	15.2	6.3	29.9	0.0	12.3	225
Female	51.1	54.9	3.6	56.8	19.5	60.8	22.9	18.2	10.8	35.7	0.2	16.2	203
Type of diarrhea[2]													
Non-bloody	52.6	61.3	3.6	62.2	20.9	66.9	25.3	16.1	8.1	32.2	0.1	14.9	405
Bloody	(73.6)	(70.3)	(23.1)	(77.8)	(34.3)	(79.8)	(31.7)	(25.9)	(15.2)	(38.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	21
Residence													
Urban	48.7	67.1	7.5	71.7	29.2	77.0	30.9	9.4	14.9	37.4	0.4	5.0	77
Rural	54.8	60.7	4.0	61.1	20.1	65.5	24.4	18.2	7.0	31.6	0.0	16.2	350
Mother's education													
No education	36.1	54.3	0.7	54.3	22.7	60.2	18.2	7.5	5.0	23.5	0.4	26.3	78
Primary	53.0	60.9	7.1	63.3	22.2	66.5	20.1	17.4	7.3	36.9	0.0	12.0	197
Secondary	62.3	67.7	3.2	67.9	20.1	72.7	33.7	20.5	7.6	32.6	0.0	11.3	134
More than secondary	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	19
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	49.6	62.5	6.3	65.5	19.0	68.8	19.5	17.4	6.3	31.6	0.0	14.2	148
Second	54.1	61.2	4.9	61.6	28.4	65.9	23.9	16.7	6.8	35.2	0.0	15.4	114
Middle	49.1	56.6	1.0	56.8	21.9	61.5	18.5	17.5	0.7	31.9	0.5	23.4	67
Fourth	64.5	66.8	2.4	66.8	14.4	70.7	43.9	18.0	20.1	33.0	0.0	3.6	55
Highest	(60.7)	(63.1)	(6.5)	(63.1)	(22.7)	(73.0)	(38.5)	(10.4)	(17.1)	(30.3)	(0.0)	(10.2)	43
Total	53.7	61.9	4.6	63.0	21.7	67.6	25.5	16.6	8.4	32.6	0.1	14.2	427

Note: ORT includes fluid prepared from oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets and recommended home fluids (RHF). Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Data by states and regions are not shown due to very few cases.
[1] Excludes pharmacy, shop, market, and traditional practitioner
[2] Total includes one child with missing information on type of diarrhea.

Table 10.9 Feeding practices during diarrhea

Percent distribution of children under age 5 who had diarrhea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey by amount of liquids and food offered compared with normal practice, the percentage of children given increased fluids and continued feeding during the diarrhea episode, and the percentage of children who continued feeding and were given ORT and/or increased fluids during the episode of diarrhea, by background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Amount of liquids given							Amount of food given								Percentage given increased fluids and continued feeding[1]	Percentage who continued feeding and were given ORT and/or increased fluids[1]	Number of children with diarrhea
	More	Same as usual	Some-what less	Much less	None	Don't know/ missing	Total	More	Same as usual	Some-what less	Much less	None	Never gave food	Don't know/ missing	Total			
Age in months																		
<6	(13.8)	(80.7)	(4.9)	(0.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(1.7)	(45.2)	(6.2)	(0.0)	(18.3)	(28.7)	(0.0)	100.0	(1.7)	(12.5)	25
6-11	11.2	61.5	14.4	7.4	2.6	3.0	100.0	4.7	56.3	10.1	8.7	4.6	8.6	7.0	100.0	8.5	43.7	56
12-23	26.0	51.8	15.4	3.2	3.6	0.0	100.0	8.8	44.4	33.3	7.9	4.1	1.4	0.0	100.0	20.3	56.8	145
24-35	20.2	59.9	18.1	1.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	3.6	49.2	36.9	5.4	3.1	1.8	0.0	100.0	16.3	62.4	90
36-47	20.7	55.1	19.6	3.7	0.9	0.0	100.0	13.0	49.1	27.1	9.2	1.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	19.3	63.7	69
48-59	30.7	36.2	31.4	1.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	3.8	32.5	50.1	9.7	3.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	27.1	67.6	42
Sex																		
Male	23.7	54.9	15.7	3.2	1.7	0.7	100.0	9.2	45.6	30.2	7.4	3.6	3.4	0.7	100.0	20.0	61.8	225
Female	19.5	56.2	19.4	3.2	1.8	0.0	100.0	4.5	47.8	30.0	7.4	5.2	4.0	1.1	100.0	14.4	49.3	203
Type of diarrhea[2]																		
Non-bloody	20.9	56.8	16.7	3.4	1.8	0.4	100.0	7.0	47.3	29.5	7.0	4.5	3.9	1.0	100.0	16.6	55.4	405
Bloody	(34.3)	(32.3)	(32.8)	(0.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(6.8)	(36.0)	(42.3)	(12.1)	(2.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(31.7)	(66.4)	21
Residence																		
Urban	29.2	58.3	10.9	0.8	0.9	0.0	100.0	3.8	48.6	26.8	5.9	8.2	3.9	2.9	100.0	24.8	62.5	77
Rural	20.1	54.9	18.9	3.8	1.9	0.5	100.0	7.6	46.2	30.8	7.7	3.5	3.6	0.5	100.0	15.7	54.4	350
Mother's education																		
No education	22.7	52.2	20.7	2.3	0.0	2.1	100.0	6.2	54.2	27.0	5.1	3.1	2.3	2.1	100.0	18.7	51.0	78
Primary	22.2	58.6	14.5	2.5	2.3	0.0	100.0	6.8	42.8	31.4	9.0	5.1	3.7	1.1	100.0	17.1	52.9	197
Secondary	20.1	53.8	19.0	5.3	1.7	0.0	100.0	6.7	49.2	29.2	6.8	3.2	4.9	0.0	100.0	15.9	61.3	134
More than secondary	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	19
Wealth quintile																		
Lowest	19.0	55.6	19.7	3.2	1.4	1.1	100.0	7.7	41.2	31.3	10.2	2.2	4.9	2.6	100.0	14.0	54.4	148
Second	28.4	47.6	19.1	3.2	1.7	0.0	100.0	7.2	49.4	30.3	4.4	6.7	2.1	0.0	100.0	23.1	55.5	114
Middle	21.9	57.9	13.7	5.4	1.1	0.0	100.0	5.3	45.1	33.9	8.4	5.4	2.0	0.0	100.0	17.5	48.6	67
Fourth	14.4	65.6	13.7	3.2	3.1	0.0	100.0	10.2	53.3	19.3	5.6	4.4	7.2	0.0	100.0	10.0	60.8	55
Highest	(22.7)	(59.3)	(16.0)	(0.0)	(2.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(2.4)	(51.9)	(33.6)	(6.2)	(4.3)	(1.6)	(0.0)	100.0	(22.7)	(66.4)	43
Total	21.7	55.5	17.5	3.2	1.7	0.4	100.0	6.9	46.6	30.1	7.4	4.4	3.7	0.9	100.0	17.3	55.8	427

Note: It is recommended that children be given more liquids to drink during diarrhea and that food not be reduced. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Data by states and regions are not shown due to very few cases.
[1] Continued feeding includes children who were given more, the same as usual, or somewhat less food during the diarrhea episode.
[2] Total includes one child with missing information on type of diarrhea.

Table 10.10 Symptoms of childhood illness that prompt treatment

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who reported six major symptoms of childhood illness that would prompt them to take their child to a health facility immediately, according to background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Fever	Becomes sicker	Diarrhea	Develops rashes	Difficult breathing	Signs of dengue[1]	Number of respondents
Age							
15-19	52.5	41.8	29.7	10.7	5.6	4.5	1,810
20-24	55.8	41.1	35.1	10.5	6.5	5.0	1,867
25-34	62.3	42.3	35.4	11.9	7.6	6.0	3,904
35-49	59.7	42.7	36.0	14.3	6.0	7.1	5,305
Residence							
Urban	64.1	37.2	35.2	17.7	7.8	4.2	3,768
Rural	56.7	44.3	34.7	10.4	6.0	6.9	9,117
States/Regions							
Kachin	54.9	45.3	19.1	6.2	5.1	1.1	374
Kayah	49.6	40.7	38.7	3.3	4.3	1.6	65
Kayin	59.7	44.8	33.0	4.5	4.7	1.3	303
Chin	26.6	64.1	29.4	1.2	3.2	0.2	102
Sagaing	50.7	44.7	19.3	14.2	3.0	0.1	1,410
Tanintharyi	66.9	39.1	59.1	19.1	5.6	2.8	283
Bago	56.7	41.6	36.4	8.7	9.8	18.2	1,244
Magway	50.6	31.5	46.5	14.3	9.1	13.7	1,081
Mandalay	61.1	42.4	34.2	11.6	6.4	15.4	1,541
Mon	47.8	73.8	32.8	8.9	5.8	5.1	463
Rakhine	66.2	65.7	49.5	4.8	6.7	2.1	777
Yangon	69.4	26.4	49.0	25.5	8.5	0.3	1,927
Shan	54.9	49.7	15.5	2.6	3.5	0.2	1,368
Ayeyarwady	62.1	37.3	31.8	13.7	6.1	4.3	1,650
Nay Pyi Taw	65.8	47.1	40.5	15.4	11.4	11.3	300
Education[2]							
No education	55.6	49.4	27.9	5.4	4.1	2.2	1,606
Primary	58.3	41.7	35.3	11.1	6.5	6.9	5,305
Secondary	58.8	41.7	35.5	14.5	6.7	6.4	4,646
More than secondary	65.6	37.8	39.0	20.0	8.9	6.2	1,325
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	56.1	46.8	34.3	6.5	5.6	4.1	2,274
Second	56.6	42.0	35.8	10.7	6.4	5.6	2,408
Middle	57.3	42.4	36.2	12.1	6.0	7.5	2,633
Fourth	60.1	42.5	32.7	13.1	7.4	7.4	2,702
Highest	63.4	38.5	35.0	18.7	6.9	5.5	2,868
Total	58.9	42.3	34.8	12.5	6.5	6.1	12,885

[1] Symptoms of dengue include sudden high fever, severe headaches, pain behind the eyes, severe muscle and joint pain, fatigue, nausea, vomiting, and skin rash.
[2] Total includes three women with missing information on education.

Table 10.11 Disposal of children's stools

Percent distribution of youngest children under age 5 living with their mother by the manner of disposal of the child's last fecal matter, and percentage of children whose stools are disposed of safely, according to background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

| Background characteristic | Manner of disposal of children's stools | | | | | | | | Percentage of children whose stools are disposed of safely[1] | Number of children |
	Child used toilet or latrine	Put/rinsed into toilet or latrine	Buried	Put/rinsed into drain or ditch	Thrown into garbage	Left in the open	Other	Total		
Age in months										
<6	2.6	25.0	1.4	56.1	9.0	5.0	0.9	100.0	29.0	399
6-11	2.9	35.2	4.2	37.4	8.7	10.7	0.9	100.0	42.3	399
12-23	5.1	45.8	2.6	20.6	10.4	15.0	0.5	100.0	53.6	823
24-35	20.1	45.6	4.1	7.6	7.4	14.9	0.3	100.0	69.8	681
36-47	45.6	32.1	2.6	3.7	3.7	12.2	0.1	100.0	80.3	671
48-59	60.0	23.3	1.4	2.6	2.3	10.1	0.3	100.0	84.7	525
Toilet facility[2]										
Improved, not shared	26.2	40.1	2.3	16.3	8.4	6.6	0.2	100.0	68.6	1,489
Shared[3]	23.6	41.3	1.9	15.2	6.4	11.6	0.1	100.0	66.7	346
Not improved	21.1	31.6	3.4	20.3	5.8	17.1	0.8	100.0	56.1	1,663
Residence										
Urban	28.8	44.9	0.5	14.7	8.2	2.8	0.2	100.0	74.2	822
Rural	21.9	33.5	3.5	19.1	6.6	14.9	0.5	100.0	58.8	2,676
States/Regions										
Kachin	39.8	21.0	3.7	8.7	10.0	16.9	0.0	100.0	64.4	130
Kayah	21.7	44.8	3.0	12.6	3.4	14.1	0.4	100.0	69.5	23
Kayin	17.8	27.1	4.0	18.8	8.1	18.9	5.3	100.0	48.9	110
Chin	28.7	20.0	2.0	26.9	4.7	17.7	0.0	100.0	50.7	40
Sagaing	37.8	21.5	4.7	16.8	12.3	6.9	0.0	100.0	64.1	390
Tanintharyi	16.5	33.4	1.2	18.1	3.1	27.7	0.0	100.0	51.1	100
Bago	27.4	37.7	4.0	14.3	1.8	14.8	0.0	100.0	69.1	324
Magway	20.3	52.8	1.5	14.5	6.1	4.9	0.0	100.0	74.6	266
Mandalay	7.6	42.9	1.8	18.8	16.1	12.9	0.0	100.0	52.3	374
Mon	20.6	32.5	4.4	20.4	7.5	14.0	0.5	100.0	57.5	119
Rakhine	6.3	17.1	3.1	24.3	6.1	40.2	2.8	100.0	26.6	236
Yangon	35.8	40.5	0.0	13.3	9.5	0.9	0.0	100.0	76.3	378
Shan	21.1	37.3	2.2	24.3	4.8	10.3	0.0	100.0	60.6	447
Ayeyarwady	22.7	47.9	3.5	19.3	0.8	5.6	0.3	100.0	74.0	481
Nay Pyi Taw	25.3	25.8	4.9	18.1	1.9	22.4	1.5	100.0	56.0	80
Mother's education										
No education	18.2	28.0	3.2	20.3	6.8	21.9	1.6	100.0	49.4	565
Primary	23.2	34.4	3.5	18.3	6.6	13.7	0.3	100.0	61.0	1,593
Secondary	25.8	39.3	2.2	17.8	7.4	7.5	0.1	100.0	67.2	1,045
More than secondary	27.2	50.5	0.3	13.9	7.2	0.9	0.0	100.0	78.0	295
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	15.7	30.6	3.5	20.0	5.7	23.4	1.1	100.0	49.8	954
Second	22.1	34.6	4.4	19.0	5.5	13.8	0.6	100.0	61.2	760
Middle	27.1	35.7	2.7	19.3	6.9	8.1	0.1	100.0	65.5	611
Fourth	28.3	38.5	1.7	18.0	6.9	6.5	0.1	100.0	68.5	625
Highest	29.5	45.9	0.5	12.0	11.3	0.8	0.0	100.0	75.9	547
Total	23.5	36.2	2.8	18.1	7.0	12.1	0.4	100.0	62.4	3,498

[1] Children's stools are considered to be disposed of safely if the child used a toilet or latrine, if the fecal matter was put/rinsed into a toilet or latrine, or if it was buried.
[2] See Table 2.2 for definition of categories.
[3] Facilities that would be considered improved if they were not shared by two or more households

NUTRITION OF CHILDREN AND WOMEN 11

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Key Findings

- **Nutritional status of children:** Twenty-nine percent of children under age 5 are stunted (short for their age), 7% are wasted (thin for their height), 19% are underweight (thin for their age), and 1% are overweight (heavy for their height).

- **Breastfeeding:** Almost all children (98%) are breastfed at some point in their life. Half of infants under age 6 months are exclusively breastfed (51%).

- **Minimum acceptable diet:** The feeding practices of only 16% of children age 6-23 months meet the minimum acceptable dietary standards.

- **Anemia:** Almost three in five children age 6-59 months are anemic (58%), and 47% of women age 15-49 are anemic.

- **Salt iodization:** Eighty-two percent of households use iodized salt for cooking.

- **Obesity:** Twenty-five percent of women age 15-49 are overweight or obese; 6% are obese.

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This chapter focuses on the nutritional status of children and women. It describes the nutritional status of children under age 5 and infant and young child feeding practices, including breastfeeding and feeding with solid/semisolid foods. Also covered are the diversity of foods fed and the frequency of feeding as well as micronutrient status, supplementation, and fortification. Relevant aspects of the nutritional status of women age 15-49 are addressed.

11.1 NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF CHILDREN

The anthropometric data on height and weight collected in the 2015-16 MDHS permit the measurement and evaluation of the nutritional status of young children in Myanmar. This evaluation allows identification of subgroups of the child population that are at increased risk of faltered growth, disease, impaired mental development, and death.

11.1.1 Measurement of Nutritional Status among Young Children

The 2015-16 MDHS collected data on the nutritional status of children by measuring the height and weight of children under age 5 in all sampled households, regardless of whether their mother was interviewed in the survey. Weight measurements were obtained using lightweight SECA mother-infant scales with a digital screen, designed and manufactured under the guidance of UNICEF. Height measurements were carried out using a Shorr Productions measuring board. Children younger than age 24 months were measured lying down on the board (recumbent length), and standing height was measured for older children. Mid-upper-arm circumference (MUAC) was measured for children age 0-59 months using standard tapes supplied by UNICEF that were calibrated with the new WHO Child Growth Standards.

Children's height/length, weight, and age data were used to calculate three indices: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age. Each of these indices provides different information about growth and body composition for assessing nutritional status. As indicated in the box below, *stunting*, or low height-for-age, is a sign of chronic undernutrition that reflects failure to receive adequate nutrition over a long period. Stunting can also be affected by recurrent and chronic illness. *Wasting*, or low weight-for-height, is a measure of acute undernutrition and represents the failure to receive adequate nutrition in the period immediately before the survey. Wasting may result from inadequate food intake or from a recent episode of illness causing weight loss. The opposite of wasting is overweight (high weight-for-height), a measure of overnutrition. Weight-for-age is a composite index of weight-for-height and height-for-age. Thus, it includes both acute (wasting) and chronic (stunting) undernutrition and is an indicator of overall undernutrition.

Stunting, or height-for-age

Height-for-age is a measure of linear growth retardation and cumulative growth deficits. Children whose height-for-age Z-score is below minus two standard deviations (-2 SD) from the median of the reference population are considered short for their age (stunted), or chronically undernourished. Children whose Z-score is below minus three standard deviations (-3 SD) from the median are considered severely stunted.

Sample: Children under age 5

Wasting, or weight-for-height

The weight-for-height index measures body mass in relation to body height or length and describes current nutritional status. Children whose weight-for-height Z-score is below minus two standard deviations (-2 SD) from the median of the reference population are considered thin (wasted), or acutely undernourished. Children whose Z-score is below minus three standard deviations (-3 SD) from the median are considered severely wasted.

Sample: Children under age 5

Underweight, or weight-for-age

Weight-for-age is a composite index of height-for-age and weight-for-height. It takes into account both acute and chronic undernutrition. Children whose weight-for-age Z-score is below minus two standard deviations (-2 SD) from the median of the reference population are classified as underweight. Children whose Z-score is below minus three standard deviations (-3 SD) from the median are considered severely underweight.

Sample: Children under age 5

Overweight in children

Children whose weight-for-height Z-score is more than two standard deviations (+2 SD) above the median of the reference population are considered overweight.

Sample: Children under age 5

The means of the Z-scores for height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age are also calculated as summary statistics representing the nutritional status of children in a population. These mean scores describe the nutritional status of the entire population of children without the use of a cutoff point. A mean Z-score of less than 0 (i.e., a negative mean value for stunting, wasting, or underweight) suggests a downward shift in the entire sample population's nutritional status relative to the reference population. The farther away mean Z-scores are from 0, the higher the prevalence of undernutrition.

11.1.2 Data Collection

A total of 4,594 children under age 5 were present in the MDHS sample households at the time of the survey, and complete and credible anthropometric (height and weight) data were collected for 4,100 of these children (89%).

11.1.3 Levels of Child Malnutrition

According to the 2015-16 MDHS, 29% of children under age 5 are stunted and 8% are severely stunted, indicating chronic undernourishment. Seven percent are wasted and 1% are severely wasted, indicating acute undernutrition. Nineteen percent of children under age 5 are underweight, and 4% are severely underweight. Only 1% of children under age 5 are overweight **(Table 11.1**, **Figure 11.1)**.

These figures imply that there has been some recent improvement in child undernutrition; the results of the 2009-10 Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (MICS) showed that 35% of children under age 5 in Myanmar were stunted. Similarly, 8% were wasted and 23% were underweight (MNPED and MOH 2011).

Figure 11.1 **Nutritional status of children**
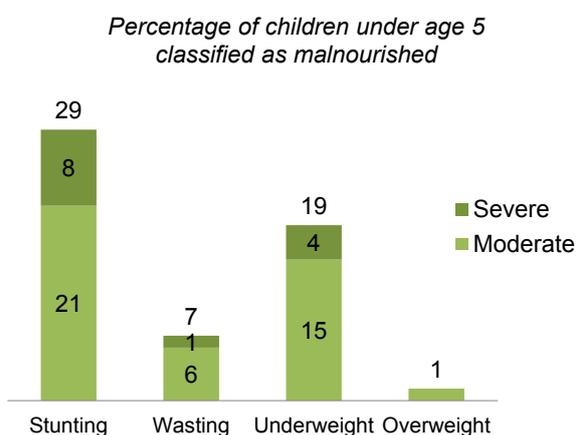
Patterns by background characteristics

- Stunting becomes more prominent as children grow older, with the peak prevalence of moderate and severe stunting at age 24-35 months.

- Children in rural areas are more likely to be stunted (32%) than those in urban areas (20%).

- The proportions of children who are stunted and underweight both decline with increasing mother's education and increasing household wealth **(Table 11.1**, **Figure 11.2)**.

Figure 11.2 **Stunting in children by mother's education**
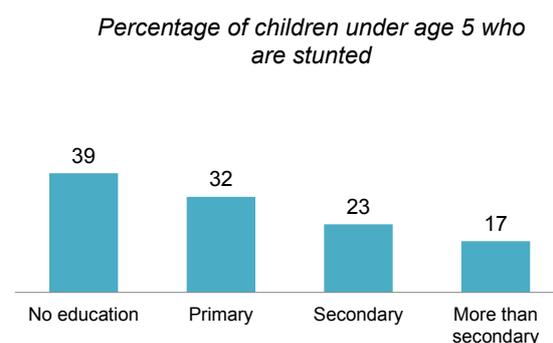
- Stunting among children is highest in Chin State, at 41%, with 13% severely stunted **(Figure 11.3)**.

- Overall, the nutritional status of children in Rakhine State is the worst in the country, with 38% of children stunted (18% severely stunted), 14% wasted, and 34% underweight.

For information on results regarding mid-upper-arm circumference, see **Table 11.2**.

11.2 INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING PRACTICES

Appropriate infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices include exclusive breastfeeding in the first 6 months of life, continued breastfeeding through age 2, introduction of solid and semisolid foods at age 6 months, and gradual increases in the amount and texture of food given and frequency of feeding as the child gets older. It is also important for young children to receive a diverse diet (i.e., foods from different food groups to address growing micronutrient needs) (WHO 2008).

11.2.1 Breastfeeding

Initiation of Breastfeeding

Figure 11.3 Stunting in children by states and regions

Percentage of children under age 5 who are stunted

- 20% - 23%
- 24% - 27%
- 28% - 30%
- 31% - 37%
- 38% - 41%

Early initiation of breastfeeding is important for both the mother and the child. The first breast milk contains colostrum, which is highly nutritious and has antibodies that protect the newborn from diseases. Early initiation of breastfeeding also encourages bonding between the mother and her newborn, facilitating the production of regular breast milk. Thus, it is recommended that children be put to the breast immediately or within 1 hour after birth and that prelacteal feeding (i.e., feeding newborns anything other than breast milk before breast milk is regularly given) be discouraged.

> **Early breastfeeding**
> Initiation of breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth.
> *Sample:* Last-born children who were born in the 2 years before the survey

The Ministry of Health and Sports (MoHS) encourages facility delivery and supports the Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative (MoHS 2015a), in which early initiation of breastfeeding and rooming-in practices to increase bonding and protect newborns from harmful external environments are promoted. The MDHS results showed that 98% of last-born children in the 2 years before the survey had ever been breastfed; however, 20% received prelacteal feeding **(Table 11.3)**. Myanmar complies with the National Strategy on Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) (2011-2016), which encourages mothers to breastfeed exclusively until the child is age 6 months without any water, other fluids, or food (MoHS 2011).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Newborns delivered at a health facility are more likely to be given prelacteal feeding (23%) than those delivered at home (18%).
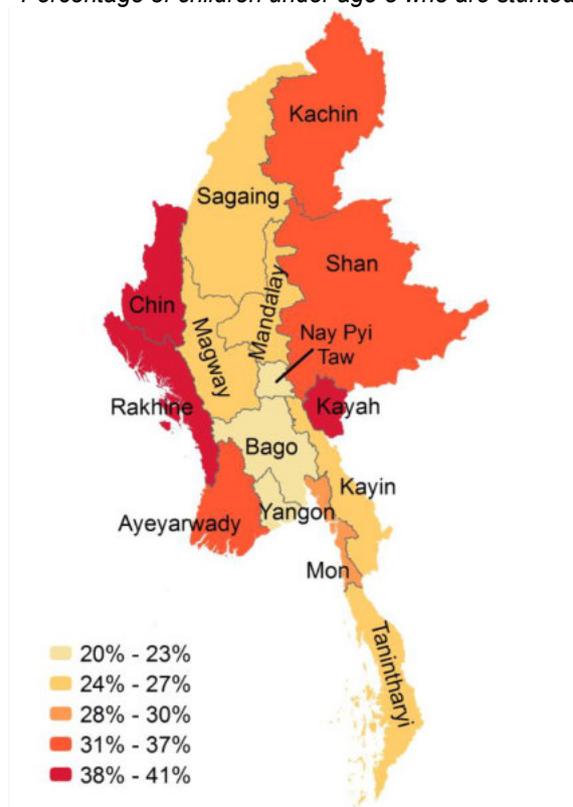
- Children in Rakhine State are least likely to be breastfed within 1 hour of birth (37%); that state also has the highest percentage of children receiving prelacteal feeding, contrary to recommendations.

- Newborns in the highest wealth quintile are more likely to receive prelacteal feeding (23%) than newborns in the other wealth quintiles.

11.2.2 Exclusive Breastfeeding

Breast milk contains all of the nutrients needed by children in the first 6 months of life and is an uncontaminated nutritional source. It is recommended that children be exclusively breastfed in the first 6 months of their life; that is, they should be given nothing but breast milk. Complementing breast milk before age 6 months is unnecessary and is discouraged because the likelihood of contamination and the resulting risk of diarrheal disease are high. Early initiation of complementary feeding also reduces breast milk output because the production and release of breast milk is modulated by the frequency and intensity of suckling.

Table 11.4 and **Figure 11.4** show breastfeeding practices according to the child's age group. Only half of infants under age 6 months are exclusively breastfed (51%). Conversely, many children in this age group are given plain water (19%) and complementary foods (21%) in addition to breast milk.

The 2009-10 MICS indicated that only 24% of children under age 6 months in Myanmar were exclusively breastfed (MNPED and MOH 2011).

Figure 11.4 **Breastfeeding practices by age**

Percentage of children under age 2
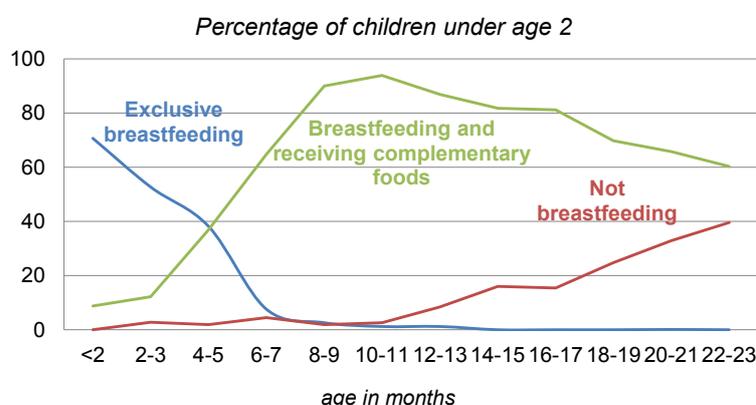
Figure 11.5 shows that among children under age 24 months, 12% are being fed using bottles with nipples, which is contrary to the Breast Milk Substitute Order of Myanmar launched in 2014 (MoHS 2014c). Overall, 71% of children under age 24 months are receiving age-appropriate breastfeeding, and 75% of children age 6-8 months are being given complementary foods. Although breastfeeding durations are fairly long—88% of children are still breastfeeding at age 1 and 64% continue breastfeeding until their second birthday—the exclusive breastfeeding interval is still too short, with only half of children under age 6 months being exclusively breastfed.

Figure 11.5 IYCF breastfeeding indicators

Indicator	Value
Exclusive breastfeeding under age 6 months	51
Exclusive breastfeeding at age 4-5 months	38
Predominant breastfeeding* (0-5 months)	72
Continued breastfeeding at 1 year	88
Continued breastfeeding at 2 years	64
Introduction of solid, semisolid or soft foods (6-8 months)	75
Age-appropriate breastfeeding** (0-23 months)	71
Bottle feeding (0-23 months)	12
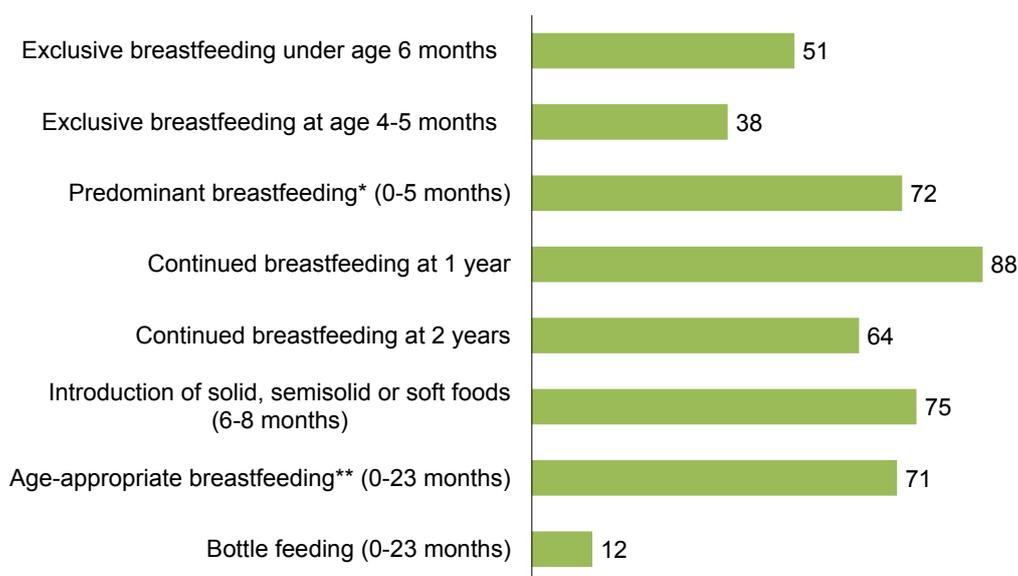
* Predominant breastfeeding includes exclusive breastfeeding, breastfeeding plus water, and breastfeeding plus non-milk liquids/juice

**Age appropriate breastfeeding = Children age 0-5 months who are exclusively breastfed + children age 6-23 months who receive breast milk and complementary foods

11.2.3 Median Duration of Breastfeeding

The median duration of breastfeeding in Myanmar is 23.7 months; that is, half of children are breastfed until age 23.7 months. The median duration of exclusive breastfeeding is 2.3 months, and the median duration of predominant breastfeeding (the period in which a child receives only water or other non-milk liquids in addition to breast milk) is 4.6 months **(Table 11.5)**.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Children in rural areas have a longer median duration of breastfeeding than those in urban areas (25.1 months and 21.4 months, respectively).

- The median duration of breastfeeding declines as mother's education and household wealth increase.

11.2.4 Complementary Feeding

After the first 6 months, breast milk is no longer sufficient to meet the nutritional needs of the infant; therefore, complementary foods should be added to the child's diet. The transition from exclusive breastfeeding to family foods is referred to as complementary feeding. This is the most critical period for children, as during this transition they are most vulnerable to becoming undernourished. Complementary feeding should be timely; that is, all infants should start receiving foods in addition to breast milk from 6 months onwards.

Appropriate complementary feeding should include feeding children a variety of foods to ensure that requirements for nutrients are met. Fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin A should be consumed daily. Eating a range of fruits and vegetables, in addition to those rich in vitamin A, is also important. Studies have shown that plant-based complementary foods by themselves are insufficient to meet the needs for certain micronutrients. Therefore, it has been recommended that meat, poultry, fish, or eggs be part of the child's daily diet as well or eaten as often as possible (WHO 1998).

In the 2015-16 MDHS, women who had at least one child living with them who was born in 2013 or later were asked questions about the types of liquids and foods the child had consumed during the day or night

before the interview. Mothers who had more than one child born in 2013 or a later year were asked questions about the youngest child living with them.

Table 11.6 indicates the types of foods and liquids received by children during the day and night before the interview by their age and breastfeeding status. Overall, food made from grains was the most commonly consumed item, followed by meat, fish, and poultry and vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Ninety-two percent of breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receive complementary foods, as compared with 97% of nonbreastfeeding children in the same age group.

- Thirty-eight percent of breastfeeding children age 6-23 months consumed fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin A in the 24 hours before the survey, compared with 45% of nonbreastfeeding children of the same age.

- Thirty percent of breastfeeding children and 39% of nonbreastfeeding children age 6-23 months consumed eggs during the 24 hours before the survey.

- Forty-two percent of breastfeeding children and 59% of nonbreastfeeding children age 6-23 months consumed meat, fish, and/or poultry in the 24 hours before the survey.

11.2.5 Minimum Acceptable Diet

Infant and young children should be fed a minimum acceptable diet to ensure appropriate growth and development. Without adequate dietary diversity and meal frequency, infants and young children are vulnerable to undernutrition, especially stunting and micronutrient deficiencies, and to increased morbidity and mortality. The WHO minimum acceptable diet recommendation, which is a combination of dietary diversity and minimum meal frequency, is different for breastfed and nonbreastfed children. The composite indicator of a minimum acceptable diet for all children age 6-23 months is defined in the box below.

Dietary diversity is a proxy for adequate micronutrient density of foods. Minimum dietary diversity means feeding the child food from at least four food groups. The cut-off of four food groups is associated with better-quality diets for both breastfed and nonbreastfed children. Consumption of food from at least four groups means that the child has a high likelihood of consuming at least one animal source of food and at least one fruit or vegetable in addition to a staple food (grains, roots, or tubers) (WHO 2008). The four groups should come from a list of seven food groups: grains, roots, and tubers; legumes and nuts; dairy products (milk, yogurt, cheese); flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, and liver/organ meat); eggs; vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; and other fruits and vegetables.

Minimum meal frequency is a proxy for a child's energy requirements. For infants and young children, the indicator is based on how much energy the child needs and, if the child is breastfed, the amount of energy needs not met by breast milk. Breastfed children are considered to be fed with a minimum meal frequency if they receive solid, semisolid, or soft foods at least twice a day (for infants age 6-8 months) or at least three times a day (for children age 9-23 months). Nonbreastfed children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed with a minimum meal frequency if they receive solid, semisolid, or soft foods at least four times a day.

According to the MDHS results, the feeding practices of only 16% of children in Myanmar age 6-23 months meet the minimum standards with respect to all three IYCF practices (i.e., breastfeeding status, number of food groups, and times they were fed during the day or night before the survey) **(Table 11.7)**. Twenty-five percent of children had an adequately diverse diet—that is, they had been given foods from the appropriate number of food groups—and 58% had been fed the minimum number of times appropriate for their age **(Figure 11.6)**.

Figure 11.6 IYCF indicators on minimum acceptable diet

Percentage of children age 6-23 months

■ Breastfed ■ Nonbreastfed ■ All children 6-23 months
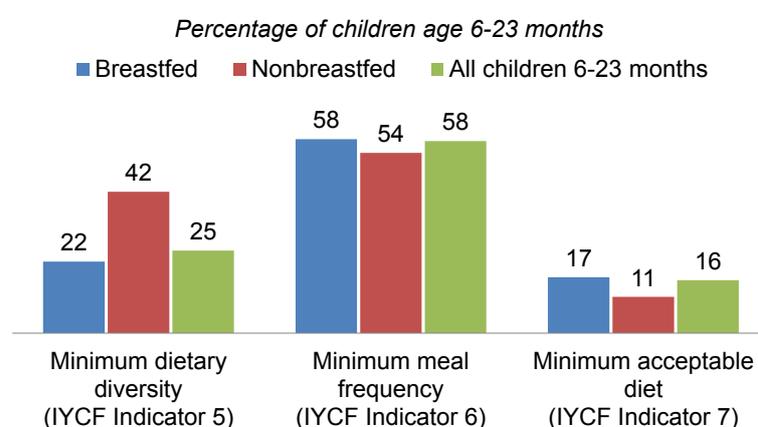
Patterns by background characteristics

- Breastfed children are much less likely to receive the minimum number of food groups than nonbreastfed children (22% and 42%, respectively).

- Children in urban areas (21%) are more likely to be fed according to the three recommended IYCF practices than those in rural areas (14%).

- Children whose mothers have more education and those who are from the higher wealth quintiles are more likely to be fed according to the three recommended IYCF practices than those whose mothers have less education and those from the lower wealth quintiles.

11.3   ANEMIA PREVALENCE IN CHILDREN

Anemia is a condition that is marked by low levels of hemoglobin in the blood. Iron is a key component of hemoglobin, and iron deficiency is estimated to be responsible for half of all anemia globally. Other causes of anemia include malaria, hookworm and other helminths, other nutritional deficiencies, chronic infections, and genetic conditions. Anemia is a serious concern for children because it can impair cognitive development, stunt growth, and increase morbidity from infectious diseases.

As part of the MDHS, hemoglobin testing was carried out among children age 6-59 months. Overall, 58% of children had anemia, with 31% having mild anemia, 26% having moderate anemia, and only 1% having severe anemia **(Table 11.8**, **Figure 11.7)**.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The prevalence of anemia declines with the child's age, ranging from a high of 81% among children age 6-8 months to a low of 41% among children age 48-59 months.

- Children from Sagaing Region have the highest prevalence of anemia (71%), followed by those from Yangon Region (66%) and Tanintharyi Region, Ayeyarwady Region, and Rakhine State (62% each); those from Shan State have the lowest prevalence (40%) **(Figure 11.8)**.

11.4 MICRONUTRIENT INTAKE AND SUPPLEMENTATION AMONG CHILDREN

Micronutrient deficiency is a major contributor to childhood morbidity and mortality. Micronutrients are available in foods and can also be provided through direct supplementation. Breastfeeding children benefit from supplements given to their mother.

The information collected on food consumption among the youngest children under age 2 is useful in assessing the extent to which children are consuming food groups rich in two key micronutrients—vitamin A and iron—in their daily diet. Iron deficiency is one of the primary causes of anemia, which has serious health consequences for both women and children. Vitamin A is an essential micronutrient for the immune system and plays an important role in maintaining the epithelial tissue in the body. Severe vitamin A deficiency (VAD) can cause eye damage and is the leading cause of childhood blindness. VAD also increases the severity of infections such as measles and diarrheal disease in children and slows recovery from illness. VAD is common in dry environments where fresh fruits and vegetables are not readily available. In addition to questions on food consumption, the 2015-16 MDHS included

Figure 11.7 Childhood anemia status by residence

Percentage of children age 6-59 months

Figure 11.8 Anemia prevalence in children by states and regions

Percentage of children age 6-59 months with any anemia

questions designed to ascertain whether young children had received vitamin A supplements or deworming medication in the 6 months before the survey.

Seventy percent of children age 6-23 months consumed foods rich in vitamin A in the 24 hours before the interview, and 59% consumed foods rich in iron. Among children age 6-59 months, only half (54%) received vitamin A supplementation in the 6 months before the survey, and less than half (43%) received deworming medication (albendazole) during that period **(Table 11.9)**.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Among children age 6-23 months, the percentage who consumed foods rich in vitamin A and foods rich in iron in the 24 hours before the interview increases with increasing age. Similarly, among children age 6-59 months, older children are more likely to be given deworming medication than younger children.

- Nonbreastfed children are more likely than breastfed children to have consumed foods rich in vitamin A and foods rich in iron in the 24 hours before the survey.

- There are strong differences in micronutrient intake by state/region. For example, the proportion of children age 6-59 months who received a vitamin A supplement in the 6 months before the survey varies from 44% in Kayin State to 82% in Kayah State.

11.5 PRESENCE OF IODIZED SALT IN HOUSEHOLDS

Iodine is an essential micronutrient, and iodized salt prevents goiter and other thyroid-related health problems among children and adults. In line with food and drug regulations, household salt should be fortified with iodine to at least 15 parts per million. The 2015-16 MDHS tested for the presence of iodine in household salt; overall, salt was tested in 98% of households **(Table 11.10)**.

The aim of the Health Management Information System (HMIS) is for at least 90% of households to use qualified iodized salt for cooking (MoHS, 2012). However, the MDHS results showed that only 82% of households in which salt was tested had iodized salt. It should be noted that household salt was tested for the presence or absence of iodine only; the iodine content in the salt was not measured.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Over 90% of households in Kachin State, Kayah State, Bago Region, Mandalay Region, Yangon Region, and Nay Pyi Taw used iodized salt.

- Households in the coastal areas—Tanintharyi Region (32%), Ayeyarwady Region (52%), Rakhine State (60%), and Mon State (79%)—are less likely to use iodized salt.

11.6 NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF WOMEN

The 2015-16 MDHS collected anthropometric data on height and weight for 98% of the women age 15-49 interviewed in the survey. These data were used to calculate several measures of nutritional status, specifically maternal height and body mass index (BMI). Information on BMI is presented in **Table 11.11**.

Body mass index (BMI)

BMI is calculated by dividing weight in kilograms by height in meters squared (kg/m^2). A BMI of less than 18.5 indicates that respondents are too thin for their height (that is, they have a chronic energy deficiency). At the other end of the BMI scale, women are considered overweight if their BMI falls between 25.0 and 29.9 and obese if their BMI is greater than or equal to 30.0.

Sample: Women age 15-49 who are not pregnant and who have not had a birth in the 2 months before the survey

Among women age 15-49, 6% are of short stature (below 145 cm). The mean BMI for women age 15-49 is 22.5. Sixteen percent of women are thin (BMI below 18.5), while 60% have a normal BMI (between 18.5 and 24.9); 25% are overweight or obese, and 6% are obese **(Table 11.11)**.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Chin State has the highest proportion of women (14%) who are of short stature (under 145 cm).

- The proportion of women who are overweight or obese is higher in urban areas (33%) than in rural areas (21%). Conversely, women in rural areas are more likely to be thin or of normal BMI than women in urban areas.

- Yangon Region has the highest percentage of women classified as overweight (26%) and obese (8%).

- The proportion of women who are overweight or obese tends to rise with increasing education and wealth.

11.7 ANEMIA PREVALENCE IN WOMEN

Anemia prevalence

Any anemia is defined as a blood hemoglobin level below 11.0 g/dl in pregnant women and below 12.0 g/dl in nonpregnant women. The cut-offs are adjusted for altitude for enumeration areas above 1,000 meters and for cigarette smoking.

Sample: Women age 15-49

Anemia among women age 15-49 was measured using capillary blood collected from a finger prick. Hemoglobin was successfully measured for almost all of the women interviewed.

Nearly half of women (47%) are anemic **(Table 11.12)**. Thirty-eight percent are classified as mildly anemic, 8% as moderately anemic, and 1% as severely anemic **(Figure 11.9)**.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Pregnant women are more likely to be anemic (57%) than those who are lactating (48%) or those who are neither pregnant nor lactating (46%) **(Figure 11.9).**

Figure 11.9 Anemia in women

Percentage of women age 15-49

- Anemia is slightly more prevalent among women who have had six or more births and among women who are using IUDs.

- Women in Rakhine State and Tanintharyi Region (55% each) are most likely to be anemic.
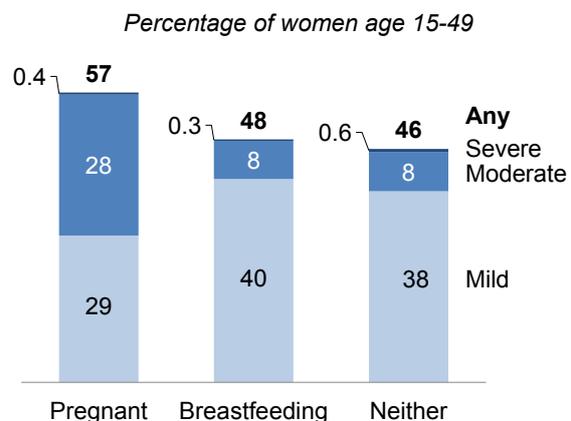
11.8 MICRONUTRIENT INTAKE AMONG MOTHERS

The 2015-16 MDHS included questions to ascertain whether mothers had received vitamin A supplements after birth and whether they had taken iron supplements or deworming medication during pregnancy. The MoHS provides vitamin A supplements to postpartum women (200,000 IU) within 42 days of their delivery, provides iron supplements (180 tablets during pregnancy) and deworming tablets (one tablet after the first trimester) to pregnant women, and offers education on eating iron-rich foods and avoiding parasites to prevent anemia.

Only 35% of women age 15-49 who gave birth in the 5 years before the survey received vitamin A supplementation during the first 2 months after delivery. Almost 60% of women took iron supplements for at least 90 days during their pregnancy. Only 55% of women took deworming tablets during the pregnancy of their last birth **(Table 11.13)**. Eighty-one percent of women who delivered their last child in the 5 years before the survey lived in households with iodized salt.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women in urban areas were more likely than those in rural areas to have received postpartum vitamin A supplements (43% versus 33%), to have taken iron supplements during pregnancy for at least 90 days (76% versus 54%), to have taken deworming tablets during pregnancy (60% versus 54%), and to live in households with iodized salt (93% versus 77%).

- Women with more education and those from the highest wealth quintile are more likely to have received a postpartum vitamin A supplement and iron tablets during pregnancy than less educated and less wealthy women.

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on nutrition of children and women, see the following tables:

Table 11.1 Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age 5 classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Height-for-age[1]				Weight-for-height					Weight-for-age				
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children
Age in months														
<6	2.7	6.6	-0.3	338	4.5	12.9	3.0	-0.4	340	2.9	9.8	1.6	-0.5	341
6-8	5.7	14.5	-0.5	205	0.3	4.9	2.7	-0.3	202	5.0	15.5	2.0	-0.6	205
9-11	2.7	15.3	-0.8	191	0.4	8.7	2.9	-0.6	192	1.1	10.8	1.3	-0.8	192
12-17	4.2	16.1	-1.0	445	2.5	10.1	1.3	-0.6	444	3.6	16.0	0.8	-0.9	450
18-23	10.8	31.4	-1.6	391	1.6	5.8	1.4	-0.5	386	4.2	17.6	1.1	-1.1	391
24-35	12.1	40.6	-1.7	778	1.1	5.7	0.6	-0.5	780	4.3	21.6	0.0	-1.3	781
36-47	10.3	35.9	-1.6	905	0.5	5.4	0.6	-0.5	896	3.2	21.0	0.2	-1.3	903
48-59	7.4	32.9	-1.6	837	0.9	6.6	1.3	-0.6	835	4.2	22.9	0.6	-1.4	837
Sex														
Male	8.9	31.0	-1.4	2,116	1.5	7.7	1.6	-0.5	2,099	3.7	19.9	0.6	-1.1	2,117
Female	7.6	27.2	-1.3	1,974	1.2	6.3	1.0	-0.5	1,977	3.8	17.9	0.8	-1.1	1,983
Birth interval in months[3]														
First birth[4]	5.6	25.0	-1.2	1,319	2.0	8.0	1.4	-0.6	1,313	3.1	17.2	1.3	-1.0	1,326
<24	16.7	42.1	-1.7	300	0.9	6.1	1.9	-0.5	300	7.3	25.8	0.0	-1.3	300
24-47	11.5	36.0	-1.5	852	1.2	7.2	1.3	-0.5	846	4.6	22.3	0.4	-1.3	853
48+	6.3	25.2	-1.3	1,280	1.0	6.9	1.0	-0.5	1,279	2.7	17.7	0.2	-1.1	1,282
Size at birth[3]														
Very small	5.9	32.8	-1.5	53	(0.0)	(15.7)	(0.2)	(-1.1)	52	(0.9)	(34.9)	(0.0)	(-1.7)	52
Small	16.5	42.1	-1.7	413	1.6	7.3	1.9	-0.7	412	10.3	35.4	1.6	-1.5	415
Average or larger	6.9	26.7	-1.3	3,135	1.4	6.8	1.2	-0.5	3,125	2.7	16.5	0.6	-1.1	3,145
Don't know	9.2	37.3	-1.5	149	1.4	13.3	1.1	-0.7	149	5.6	24.2	0.0	-1.4	149
Mother's interview status														
Interviewed	8.1	28.9	-1.3	3,751	1.4	7.3	1.3	-0.5	3,739	3.7	19.2	0.6	-1.1	3,762
Not interviewed but in household	14.6	40.5	-1.4	78	0.0	4.9	2.2	-0.2	78	4.7	15.0	0.0	-0.9	78
Not interviewed and not in the household[5]	8.7	29.0	-1.4	261	1.1	3.7	1.5	-0.4	259	4.2	16.2	1.4	-1.1	260
Mother's nutritional status[6]														
Thin (BMI < 18.5)	8.5	34.9	-1.5	439	0.7	10.4	1.0	-0.8	437	4.7	28.5	0.4	-1.4	442
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	8.8	28.8	-1.4	2,158	1.5	6.7	0.9	-0.6	2,155	3.6	19.8	0.5	-1.2	2,168
Overweight/obese (BMI ≥ 25)	4.3	23.3	-1.2	870	0.9	5.7	2.1	-0.4	866	1.8	11.2	1.2	-0.9	870
Residence														
Urban	4.7	20.0	-1.0	876	2.0	8.9	2.1	-0.6	874	2.5	15.1	0.9	-0.9	881
Rural	9.2	31.6	-1.4	3,213	1.2	6.5	1.1	-0.5	3,202	4.0	20.0	0.6	-1.2	3,219

(Continued…)

Table 11.1 — Continued

Background characteristic	Height-for-age[1]				Weight-for-height					Weight-for-age				
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children
States/Regions														
Kachin	10.6	36.1	-1.5	154	0.6	4.0	1.5	-0.2	154	4.3	17.3	0.0	-1.0	154
Kayah	12.2	39.7	-1.6	30	0.6	2.6	2.8	-0.1	30	2.6	17.9	0.3	-1.0	30
Kayin	6.1	25.4	-1.2	177	1.8	5.9	2.6	-0.3	177	2.9	15.2	1.4	-0.9	178
Chin	12.8	41.0	-1.5	61	0.5	3.3	2.6	-0.1	59	4.3	16.7	2.0	-1.0	60
Sagaing	6.4	26.7	-1.3	474	0.9	6.0	1.5	-0.5	474	3.1	13.4	0.3	-1.1	474
Tanintharyi	4.7	25.6	-1.1	148	2.4	10.3	1.6	-0.7	148	3.6	19.6	0.3	-1.1	148
Bago	4.3	23.0	-1.2	406	2.2	6.1	0.3	-0.7	407	3.4	17.6	0.0	-1.2	407
Magway	10.1	25.9	-1.4	299	1.3	6.2	0.9	-0.6	295	3.3	21.8	0.4	-1.1	299
Mandalay	6.7	26.1	-1.3	424	0.6	7.1	1.6	-0.5	420	2.4	18.0	0.8	-1.1	424
Mon	6.1	28.1	-1.2	168	0.7	6.8	0.0	-0.6	168	2.4	18.8	0.4	-1.1	168
Rakhine	17.8	37.5	-1.7	269	3.7	13.9	0.2	-0.9	269	11.3	34.3	0.0	-1.6	269
Yangon	5.0	20.3	-0.8	433	2.2	12.6	3.5	-0.7	430	3.6	15.3	2.1	-1.0	436
Shan	12.3	36.5	-1.6	433	1.4	4.7	0.8	-0.2	435	3.4	15.5	0.4	-1.1	438
Ayeyarwady	9.1	37.2	-1.7	522	0.0	3.9	0.9	-0.6	516	3.1	24.6	1.1	-1.3	521
Nay Pyi Taw	5.6	22.0	-1.2	93	0.0	6.6	0.0	-0.6	92	2.8	16.3	0.0	-1.1	92
Mother's education[7]														
No education	15.0	39.3	-1.7	645	1.3	7.6	0.4	-0.5	645	6.2	25.5	0.0	-1.4	648
Primary	8.7	31.5	-1.4	1,813	1.3	7.0	1.0	-0.5	1,808	4.0	19.8	0.6	-1.2	1,818
Secondary	4.6	22.5	-1.1	1,081	1.2	7.0	2.0	-0.5	1,074	2.4	15.2	1.1	-1.0	1,085
More than secondary	3.8	16.9	-1.0	289	2.7	9.0	2.6	-0.6	289	1.2	15.4	0.6	-1.0	289
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	12.2	38.0	-1.6	1,179	1.3	7.8	0.7	-0.5	1,169	5.4	24.5	0.5	-1.3	1,176
Second	8.7	31.9	-1.5	916	1.3	5.7	1.2	-0.5	913	4.4	18.8	0.1	-1.2	919
Middle	8.6	29.1	-1.3	735	0.9	7.7	1.3	-0.6	730	3.8	18.4	0.6	-1.1	736
Fourth	4.9	21.1	-1.2	701	1.1	5.1	2.0	-0.5	703	2.0	15.6	1.3	-1.0	706
Highest	2.9	16.0	-0.9	557	2.3	9.0	1.9	-0.5	561	1.2	12.4	1.4	-0.8	563
Total	8.2	29.2	-1.3	4,089	1.3	7.0	1.3	-0.5	4,076	3.7	18.9	0.7	-1.1	4,100

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household on the night before the interview. Each of the indices is expressed in standard deviation units (SD) from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards adopted in 2006. Table is based on children with valid dates of birth (month and year) and valid measurement of both height and weight. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

[1] Recumbent length is measured for children under age 2; standing height is measured for all other children.
[2] Includes children who are below -3 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Child Growth Standards population median
[3] Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed
[4] First-born twins (triplets, etc.) are counted as first births because they do not have a previous birth interval.
[5] Includes children whose mothers are deceased
[6] Excludes children whose mothers were not weighed and measured, children whose mothers were not interviewed, and children whose mothers are pregnant or gave birth within the preceding 2 months. Mother's nutritional status in terms of BMI (body mass index) is presented in Table 11.11.
[7] For women who are not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the Household Questionnaire. Total includes 2 children with missing information on mother's education.

Table 11.2 Mid-upper-arm circumference among children

Percentage of children age 3-59 months by MUAC-for-age, by background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	MUAC-for-age			
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[1]	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children
Age in months				
3-6	0.4	1.4	0.4	254
6-11	0.6	1.8	0.0	330
12-23	0.8	3.2	-0.1	837
24-35	0.5	4.4	-0.4	781
36-47	0.1	4.5	-0.5	899
48-59	0.2	4.2	-0.7	834
Sex				
Male	0.4	3.4	-0.3	2,037
Female	0.5	4.0	-0.4	1,898
Birth interval in months[2]				
First birth[3]	0.7	2.7	-0.3	1,255
<24	0.6	6.6	-0.5	297
24-47	0.4	4.9	-0.4	812
48+	0.1	2.8	-0.3	1,220
Size at birth[2]				
Very small	(0.0)	(8.2)	(0.8)	49
Small	1.1	6.6	-0.6	388
Average or larger	0.4	3.1	-0.3	2,997
Don't know	0.0	3.8	-0.6	149
Mother's interview status				
Interviewed	0.4	3.6	-0.3	3,583
Not interviewed but in household	0.0	9.4	-0.6	94
Not interviewed and not in the household[4]	0.6	3.6	-0.3	258
Mother's nutritional status[5]				
Thin (BMI < 18.5)	0.8	5.6	-0.6	429
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	0.4	3.5	-0.3	2,102
Overweight/obese (BMI ≥ 25)	0.2	2.4	-0.2	840
Residence				
Urban	0.2	2.7	-0.2	844
Rural	0.5	4.0	-0.4	3,091
States/Regions				
Kachin	0.0	3.8	-0.4	149
Kayah	0.6	2.5	-0.0	30
Kayin	0.0	2.0	-0.1	174
Chin	1.0	4.5	-0.4	57
Sagaing	1.0	3.5	-0.4	461
Tanintharyi	0.3	2.3	-0.5	144
Bago	0.4	2.3	-0.3	397
Magway	0.4	2.7	-0.0	282
Mandalay	0.0	2.2	-0.4	397
Mon	0.0	3.4	-0.3	160
Rakhine	1.7	13.0	-0.9	248
Yangon	0.5	3.8	-0.4	425
Shan	0.0	5.5	-0.3	401
Ayeyarwady	0.4	1.9	-0.3	520
Nay Pyi Taw	0.0	2.1	-0.5	91
Mother's education[6]				
No education	0.6	8.3	-0.6	616
Primary	0.2	3.0	-0.3	1,742
Secondary	0.7	2.4	-0.2	1,039
More than secondary	0.1	2.6	-0.2	274

(Continued…)

Table 11.2 — *Continued*

Background characteristic	MUAC-for-age			
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[1]	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	0.5	4.2	-0.4	1,146
Second	0.4	3.1	-0.3	879
Middle	0.4	4.4	-0.3	701
Fourth	0.0	3.6	-0.3	673
Highest	0.7	3.0	-0.2	536
Total	0.4	3.7	-0.3	3,935

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household on the night before the interview. The measure is expressed in standard deviation units (SD) from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards adopted in 2006. Table is based on children with valid dates of birth (month and year) and valid measurement of mid-upper-arm circumference. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Includes children who are below -3 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Child Growth Standards population median
[2] Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed
[3] First-born twins (triplets, etc.) are counted as first births because they do not have a previous birth interval
[4] Includes children whose mothers are deceased
[5] Excludes children whose mothers were not weighed and measured, children whose mothers were not interviewed, and children whose mothers are pregnant or gave birth within the preceding 2 months. Mother's nutritional status in terms of BMI (body mass index) is presented in Table 11.11.
[6] For women who are not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the Household Questionnaire. Total includes 6 children with missing information on mother's education.

Table 11.3 Initial breastfeeding

Among last-born children who were born in the 2 years preceding the survey, the percentage who were ever breastfed and the percentages who started breastfeeding within 1 hour and within 1 day of birth, and among last-born children born in the 2 years preceding the survey who were ever breastfed, the percentage who received a prelacteal feed, by background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Among last-born children born in the past 2 years:				Among last-born children born in the past 2 years who were ever breastfed:	
	Percentage ever breastfed	Percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth	Percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 day of birth[1]	Number of last-born children	Percentage who received a prelacteal feed[2]	Number of last-born children ever breastfed
Sex						
Male	97.7	64.4	82.6	899	22.4	878
Female	98.6	69.5	86.0	771	18.2	760
Assistance at delivery						
Health personnel[3]	98.1	69.2	86.5	1,189	19.5	1,167
Traditional birth attendant	98.2	60.7	77.8	407	20.7	400
Other	97.0	65.6	81.7	62	31.3	60
No one	*	*	*	11	*	11
Place of delivery						
Health facility	97.9	65.0	83.8	756	23.1	740
At home	98.2	68.2	84.6	908	18.2	892
Other	*	*	*	6	*	6
Residence						
Urban	97.6	69.8	88.3	419	19.0	409
Rural	98.2	65.8	82.8	1,250	20.9	1,228
States/Regions						
Kachin	95.9	64.3	75.3	56	23.9	54
Kayah	99.3	71.9	84.6	12	31.3	12
Kayin	96.6	75.9	87.8	66	22.3	64
Chin	98.3	70.4	87.9	24	24.3	24
Sagaing	99.2	63.3	79.6	172	26.9	170
Tanintharyi	99.1	62.5	84.3	48	36.5	47
Bago	97.9	63.4	84.2	135	18.3	132
Magway	99.3	77.1	87.5	119	13.1	118
Mandalay	98.2	70.9	87.4	183	14.2	180
Mon	98.0	61.7	84.6	59	23.1	57
Rakhine	97.3	37.0	70.7	121	37.1	118
Yangon	98.3	83.6	94.5	193	7.6	189
Shan	98.6	70.0	88.2	232	24.0	229
Ayeyarwady	97.0	59.1	77.0	217	18.4	211
Nay Pyi Taw	98.4	74.6	91.3	32	14.2	31
Mother's education						
No education	99.2	66.3	83.9	264	25.5	262
Primary	98.6	67.3	84.2	730	18.4	720
Secondary	97.2	66.8	83.8	532	20.2	517
More than secondary	96.7	64.8	85.7	143	22.5	139
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	98.9	65.7	82.6	444	19.8	439
Second	97.9	63.1	81.1	367	20.9	359
Middle	98.6	68.9	84.8	286	19.0	283
Fourth	96.9	67.5	86.7	303	20.0	293
Highest	97.7	70.4	87.5	270	22.9	264
Total	98.1	66.8	84.2	1,669	20.4	1,637

Note: Table is based on last-born children born in the 2 years preceding the survey regardless of whether the children are living or dead at the time of the interview. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Includes children who started breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth
[2] Children given something other than breast milk during the first 3 days of life
[3] Doctor, nurse/midwife/lady health visitor, or auxiliary midwife

Table 11.4 Breastfeeding status by age

Percent distribution of youngest children under age 2 who are living with their mother by breastfeeding status and the percentage currently breastfeeding, and the percentage of all children under age 2 using a bottle with a nipple, according to age in months, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Age in months	Not breast-feeding	Exclusively breastfed	Breast-feeding and consuming plain water only	Breast-feeding and consuming non-milk liquids[1]	Breast-feeding and consuming other milk	Breast-feeding and consuming complementary foods	Total	Percentage currently breast-feeding	Number of youngest children under age 2 living with their mother	Percentage using a bottle with a nipple	Number of all children under age 2
0-1	0.0	70.7	16.0	0.1	4.4	8.8	100.0	100.0	91	8.4	94
2-3	2.8	52.7	24.2	1.1	7.0	12.2	100.0	97.2	155	9.6	155
4-5	1.9	38.2	14.1	5.3	3.5	36.9	100.0	98.1	153	4.9	155
6-8	3.9	5.2	11.6	1.0	6.0	72.4	100.0	96.1	201	13.9	201
9-11	2.1	2.5	1.9	0.2	0.4	92.9	100.0	97.9	198	10.1	202
12-17	12.9	0.5	2.0	0.8	0.3	83.6	100.0	87.1	454	13.9	468
18-23	32.1	0.0	0.4	0.5	1.4	65.5	100.0	67.9	369	13.4	383
0-3	1.8	59.3	21.1	0.8	6.0	11.0	100.0	98.2	246	9.2	249
0-5	1.8	51.2	18.5	2.5	5.1	20.9	100.0	98.2	399	7.5	404
6-9	3.1	5.0	8.7	0.8	4.5	77.9	100.0	96.9	283	12.4	283
12-15	12.1	0.6	2.0	0.6	0.4	84.4	100.0	87.9	340	15.0	347
12-23	21.5	0.3	1.3	0.6	0.8	75.5	100.0	78.5	823	13.7	852
20-23	36.2	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.0	63.1	100.0	63.8	237	13.6	250

Note: Breastfeeding status refers to a "24-hour" period (yesterday and last night). Children who are classified as breastfeeding and consuming plain water only consumed no liquid or solid supplements. The categories of not breastfeeding, exclusively breastfed, breastfeeding and consuming plain water, non-milk liquids, other milk, and complementary foods (solids and semisolids) are hierarchical and mutually exclusive, and their percentages add to 100 percent. Thus, children who receive breast milk and non-milk liquids and who do not receive other milk and who do not receive complementary foods are classified in the non-milk liquid category even though they may also get plain water. Any children who get complementary food are classified in that category as long as they are breastfeeding as well.
[1] Non-milk liquids include juice, juice drinks, clear broth, or other liquids.

Table 11.5 Median duration of breastfeeding

Median duration of any breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding, and predominant breastfeeding among children born in the 3 years preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among children born in the past 3 years[1]		
	Any breastfeeding	Exclusive breastfeeding	Predominant breastfeeding[2]
Sex			
Male	24.7	1.7	4.5
Female	22.7	3.4	4.8
Residence			
Urban	21.4	(2.3)	4.6
Rural	25.1	2.3	4.7
Mother's education			
No education	25.2	*	4.5
Primary	25.1	(2.1)	4.3
Secondary	23.3	2.6	4.6
More than secondary	(20.1)	(4.1)	(6.1)
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	27.0	2.5	4.7
Second	25.1	(1.1)	3.5
Middle	25.2	2.7	4.4
Fourth	21.1	*	4.7
Highest	20.7	3.7	5.4
Total	23.7	2.3	4.6
Mean for all children	24.2	3.8	5.5

Note: Median and mean durations are based on the distributions at the time of the survey of the proportion of births by months since birth. Includes children living and deceased at the time of the survey. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] It is assumed that non-last-born children and last-born children not currently living with their mother are not currently breastfeeding.
[2] Either exclusively breastfed or received breast milk and plain water, and/or non-milk liquids only

Table 11.6 Foods and liquids consumed by children in the day or night preceding the interview

Percentage of youngest children under age 2 who are living with their mother by type of foods consumed in the day or night preceding the interview, according to breastfeeding status and age, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

| Age in months | Liquids | | | | Solid or semi-solid foods | | | | | | | | | |
	Infant formula	Other milk[1]	Other liquids[2]	Fortified baby foods	Food made from grains[3]	Fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin A[4]	Other fruits and vegetables	Food made from roots and tubers	Food made from legumes and nuts	Meat, fish, poultry	Eggs	Cheese, yogurt, other milk products	Any solid or semi-solid food	Number of children
						BREASTFEEDING CHILDREN								
0-1	3.9	3.3	0.1	0.0	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.8	91
2-3	6.1	3.7	3.3	2.0	9.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.6	150
4-5	5.5	5.0	7.6	7.6	25.3	3.7	1.3	0.6	2.3	1.8	3.4	1.5	37.6	150
6-8	6.2	8.5	15.5	12.1	49.8	19.5	4.7	1.4	13.2	16.6	14.5	1.0	75.3	193
9-11	3.1	9.3	38.6	3.6	65.3	36.3	16.5	9.4	15.4	34.7	29.5	3.0	94.9	194
12-17	2.8	8.6	54.2	3.5	71.7	38.2	14.5	15.8	27.4	49.5	33.4	7.2	96.0	395
18-23	4.5	12.7	63.7	2.5	69.2	54.2	19.4	16.1	24.3	53.9	37.3	4.8	96.5	251
6-23	3.9	9.7	46.3	4.9	65.8	38.2	14.2	12.0	21.7	41.6	30.1	4.6	92.0	1,033
Total	4.3	8.2	34.8	4.6	51.8	28.1	10.5	8.7	16.0	30.4	22.2	3.5	72.6	1,424
						NONBREASTFEEDING CHILDREN								
<12	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	19
12-17	6.5	32.3	52.2	3.6	78.2	40.6	20.1	22.7	22.4	50.0	38.2	3.6	93.4	59
18-23	13.7	21.0	72.8	5.3	73.4	51.7	27.8	21.3	35.0	66.3	43.0	4.1	99.8	119
6-23	11.8	26.7	62.9	6.1	72.3	45.0	23.6	20.4	28.9	58.5	39.0	3.7	96.5	189
Total	13.4	26.6	60.8	5.9	69.6	43.3	22.8	19.6	27.8	56.3	37.5	3.6	93.9	197

Note: Breastfeeding status and food consumed refer to a "24-hour" period (yesterday and last night). An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Other milk includes fresh, tinned, and powdered animal milk.
[2] Does not include plain water. Includes juice, juice drinks, clear broth, or other non-milk liquids.
[3] Includes fortified baby food
[4] Includes pumpkin, carrots, squash, sweet potatoes, dark green leafy vegetables, mangoes, papayas, and other locally grown fruits and vegetables that are rich in vitamin A

Table 11.7 Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices

Percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother who are fed according to three IYCF feeding practices based on breastfeeding status, number of food groups, and times they are fed during the day or night preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				Among nonbreastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:					Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				
	4+ food groups[1]	Minimum meal frequency[2]	Both 4+ food groups and minimum meal frequency	Number of breastfed children 6-23 months	Milk or milk products[3]	4+ food groups[1]	Minimum meal frequency[4]	With 3 IYCF practices[5]	Number of non-breastfed children 6-23 months	Breast-milk, milk, or milk products[6]	4+ food groups[1]	Minimum meal frequency[7]	With 3 IYCF practices	Number of all children 6-23 months
Age in months														
6-8	8.1	61.7	7.3	193	*	*	*	*	8	99.1	7.8	62.0	7.0	201
9-11	17.8	47.7	13.1	194	*	*	*	*	4	99.2	17.5	48.0	12.8	198
12-17	26.3	55.7	19.7	395	38.1	38.3	51.4	15.8	59	92.0	27.8	55.1	19.2	454
18-23	27.4	67.7	22.1	251	22.9	48.6	54.1	9.6	119	75.2	34.2	63.3	18.1	369
Sex														
Male	24.3	57.3	17.7	544	30.0	44.6	53.6	9.2	114	87.9	27.8	56.7	16.2	658
Female	18.5	59.3	15.7	489	31.9	39.0	54.7	13.5	75	90.9	21.2	58.7	15.4	564
Residence														
Urban	28.1	53.9	21.9	248	32.8	57.0	49.6	16.2	62	86.6	33.9	53.0	20.8	310
Rural	19.5	59.6	15.1	784	29.8	35.3	56.2	8.3	128	90.2	21.7	59.1	14.2	912
States/Regions														
Kachin	36.1	41.5	20.2	27	*	*	*	*	10	80.1	37.5	39.3	18.0	37
Kayah	17.3	78.2	15.2	8	*	*	*	*	2	88.0	21.6	74.1	14.6	10
Kayin	13.2	35.9	5.3	40	*	*	*	*	7	92.2	17.8	37.8	6.4	47
Chin	11.2	59.9	6.3	14	*	*	*	*	2	89.6	11.8	55.4	6.4	16
Sagaing	8.8	59.8	6.3	112	*	*	*	*	7	95.4	9.5	58.6	6.0	119
Tanintharyi	18.7	62.8	14.4	29	*	*	*	*	5	90.8	19.1	62.6	13.2	34
Bago	26.9	59.8	20.1	92	*	*	*	*	13	92.7	28.8	60.8	20.3	105
Magway	31.8	78.5	25.5	79	*	*	*	*	4	97.0	32.3	78.1	24.2	83
Mandalay	42.6	85.7	36.9	107	*	*	*	*	26	83.2	46.8	80.6	32.3	133
Mon	9.3	57.8	5.6	33	*	*	*	*	5	93.9	14.1	60.5	6.3	38
Rakhine	12.7	31.4	6.1	76	*	*	*	*	10	94.2	17.0	34.5	7.2	86
Yangon	12.9	42.2	11.2	129	*	*	*	*	14	91.4	14.1	40.5	11.3	143
Shan	24.2	69.6	21.2	118	(31.2)	(43.5)	(51.5)	(9.2)	62	76.4	30.8	63.4	17.1	180
Ayeyarwady	18.6	48.9	13.8	147	*	*	*	*	21	92.0	20.5	51.9	12.9	168
Nay Pyi Taw	39.2	74.7	36.0	21	*	*	*	*	1	96.8	41.1	73.0	36.6	22
Mother's education														
No education	13.3	52.5	9.6	154	(31.7)	(23.8)	(57.1)	(10.9)	30	88.8	15.0	53.2	9.8	185
Primary	18.3	59.5	14.7	470	30.1	39.9	49.5	6.9	77	90.1	21.4	58.1	13.6	547
Secondary	24.9	59.0	20.3	329	32.8	43.1	52.7	13.7	63	89.2	27.8	58.0	19.2	392
More than secondary	42.6	58.9	28.0	80	*	*	*	*	19	85.7	49.8	61.5	26.1	99

(Continued...)

Table 11.7 — (Continued)

Background characteristic	Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				Among nonbreastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:					Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				
	4+ food groups[1]	Minimum meal frequency[2]	Both 4+ food groups and minimum meal frequency	Number of breastfed children 6-23 months	Milk or milk products[3]	4+ food groups[1]	Minimum meal frequency[4]	With 3 IYCF practices[5]	Number of non-breastfed children 6-23 months	Breast-milk, milk, or milk products[6]	4+ food groups[1]	Minimum meal frequency[7]	With 3 IYCF practices	Number of all children 6-23 months
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	17.7	54.5	11.8	289	(30.5)	(24.7)	(51.8)	(3.2)	38	91.8	18.5	54.1	10.8	327
Second	14.7	53.5	13.3	237	(32.4)	(42.8)	(62.5)	(15.1)	34	91.5	18.3	54.6	13.6	271
Middle	22.6	65.4	17.1	188	(18.3)	(23.8)	(37.6)	(3.0)	23	91.2	22.7	62.4	15.6	211
Fourth	27.3	62.5	24.6	171	25.3	48.7	47.9	6.2	45	84.5	31.7	59.5	20.8	215
Highest	32.0	59.3	22.4	149	(40.5)	(58.7)	(63.2)	(21.9)	49	85.2	38.7	60.2	22.3	198
Total	21.5	58.2	16.8	1,033	30.8	42.4	54.1	10.9	189	89.3	24.8	57.6	15.9	1,222

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] Food groups: a. infant formula, milk other than breast milk, cheese or yogurt or other milk products; b. foods made from grains, roots, and tubers, including porridge and fortified baby food from grains; c. vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables (and red palm oil); d. other fruits and vegetables; e. eggs; f. meat, poultry, fish, and shellfish (and organ meats); g. legumes and nuts

[2] For breastfed children, minimum meal frequency is receiving solid or semisolid food at least twice a day for infants age 6-8 months and at least three times a day for children age 9-23 months.

[3] Includes two or more feedings of commercial infant formula, fresh, tinned, and powdered animal milk, and yogurt

[4] For nonbreastfed children age 6-23 months, minimum meal frequency is receiving solid or semisolid food or milk feeds at least four times a day.

[5] Nonbreastfed children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed with a minimum standard of three infant and young child feeding practices if they receive other milk or milk products at least twice a day, receive the minimum meal frequency, and receive solid or semisolid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group.

[6] Breastfeeding, or not breastfeeding and receiving two or more feedings of commercial infant formula, fresh, tinned, and powdered animal milk, and yogurt

[7] Children are fed the minimum recommended number of times per day according to their age and breastfeeding status as described in footnotes 2 and 4.

Table 11.8 Prevalence of anemia in children

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anemia, by background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Anemia status by hemoglobin level				
	Any anemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Mild anemia (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate anemia (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe anemia (<7.0 g/dl)	Number of children age 6-59 months
Age in months					
6-8	81.0	37.2	43.8	0.0	136
9-11	74.8	33.7	40.3	0.8	163
12-17	77.7	31.6	45.3	0.7	387
18-23	73.3	34.6	37.9	0.8	345
24-35	58.8	31.7	25.9	1.2	723
36-47	50.2	31.9	17.8	0.6	833
48-59	40.8	26.2	14.5	0.1	789
Sex					
Male	57.7	29.3	27.6	0.7	1,738
Female	57.9	32.9	24.5	0.5	1,638
Mother's interview status					
Interviewed	59.3	31.7	26.9	0.6	3,071
Not interviewed but in household	50.4	32.4	17.5	0.5	64
Not interviewed and not in the household[1]	40.9	22.0	17.9	1.0	241
Residence					
Urban	58.7	35.5	22.9	0.3	699
Rural	57.5	29.9	26.9	0.7	2,676
States/Regions					
Kachin	47.8	24.4	22.5	0.9	141
Kayah	45.6	25.0	20.6	0.0	25
Kayin	46.7	26.9	19.0	0.8	162
Chin	42.3	23.6	17.6	1.1	53
Sagaing	70.5	31.7	38.4	0.5	312
Tanintharyi	61.6	35.9	24.8	0.9	134
Bago	54.0	31.5	22.1	0.4	374
Magway	59.5	22.5	35.4	1.5	254
Mandalay	57.8	36.7	21.1	0.0	327
Mon	54.8	25.3	27.8	1.6	142
Rakhine	61.5	31.6	29.6	0.3	236
Yangon	66.3	42.3	24.0	0.0	384
Shan	40.3	27.1	12.6	0.6	275
Ayeyarwady	61.9	29.7	31.4	0.8	474
Nay Pyi Taw	57.7	26.0	29.8	2.0	81
Mother's education[2]					
No education	53.4	30.6	22.0	0.8	491
Primary	60.7	30.3	29.8	0.6	1,546
Secondary	58.0	34.6	22.9	0.5	880
More than secondary	65.2	33.3	31.6	0.2	217
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	58.8	29.7	28.2	0.9	1,020
Second	58.9	31.1	27.3	0.5	782
Middle	58.6	31.0	26.9	0.7	608
Fourth	52.9	30.6	22.0	0.3	558
Highest	58.6	35.2	22.9	0.5	408
Total	57.8	31.1	26.1	0.6	3,376

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household on the night before the interview and who were tested for anemia. Prevalence of anemia, based on hemoglobin levels, is adjusted for altitude using formulas in CDC 1998. Hemoglobin is in grams per deciliter (g/dl).
[1] Includes children whose mothers are deceased
[2] For women who are not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the Household Questionnaire.

Table 11.9 Micronutrient intake among children

Among youngest children age 6-23 months who are living with their mother, the percentages who consumed vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods in the day or night preceding the survey, and among all children 6-59 months, the percentages who were given vitamin A supplements in the 6 months preceding the survey, who were given iron supplements in the past 7 days, and who were given deworming medication in the 6 months preceding the survey, and among all children age 6-59 months who live in households that were tested for iodized salt, the percentage who live in households with iodized salt, by background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

| | Among youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother: | | | Among all children age 6-59 months: | | | | Among children age 6-59 months living in households tested for iodized salt | |
Background characteristic	Percentage who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in last 24 hours[1]	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in last 24 hours[2]	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in past 6 months	Percentage given iron supplements in past 7 days	Percentage given deworming medication in past 6 months[3]	Number of children	Percentage living in households with iodized salt[4]	Number of children
Age in months									
6-8	31.7	25.3	201	34.2	9.8	6.4	201	76.7	196
9-11	63.2	49.7	198	44.3	2.8	15.2	202	81.6	201
12-17	76.3	65.5	454	49.9	10.4	22.2	468	78.0	463
18-23	85.1	72.6	369	60.1	7.7	32.3	383	81.8	383
24-35	na	na	na	57.0	8.5	46.4	782	77.3	773
36-47	na	na	na	53.3	6.5	54.4	866	80.9	856
48-59	na	na	na	60.6	9.3	59.0	792	82.3	783
Sex									
Male	69.7	59.1	658	52.7	7.6	41.9	1,916	80.7	1,899
Female	69.3	57.8	564	56.1	8.6	43.3	1,779	79.2	1,755
Breastfeeding status									
Breastfeeding	67.5	55.9	1,033	51.6	9.2	29.2	1,506	78.6	1,485
Not breastfeeding	80.4	72.8	189	56.3	7.3	51.7	2,189	81.0	2,169
Mother's age at birth									
15-19	46.3	37.0	45	52.7	3.3	40.8	73	82.2	73
20-29	72.7	62.2	600	46.9	6.5	37.7	1,574	79.5	1,560
30-39	68.8	58.3	492	59.2	9.6	45.4	1,641	81.3	1,618
40-49	63.7	45.4	85	64.3	8.9	50.0	406	76.3	402
Residence									
Urban	79.0	69.0	310	53.3	8.4	36.9	821	92.8	815
Rural	66.3	54.9	912	54.7	8.0	44.2	2,874	76.3	2,839
States/Regions									
Kachin	75.4	62.5	37	61.3	6.7	54.7	146	93.2	146
Kayah	61.1	55.0	10	81.8	1.2	57.4	29	99.4	29
Kayin	56.7	50.6	47	43.7	12.4	42.5	125	71.5	122
Chin	52.3	49.8	16	53.9	0.6	49.5	53	88.0	53
Sagaing	67.3	57.9	119	73.0	7.6	47.6	409	85.1	409
Tanintharyi	65.6	57.8	34	52.0	1.1	43.7	112	34.1	111
Bago	69.7	59.3	105	55.6	9.6	45.3	331	92.4	324
Magway	73.1	62.7	83	51.3	30.0	47.0	267	90.6	262
Mandalay	77.6	67.4	133	59.5	7.2	46.6	364	90.9	362
Mon	60.5	51.2	38	70.3	1.5	52.7	119	75.6	114
Rakhine	68.8	54.3	86	56.0	5.6	48.4	258	55.6	255
Yangon	78.2	67.6	143	48.2	5.6	30.3	381	97.1	381
Shan	64.4	46.2	180	44.6	3.6	27.7	515	85.5	513
Ayeyarwady	67.8	59.4	168	44.8	9.0	45.0	504	52.5	491
Nay Pyi Taw	76.6	71.4	22	62.2	2.1	44.0	84	94.2	83
Mother's education									
No education	58.8	45.2	185	43.9	6.6	36.2	660	67.8	653
Primary	66.3	54.1	547	56.5	8.1	44.6	1,718	78.0	1,695
Secondary	74.8	66.8	392	56.9	7.4	43.8	1,048	87.8	1,039
More than secondary	87.0	75.1	99	56.5	14.2	40.4	270	92.0	267
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	62.1	51.3	327	49.3	8.1	43.3	1,107	64.4	1,087
Second	67.9	57.9	271	53.4	7.1	42.5	824	81.4	816
Middle	63.2	51.1	211	55.8	8.8	43.2	624	85.3	618
Fourth	77.3	66.9	215	63.4	8.4	43.5	621	88.5	620
Highest	82.3	70.1	198	54.3	8.6	39.2	518	94.0	513
Total	69.5	58.5	1,222	54.4	8.1	42.6	3,695	80.0	3,654

Note: Information on vitamin A is based on both mother's recall and the immunization card (where available). Information on iron supplements and deworming medication is based on the mother's recall.
na = Not applicable
[1] Includes meat (and organ meat), fish, poultry, eggs, pumpkin, red or yellow yams or squash, carrots, red sweet potatoes, dark green leafy vegetables, mango, papaya, and other locally grown fruits and vegetables that are rich in vitamin A
[2] Includes meat (and organ meat), fish, poultry, and eggs
[3] Deworming for intestinal parasites is commonly done for helminthes and for schistosomiasis.
[4] Excludes children in households in which salt was not tested

Table 11.10 Presence of iodized salt in household

Among all households, the percentage with salt tested for iodine content and the percentage with no salt in the household, and among households with salt tested, the percentage with iodized salt, according to background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Among all households, the percentage:			Among households with tested salt:	
	With salt tested	With no salt in the household	Number of households	Percentage with iodized salt	Number of households
Residence					
Urban	98.0	2.0	3,315	92.1	3,248
Rural	98.5	1.5	9,185	78.5	9,044
States/Regions					
Kachin	98.7	1.3	365	91.3	360
Kayah	99.4	0.6	65	99.2	64
Kayin	98.3	1.7	335	73.3	329
Chin	99.5	0.5	105	89.5	105
Sagaing	99.7	0.3	1,295	87.2	1,291
Tanintharyi	96.2	3.8	306	31.9	294
Bago	97.2	2.8	1,269	90.8	1,233
Magway	98.5	1.5	1,062	89.1	1,045
Mandalay	98.9	1.1	1,461	94.2	1,444
Mon	95.2	4.8	466	79.2	444
Rakhine	98.6	1.4	695	59.6	686
Yangon	99.7	0.3	1,730	97.1	1,724
Shan	98.7	1.3	1,339	87.4	1,322
Ayeyarwady	97.2	2.8	1,705	52.2	1,657
Nay Pyi Taw	97.0	3.0	303	94.1	294
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	97.0	3.0	2,583	66.3	2,505
Second	98.1	1.9	2,593	80.0	2,544
Middle	99.3	0.7	2,503	84.7	2,485
Fourth	99.1	0.9	2,424	87.2	2,402
Highest	98.2	1.8	2,397	93.2	2,355
Total	98.3	1.7	12,500	82.1	12,291

Table 11.11 Nutritional status of women

Among women age 15-49, the percentage with height under 145 cm, mean body mass index (BMI), and the percentage with specific BMI levels, by background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Height		Mean body mass index (BMI)	Body mass index[1]							
	Percent-age below 145 cm	Number of women		18.5-24.9 (total normal)	<18.5 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	<17 (moderately and severely thin)	≥25.0 (total overweight or obese)	25.0-29.9 (overweight)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of women
Age											
15-19	6.9	2,050	22.7	60.1	14.4	9.5	4.8	25.6	19.8	5.8	1,965
20-29	6.1	3,675	22.4	61.2	15.2	10.3	4.9	23.6	18.8	4.8	3,517
30-39	6.2	3,716	22.5	59.4	16.0	10.6	5.4	24.6	18.9	5.7	3,565
40-49	6.7	3,194	22.6	58.4	16.1	11.1	4.9	25.5	19.5	6.0	3,050
Residence											
Urban	4.6	3,639	23.5	54.3	12.6	8.7	4.0	33.1	23.9	9.2	3,521
Rural	7.2	8,999	22.1	62.0	16.7	11.2	5.5	21.3	17.2	4.1	8,579
States/Regions											
Kachin	8.6	364	23.2	61.9	10.1	7.3	2.8	28.0	20.8	7.2	339
Kayah	6.3	64	22.5	70.3	9.3	6.9	2.4	20.4	15.4	5.0	60
Kayin	8.2	297	22.8	59.7	13.5	9.2	4.3	26.7	20.2	6.6	278
Chin	14.3	100	21.8	76.5	9.4	7.0	2.4	14.1	12.9	1.2	92
Sagaing	5.2	1,403	22.9	57.9	13.4	9.4	4.0	28.7	22.1	6.6	1,355
Tanintharyi	5.1	281	22.7	56.7	16.2	10.5	5.7	27.1	21.6	5.5	266
Bago	5.4	1,241	22.0	54.8	22.2	14.5	7.7	23.0	18.6	4.4	1,201
Magway	7.4	1,078	21.8	62.8	18.5	11.7	6.7	18.7	16.3	2.4	1,037
Mandalay	6.0	1,523	22.3	60.3	17.7	12.6	5.1	22.0	16.4	5.6	1,469
Mon	7.4	459	22.9	57.1	14.7	9.3	5.4	28.2	20.4	7.8	436
Rakhine	7.4	748	21.3	66.6	20.0	16.1	3.9	13.4	11.8	1.6	702
Yangon	3.0	1,883	23.5	54.5	11.9	7.8	4.1	33.5	25.5	8.0	1,830
Shan	9.3	1,291	23.0	67.2	8.1	6.2	2.0	24.6	18.2	6.4	1,229
Ayeyarwady	7.8	1,613	22.1	58.9	18.4	11.0	7.4	22.7	17.9	4.8	1,520
Nay Pyi Taw	6.3	294	22.3	61.8	16.2	11.4	4.8	22.1	16.3	5.8	286
Education[2]											
No education	11.3	1,578	22.2	63.4	15.3	11.2	4.1	21.2	17.4	3.8	1,500
Primary	7.4	5,227	22.7	59.8	13.8	9.7	4.1	26.4	20.7	5.6	4,993
Secondary	4.6	4,551	22.3	59.4	18.0	11.5	6.5	22.6	17.1	5.5	4,371
More than secondary	2.9	1,278	23.0	56.6	13.7	9.3	4.5	29.6	22.2	7.5	1,233
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	9.3	2,233	21.3	65.0	20.6	13.7	6.9	14.5	11.8	2.6	2,077
Second	8.3	2,378	22.0	64.4	15.6	10.1	5.5	20.0	16.5	3.5	2,262
Middle	6.6	2,610	22.5	60.6	16.4	12.0	4.4	23.0	17.8	5.2	2,519
Fourth	4.9	2,638	22.9	57.8	13.8	9.2	4.7	28.4	22.3	6.1	2,552
Highest	3.7	2,779	23.6	53.0	12.4	8.1	4.3	34.6	25.3	9.3	2,689
Total	6.4	12,637	22.5	59.8	15.5	10.5	5.0	24.7	19.2	5.5	12,100

Note: The body mass index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in meters (kg/m²).
[1] Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months
[2] Total includes three women with missing information on education.

Table 11.12 Prevalence of anemia in women

Percentage of women age 15-49 with anemia, by background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Not pregnant Pregnant	Any <12.0 g/dl < 11.0 g/dl)	Mild 10.0-11.9 g/dl 10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate 7.0-9.9 g/dl 7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe <7.0 g/dl < 7.0 g/dl)	Number of women
Anemia status by hemoglobin level						
Age						
15-19		45.4	36.7	8.3	0.4	2,032
20-29		47.1	37.7	8.7	0.6	3,626
30-39		46.5	38.1	7.9	0.5	3,674
40-49		46.6	37.5	8.6	0.5	3,155
Number of children ever born						
0		48.8	40.2	8.1	0.5	5,099
1		42.8	35.2	7.4	0.2	2,032
2-3		43.4	34.2	8.5	0.7	3,432
4-5		48.7	39.7	8.4	0.6	1,287
6+		52.7	38.9	12.7	1.1	638
Maternity status						
Pregnant		56.9	28.9	27.7	0.4	449
Breastfeeding		47.8	40.0	7.5	0.3	1,807
Neither		45.8	37.6	7.7	0.6	10,233
Using IUD						
Yes		52.3	39.0	11.1	2.3	215
No		46.4	37.6	8.3	0.5	12,274
Smoking status						
Smokes cigarettes/tobacco		45.1	31.6	12.5	1.0	470
Does not smoke		46.6	37.8	8.2	0.5	12,019
Residence						
Urban		46.5	38.6	7.5	0.4	3,554
Rural		46.6	37.2	8.7	0.6	8,935
States/Regions						
Kachin		36.6	30.6	5.7	0.3	363
Kayah		30.9	23.3	6.7	0.9	63
Kayin		44.1	35.8	7.4	0.9	295
Chin		38.5	29.5	8.7	0.2	100
Sagaing		51.0	40.6	9.5	0.9	1,376
Tanintharyi		54.5	45.9	8.5	0.1	280
Bago		47.6	40.3	7.1	0.2	1,239
Magway		52.2	37.4	13.7	1.2	1,062
Mandalay		43.6	33.5	9.7	0.3	1,496
Mon		39.0	32.7	6.1	0.1	449
Rakhine		55.4	41.1	14.1	0.2	740
Yangon		53.5	46.1	6.9	0.5	1,861
Shan		34.9	28.9	5.9	0.1	1,275
Ayeyarwady		43.0	35.8	6.2	1.0	1,598
Nay Pyi Taw		43.1	35.0	8.0	0.1	290
Education[1]						
No education		45.0	35.0	9.5	0.5	1,556
Primary		47.3	37.5	9.2	0.6	5,188
Secondary		46.0	38.2	7.3	0.6	4,487
More than secondary		47.2	39.4	7.4	0.4	1,254
Wealth quintile						
Lowest		47.5	37.1	9.7	0.7	2,223
Second		47.6	37.0	9.9	0.7	2,368
Middle		47.4	39.2	7.5	0.7	2,590
Fourth		44.4	36.4	7.7	0.2	2,599
Highest		46.0	38.3	7.3	0.4	2,709
Total		46.5	37.6	8.4	0.5	12,489

Note: Prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known, using formulas in CDC 1998.
[1] Total includes three women with missing information on education.

Table 11.13 Micronutrient intake among mothers

Among women age 15-49 with a child born in the past 5 years, the percentage who received a vitamin A dose in the first 2 months after the birth of their last child, the percent distribution by number of days they took iron tablets or syrup during the pregnancy of their last child, and the percentage who took deworming medication during the pregnancy of their last child, and among women age 15-49 with a child born in the past 5 years and who live in households that were tested for iodized salt, the percentage who live in households with iodized salt, by background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who received vitamin A dose post-partum[1]	Number of days women took iron tablets or syrup during pregnancy of last birth						Percentage of women who took deworming medication during pregnancy of last birth	Number of women	Percentage living in households with iodized salt[2]	Among women with a child born in the last 5 years who live in households that were tested for iodized salt — Number of women
		None	<60	60-89	90+	Don't know/ missing	Total				
Age											
15-19	36.6	10.2	17.6	6.6	64.2	1.4	100.0	59.1	612	84.2	601
20-29	36.0	13.4	15.6	10.9	58.5	1.6	100.0	55.1	1,029	79.1	1,023
30-39	35.2	12.7	19.3	9.8	56.4	1.8	100.0	55.6	1,044	81.2	1,034
40-49	33.4	12.3	16.5	8.0	60.3	2.9	100.0	52.8	896	80.2	884
Residence											
Urban	42.8	5.2	9.4	7.8	75.9	1.7	100.0	59.8	838	92.6	833
Rural	32.9	14.5	19.6	9.5	54.2	2.0	100.0	54.0	2,744	77.2	2,711
States/Regions											
Kachin	30.1	6.7	19.3	7.2	48.4	18.5	100.0	59.0	133	92.9	133
Kayah	39.9	7.5	6.9	4.7	80.2	0.7	100.0	63.3	24	99.6	23
Kayin	20.4	16.6	12.2	8.2	59.3	3.6	100.0	51.7	113	71.8	111
Chin	27.8	25.6	20.0	11.2	42.4	0.7	100.0	46.9	43	88.2	43
Sagaing	41.7	9.9	18.6	8.7	61.8	1.1	100.0	58.6	398	83.4	398
Tanintharyi	25.2	11.2	13.5	10.5	64.5	0.4	100.0	63.0	102	34.9	100
Bago	35.7	5.9	24.3	11.4	56.0	2.4	100.0	60.7	329	92.2	323
Magway	30.1	11.7	16.8	8.6	61.2	1.6	100.0	52.1	274	90.5	272
Mandalay	42.3	11.6	16.9	5.8	64.4	1.2	100.0	43.8	383	92.3	381
Mon	40.8	7.8	13.8	8.2	69.7	0.5	100.0	65.3	121	77.6	117
Rakhine	31.9	22.7	22.2	11.9	41.7	1.4	100.0	48.6	238	59.1	235
Yangon	43.5	3.0	3.2	7.0	85.3	1.5	100.0	66.8	387	97.5	387
Shan	31.1	28.9	12.3	12.1	46.4	0.4	100.0	39.0	459	86.6	457
Ayeyarwady	31.7	8.2	26.8	8.9	54.9	1.1	100.0	65.8	497	53.7	482
Nay Pyi Taw	35.7	8.9	21.9	10.1	56.3	2.7	100.0	52.5	83	93.2	81
Education											
No education	23.2	36.0	20.2	9.0	33.3	1.5	100.0	39.5	587	69.7	579
Primary	35.6	10.5	20.0	9.6	57.7	2.2	100.0	58.4	1,629	79.2	1,609
Secondary	38.7	4.9	14.6	8.8	70.1	1.6	100.0	59.7	1,069	86.2	1,060
More than secondary	44.1	2.7	6.2	7.5	80.9	2.7	100.0	54.0	298	92.4	296
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	29.3	21.1	22.8	9.7	44.9	1.5	100.0	52.6	981	65.1	961
Second	29.9	15.2	19.2	8.6	54.2	2.7	100.0	52.6	787	82.0	781
Middle	38.8	9.6	19.4	7.7	61.2	2.1	100.0	59.8	624	85.5	619
Fourth	39.1	4.7	12.6	11.6	69.6	1.5	100.0	59.7	638	87.6	636
Highest	44.7	4.7	7.4	7.5	78.4	2.0	100.0	53.9	552	93.7	547
Total	35.2	12.3	17.3	9.1	59.3	2.0	100.0	55.3	3,583	80.8	3,544

[1] In the first 2 months after delivery of last birth
[2] Excludes women in households where salt was not tested

MALARIA

<div style="text-align:right; font-size:2em; font-weight:bold">12</div>

Key Findings

- **Ownership of nets:** Although 97% of households possess a mosquito net, only 27% own at least one insecticide-treated net (ITN).

- **Access to an ITN:** Only 21% of the household population has access to an ITN (if each ITN in the household were used by up to two people).

- **Use of an ITN:** Sixteen percent of the household population, 19% of children under age 5, and 18% of pregnant women slept under an ITN the night before the survey.

- **Treatment-seeking source:** The majority (57%) of children under age 5 with a recent fever, a symptom of malaria in endemic areas, received advice or treatment from a public sector source.

Malaria is a major public health problem in Myanmar, with more than two-thirds of the country's population living in areas of malaria risk. The peak period for malaria transmission is the monsoon and post-monsoon season that falls from June to December. The fieldwork for the 2015-16 MDHS was carried out in the low-transmission season from December to April/May. The malaria-endemic areas in Myanmar have been classified as high risk (Kachin State, Kayah State, Kayin State, Chin State, Sagaing Region, Rakhine State, Shan State, and Tanintharyi Region), moderate risk (Mon State), and low risk (Yangon Region, Mandalay Region, Magway Region, Bago Region, Ayeyarwady Region, and Nay Pyi Taw) via village-based micro-stratification and annual parasite incidence (API). The latest updated classification was carried out in the first and second quarters of 2015. The national malaria control program and other agencies such as the Myanmar Medical Association, the Myanmar Council of Churches, the Myanmar Red Cross Society, Population Services International, Save the Children, and the University Research Company-Control and Prevention of Malaria Project distribute insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) in most of the malaria-endemic areas.

This chapter presents data that are useful in assessing how well malaria control strategies are being implemented, including the availability and use of mosquito nets, the prophylactic and therapeutic use of antimalarial drugs, diagnostic testing of children with fever, and prevalence of anemia among children under age 5.

12.1   OWNERSHIP OF INSECTICIDE-TREATED NETS

Ownership of insecticide-treated nets

Households that have at least one insecticide-treated net (ITN). An ITN is defined as (1) a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment (long-lasting insecticidal net, or LLIN) or (2) a pretreated net obtained within the past 12 months or (3) a net that has been soaked with insecticide within the past 12 months.

Sample: Households

Full household ITN coverage

Percentage of households with at least one ITN for every two people.

Sample: Households

Distribution of ITNs to households in malaria-endemic areas is one of the central malaria control interventions supported by the government in Myanmar. Almost all households (97%) in Myanmar possess at least one mosquito net (treated or untreated), but only 27% possess at least one ITN **(Table 12.1)**. On average, each household has 2.7 mosquito nets of any type and 0.6 ITNs. Three in four households had at least one net for every two persons who stayed in the household the night before the survey.

Fourteen percent of households had at least one ITN for every two people who stayed in the household the night preceding the survey, which indicates that all members of those households had access to an ITN. In other words, only 14% of households owned enough ITNs to cover all household members **(Table 12.1, Figure 12.1)**. To offer maximum protection, ITN distribution needs to expand to reach the 73% of households that do not currently own any ITNs and to provide enough ITNs for the 13% of households that own at least one ITN but have an insufficient supply for the number of household members **(Figure 12.1)**.

Figure 12.1 **Household ownership of ITNs**

Percent distribution of households

At least 1 ITN for every 2 people in the HH
14%

At least 1 ITN, but not enough for all HH members
13%

No ITN
73%
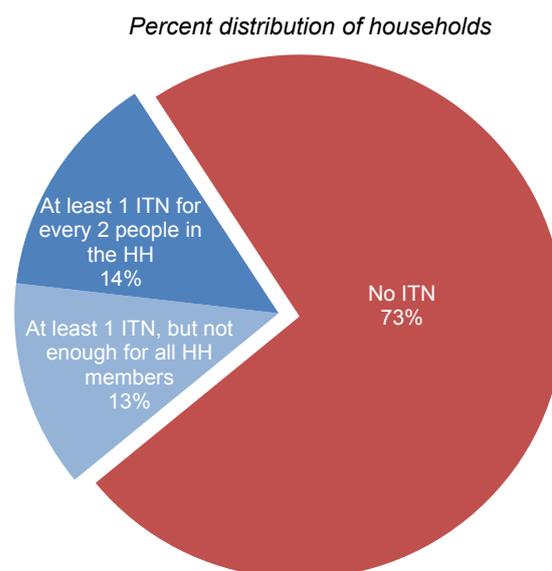
Patterns by background characteristics

- Rural households are more likely to own an ITN than urban households (31% and 15%, respectively).

- Households in the highest wealth quintile are less likely to possess an ITN than those in the other quintiles **(Figure 12.2)**.

- The percentage of households with at least one ITN varies greatly according to state and region; ownership is highest in Kayah State (85%) and lowest in Yangon Region (6%).

- The proportion of households owning at least one ITN for every two residents also varies by state and region. In the high-risk areas, coverage is highest in Kayah State (59%), Chin State (52%), and Tanintharyi Region (47%) and lowest in Kayin State (13%) **(Table 12.1)**.

Figure 12.2 **ITN ownership by household wealth**

Percentage of households with at least one ITN

35	32	27	23	17
Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest

Poorest ⟶ *Wealthiest*

- More than four in five mosquito nets (82%) were purchased by households. Sixteen percent of nets were distributed by the government or nongovernmental organizations (NGOs). ITNs are most often distributed by the government or NGOs (75%) **(Table 12.2)**.
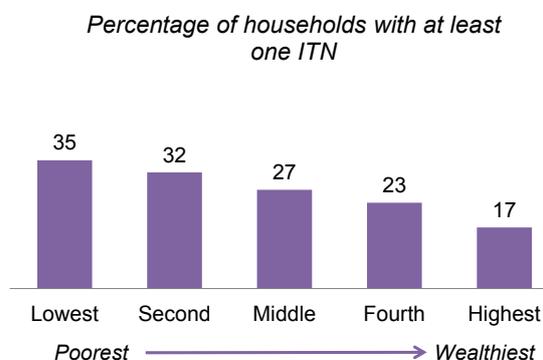
12.2 HOUSEHOLD ACCESS TO AND USE OF ITNS

Access to an ITN
Percentage of the population that could sleep under an ITN if each ITN in the household were used by up to two people.
Sample: De facto household population

Use of ITNs
Percentage of the population that slept under an ITN the night before the survey.
Sample: De facto household population

Access to an ITN is measured by the proportion of the population that could sleep under an ITN if each ITN in the household were used by up to two people. Comparing ITN access and ITN use indicators can help programs identify if there is a behavioral gap in which available ITNs are not being used. If the difference between these indicators is substantial, the ITN program may need to focus on behavior change and how to identify the main drivers or barriers to ITN use to design appropriate interventions. This analysis helps ITN programs determine whether they need to achieve higher ITN coverage, promote ITN use, or both. Overall, 21% of the household population had access to an ITN; in other words 21% of those who stayed in the household the night before the survey could have slept under an ITN if each net were used by a maximum of two people **(Table 12.3)**.

Overall, 16% of the population slept under an ITN the night before the survey **(Table 12.4**, **Figure 12.3)**. However, in households that owned at least one ITN, 55% of members slept under an ITN. Overall, 58% of ITNs were used the night before survey **(Table 12.5)**.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Access to an ITN and use of an ITN by the household population are twice as high in rural areas as in urban areas. Twenty-five percent of rural residents have access to an ITN, as compared with 12% of urban residents, while 18% of rural residents and only 9% of urban residents used an ITN the night before survey **(Figure 12.3)**.

- There are wide regional variations in access to an ITN, ranging from a high of 73% in Kayah State to a low of 4% in Yangon Region and Nay Pyi Taw **(Figure 12.4)**.

- Similarly, use of an ITN varies by state and region; 42% of the household population in Tanintharyi Region and 40% each in Kayah State, Chin State, and Rakhine State used an ITN the night before the survey, as compared with only 3% of the household population in Nay Pyi Taw and 4% in Yangon Region.

12.3 USE OF ITNs BY CHILDREN AND PREGNANT WOMEN

One of the key malaria control strategies is encouraging vulnerable populations such as children under age 5 and pregnant women to sleep under an ITN. Use of mosquito nets by pregnant women is an important strategy to prevent malaria morbidity and to reduce the negative effects of malaria on pregnancy and pregnancy outcomes.

Figure 12.3 **Access to and use of ITNs by residence**

Percentage of the household population with access to an ITN and who slept under an ITN the night before the survey

■ Access to an ITN   ■ Slept under an ITN
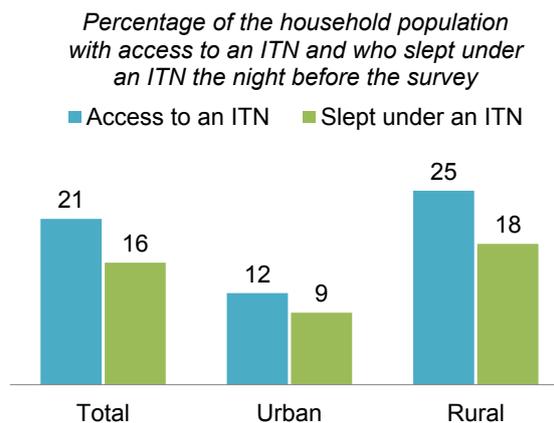
Figure 12.4 **Access to ITNs by states and regions**

Percent of the household population that could sleep under an ITN if each ITN in the household were used by up to 2 people

4% - 10%
11% - 20%
21% - 30%
31% - 55%
56% - 73%
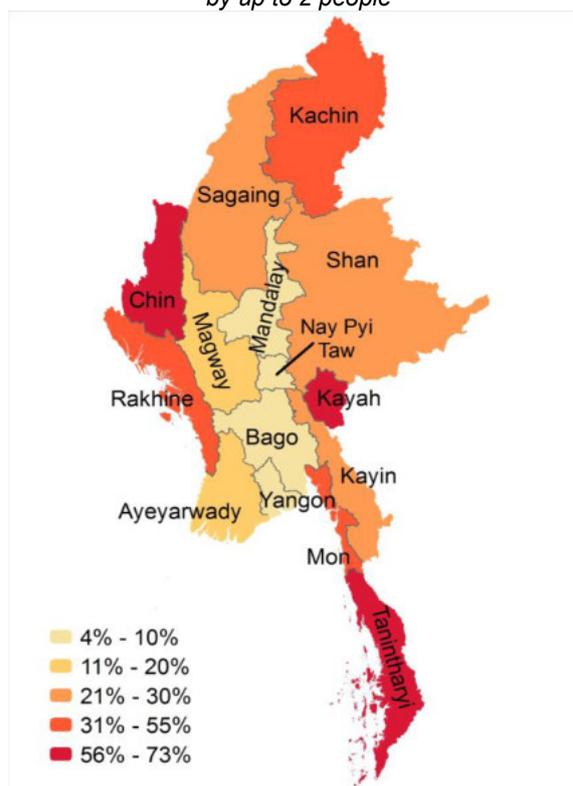
Although 82% of children under age 5 and 84% of pregnant women slept under any net the night before the survey, only 19% of children and 18% of pregnant women slept under an ITN **(Table 12.6, Table 12.7**, **Figure 12.5)**.

In households with at least one ITN, 56% of children under age 5 and 62% of pregnant women slept under an ITN the night before the survey **(Table 12.6** and **Table 12.7)**.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Children in rural households are more likely to sleep under an ITN than children in urban households (22% versus 8%) **(Table 12.6)**. Similarly, pregnant women in rural areas are more likely than those in urban areas to sleep under an ITN (21% versus 10%) **(Table 12.7)**.

- More than two in five children under age 5 slept under an ITN in the high-risk areas of Tanintharyi Region (47%), Rakhine State (46%), Kayah State (45%), and Chin State (42%) **(Table 12.6)**.

- The proportions of children under age 5 and pregnant women sleeping under an ITN are larger in households in the lowest wealth quintile than in households in the highest quintile.

Figure 12.5 **Use of ITNs**

Percentage who slept under an ITN the night before the survey

12.4 CASE MANAGEMENT OF MALARIA IN CHILDREN

Care seeking for children under age 5 with a fever

Percentage of children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health provider, a health facility, or a pharmacy.

Sample: Children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey

Diagnosis of malaria in children under age 5 with a fever

Percentage of children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey who had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing. This is a proxy measure of diagnostic testing for malaria.

Sample: Children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey

Artemisinin-based combination therapy (ACT) for children under age 5 with a fever

Among children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey who took any antimalarial drugs, the percentage who received artemisinin-based combination therapy (ACT).

Sample: Children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey

Prompt and effective treatment for malaria is crucial to prevent the disease from becoming severe and complicated. The first line of treatment for *Plasmodium falciparum* malaria in Myanmar is artemisinin-based combination therapy (ACT), common forms of which include artemether-lumefantrine, atesunate-mefloquine, and dihydroartemisinin-piperaquine. Evidence of artemisinin resistance in Myanmar gave rise to the Myanmar Artemisinin Resistance Containment (MARC) project, which sought to address the issue of artemisinin-resistant parasites (WHO 2013).

Overall, 16% of children under age 5 had a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey. Advice or treatment was sought for 65% of these children with recent fever, and 3% had blood taken from a finger or heel, presumably for diagnostic testing **(Table 12.8)**.

Among children under age 5 with recent fever for whom advice or treatment was sought, 57% received advice or treatment from any public sector source, while 31% received advice or treatment from any private source **(Table 12.9)**. Government sub-centers and government hospitals are the primary sources in the government sector, with private hospitals and clinics playing an important role in the private sector. Nine percent of children received advice or treatment from a shop. Only 1% of children received antimalarial drugs for treatment of fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (data not shown).

12.5 PREVALENCE OF LOW HEMOGLOBIN IN CHILDREN

> **Prevalence of low hemoglobin in children**
> Percentage of children age 6-59 months who had a blood hemoglobin measurement below 8 grams per deciliter (g/dl). The cut-off of 8 g/dl is often used to classify malaria-related anemia. This is a different cut-off than that used to classify severe anemia in Chapter 11 (7 g/dl).
> *Sample:* Children age 6-59 months

Anemia is one of the complications of malaria infection, especially in children. Other causes of anemia are nutritional deficiencies, helminth infestation, damage to bone marrow through heavy metals or other toxins, and genetically acquired diseases such as sickle cell anemia. The prevalence of anemia in Myanmar has been discussed earlier (Chapter 11) in relation to nutritional deficiency. This section addresses anemia in relation to malaria. Although anemia is not specific to malaria, trends in anemia prevalence can reflect malaria morbidity, and they respond to changes in the coverage of malaria interventions (Korenromp 2004). Malaria interventions have been associated with a 60% reduction in the risk of anemia using a cut-off of 8 g/dl (Roll Back Malaria Partnership 2003).

Table 12.10 shows that 3% of children age 6-59 months have hemoglobin levels below 8.0 g/dl. Nine percent of children age 9-11 months and 10% of those age 12-17 months have hemoglobin levels below 8.0 g/dl, as compared with only 2% of children age 6-8 months and 36-47 months and 1% of those age 48-59 months **(Figure 12.6).** The proportion of children with hemoglobin levels below 8.0 g/dl is highest in Mon State (7%) and lowest in Shan State, Kayin State, Chin State, Mandalay Region, and Yangon Region (2% each). There is little variation in the proportion of children with hemoglobin levels below 8.0 g/dl by residence, household wealth, or mother's educational level.

Figure 12.6 Low hemoglobin by age

Percentage of children age 6-59 months with hemoglobin lower than 8.0 g/dl

Age in months	Percentage
6-8	2
9-11	9
12-17	10
18-23	4
24-35	4
36-47	2
48-59	1
Total	3
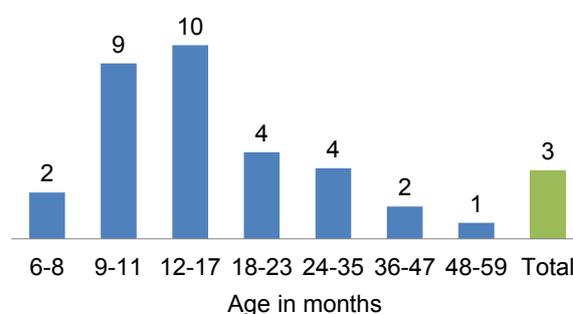
LIST OF TABLES

For more information on malaria, see the following tables:

Table 12.1 Household possession of mosquito nets

Percentage of households with at least one mosquito net (treated or untreated), insecticide-treated net (ITN), and long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN); average number of nets, ITNs, and LLINs per household; and percentage of households with at least one net, ITN, and LLIN per two persons who stayed in the household last night, by background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of households with at least one mosquito net			Average number of nets per household			Number of households	Percentage of households with at least one net for every two persons who stayed in the household last night[1]			Number of households with at least one person who stayed in the household last night
	Any mosquito net	Insecticide-treated mosquito net (ITN)[2]	Long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN)	Any mosquito net	Insecticide-treated mosquito net (ITN)[2]	Long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN)		Any mosquito net	Insecticide-treated mosquito net (ITN)[2]	Long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN)	
Residence											
Urban	98.3	14.7	11.2	2.9	0.3	0.2	3,315	81.7	8.3	5.9	3,302
Rural	96.7	31.1	28.6	2.6	0.6	0.6	9,185	73.8	16.2	15.1	9,109
States/Regions											
Kachin	99.0	44.0	42.5	2.9	1.0	1.0	365	77.8	26.8	25.9	360
Kayah	99.3	85.2	84.1	2.9	2.2	2.1	65	78.2	58.6	57.6	65
Kayin	87.9	35.5	34.5	1.7	0.6	0.6	335	44.4	12.5	12.2	333
Chin	97.0	80.2	77.7	2.8	2.1	2.0	105	70.7	51.9	50.0	105
Sagaing	99.8	31.9	27.3	3.3	0.8	0.7	1,295	85.3	18.7	16.6	1,291
Tanintharyi	96.9	77.5	76.6	2.9	1.8	1.8	306	76.0	47.4	46.5	303
Bago	99.2	13.4	12.2	3.1	0.2	0.2	1,269	86.3	3.8	3.0	1,249
Magway	97.7	27.1	24.7	2.4	0.5	0.4	1,062	76.2	13.3	12.3	1,057
Mandalay	98.8	10.1	7.9	2.3	0.2	0.2	1,461	70.6	5.1	3.9	1,458
Mon	99.0	64.2	61.9	3.1	1.5	1.5	466	83.3	41.0	40.0	458
Rakhine	96.1	67.0	65.1	2.6	1.5	1.4	695	65.6	35.5	34.4	692
Yangon	99.7	5.7	2.8	2.8	0.1	0.0	1,730	84.6	3.0	1.0	1,730
Shan	85.2	38.6	34.9	2.1	0.8	0.7	1,339	55.8	20.4	18.4	1,333
Ayeyarwady	99.8	15.9	11.6	2.8	0.3	0.2	1,705	81.6	6.4	4.9	1,679
Nay Pyi Taw	98.7	7.5	5.1	2.4	0.1	0.1	303	71.5	2.8	1.5	300
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	94.3	34.8	32.1	2.0	0.7	0.6	2,583	61.3	16.4	15.7	2,535
Second	96.8	31.5	29.4	2.4	0.6	0.6	2,593	72.6	17.1	16.2	2,575
Middle	98.6	26.8	24.4	2.7	0.6	0.5	2,503	78.2	13.9	12.7	2,493
Fourth	98.8	23.3	20.3	3.0	0.5	0.4	2,424	82.7	13.2	11.5	2,417
Highest	97.4	16.6	12.6	3.3	0.4	0.3	2,397	85.7	9.6	6.8	2,392
Total	97.2	26.8	24.0	2.7	0.6	0.5	12,500	75.9	14.1	12.7	12,411

[1] De facto household members
[2] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is (1) a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment (LLIN) or (2) a pretreated net obtained within the past 12 months or (3) a net that has been soaked with insecticide within the past 12 months.

Table 12.2 Source of mosquito nets

Percent distribution of mosquito nets by source of net, according to background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Government/ NGO distribution	ANC visit	Purchased	Other	Not sure/missing	Total	Number of mosquito nets
Type of net							
ITN[1]	74.9	0.6	23.5	0.9	0.1	100.0	7,827
Other[2]	1.2	0.1	96.7	1.9	0.2	100.0	31,190
Residence							
Urban	4.1	0.1	93.5	2.1	0.2	100.0	12,817
Rural	21.8	0.2	76.4	1.5	0.1	100.0	26,199
States/Regions							
Kachin	30.2	0.1	68.2	1.5	0.0	100.0	1,177
Kayah	72.7	0.1	26.8	0.4	0.0	100.0	206
Kayin	30.1	0.4	66.8	2.7	0.1	100.0	585
Chin	75.0	0.0	24.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	307
Sagaing	20.0	0.5	78.2	1.3	0.0	100.0	5,160
Tanintharyi	58.3	0.0	41.3	0.4	0.0	100.0	901
Bago	4.7	0.0	93.4	1.8	0.0	100.0	4,413
Magway	14.3	0.1	83.6	1.9	0.0	100.0	2,970
Mandalay	2.5	0.0	94.8	2.4	0.2	100.0	4,075
Mon	44.0	0.2	52.9	2.8	0.1	100.0	1,581
Rakhine	42.8	1.4	54.0	1.8	0.1	100.0	2,210
Yangon	1.0	0.0	97.8	0.9	0.2	100.0	6,213
Shan	29.0	0.0	70.3	0.7	0.1	100.0	3,253
Ayeyarwady	7.4	0.1	90.3	2.1	0.1	100.0	5,156
Nay Pyi Taw	2.0	0.1	93.4	4.1	0.4	100.0	811
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	33.0	0.3	63.9	2.9	0.1	100.0	5,028
Second	24.9	0.4	73.6	1.0	0.0	100.0	6,217
Middle	17.0	0.2	81.6	1.1	0.0	100.0	7,786
Fourth	12.8	0.2	85.5	1.3	0.1	100.0	9,157
Highest	4.9	0.0	92.7	2.1	0.2	100.0	10,828
Total	16.0	0.2	82.0	1.7	0.1	100.0	39,017

ANC = Antenatal care
[1] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is (1) a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment (LLIN) or (2) a pretreated net obtained within the past 12 months or (3) a net that has been soaked with insecticide within the past 12 months.
[2] Any net that is not an ITN

Table 12.3 Access to an insecticide-treated net (ITN)

Percent distribution of the de facto household population by number of ITNs the household owns, according to number of persons who stayed in the household the night before the survey, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Number of ITNs	Number of persons who stayed in the household the night before the survey								Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+	
0	77.7	78.1	76.0	73.6	70.0	66.2	70.3	67.2	71.5
1	14.5	11.0	10.6	11.3	10.3	8.8	6.7	7.4	9.8
2	5.0	7.0	8.1	8.6	10.3	12.0	7.8	7.0	8.9
3	1.1	2.5	3.3	4.1	5.8	7.8	9.1	10.0	5.9
4	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.3	2.0	3.4	3.7	4.0	2.3
5	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.7	1.2	1.2	1.7	2.3	1.1
6	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	1.2	0.4
7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
8+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	748	3,814	7,432	11,010	9,747	7,237	4,572	6,570	51,130
Percentage with access to an ITN[1]	22.3	21.9	20.5	20.8	21.8	23.9	20.3	19.0	21.2

[1] Percentage of the de facto household population who could sleep under an ITN if each ITN in the household were used by up to two people

Table 12.4 Use of mosquito nets by persons in the household

Percentage of the de facto household population who slept the night before the survey under a mosquito net (treated or untreated), under an insecticide-treated net (ITN), and under a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN), and among the de facto household population in households with at least one ITN, the percentage who slept under an ITN the night before the survey, by background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Household population				Household population in households with at least one ITN[1]	
	Percentage who slept under any mosquito net last night	Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night	Percentage who slept under an LLIN last night	Number of persons	Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night	Number of persons
Age[2]						
<5	81.6	18.6	16.6	4,595	56.3	1,516
5-14	81.5	18.1	16.0	10,442	54.7	3,458
15-34	83.2	14.7	12.8	14,736	53.5	4,043
35-49	88.3	15.0	12.4	9,987	56.9	2,625
50+	86.8	14.0	12.3	11,366	54.1	2,934
Sex						
Male	83.0	15.6	13.5	23,547	54.0	6,790
Female	85.8	15.7	13.7	27,583	55.5	7,789
Residence						
Urban	90.0	9.2	6.6	13,962	58.8	2,187
Rural	82.5	18.0	16.2	37,168	54.1	12,392
States/Regions						
Kachin	82.9	25.3	24.2	1,554	57.8	680
Kayah	59.4	40.3	38.7	281	46.8	242
Kayin	68.2	22.2	21.6	1,473	61.3	533
Chin	57.3	40.4	38.2	480	49.7	390
Sagaing	91.9	19.5	16.0	5,610	55.6	1,968
Tanintharyi	72.2	41.9	40.6	1,296	52.9	1,028
Bago	90.1	5.3	4.3	4,860	34.9	742
Magway	87.1	15.5	13.4	4,015	56.1	1,111
Mandalay	87.1	6.9	5.0	5,857	64.2	629
Mon	79.9	36.4	33.7	1,912	55.5	1,254
Rakhine	72.1	39.5	38.0	3,167	58.8	2,128
Yangon	96.3	3.7	1.5	6,968	61.9	420
Shan	62.9	21.6	19.6	5,752	55.0	2,256
Ayeyarwady	95.1	8.2	6.0	6,718	50.0	1,109
Nay Pyi Taw	74.9	3.3	2.0	1,186	44.0	90
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	77.0	22.6	20.9	10,032	58.7	3,858
Second	82.1	18.5	17.3	10,127	55.0	3,412
Middle	86.8	14.9	12.9	10,215	52.2	2,908
Fourth	88.1	11.9	9.8	10,363	48.8	2,530
Highest	88.4	10.6	7.5	10,394	58.7	1,870
Total	84.5	15.6	13.6	51,130	54.8	14,579

[1] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is (1) a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment (LLIN) or (2) a pretreated net obtained within the past 12 months or (3) a net that has been soaked with insecticide within the past 12 months.
[2] Total includes three persons with missing information on age.

Table 12.5 Use of existing ITNs

Percentage of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) that were used by anyone the night before the survey, by background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of existing ITNs[1] used last night	Number of ITNs[1]
Residence		
Urban	67.7	1,101
Rural	56.6	5,893
States/Regions		
Kachin	59.9	364
Kayah	39.7	140
Kayin	80.9	194
Chin	38.5	224
Sagaing	55.1	995
Tanintharyi	49.1	556
Bago	49.4	243
Magway	63.2	535
Mandalay	68.1	316
Mon	50.7	712
Rakhine	58.2	1,014
Yangon	76.2	183
Shan	63.8	1,030
Ayeyarwady	65.6	457
Nay Pyi Taw	66.4	32
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	59.3	1,720
Second	55.6	1,651
Middle	56.3	1,396
Fourth	55.5	1,252
Highest	67.6	975
Total	58.3	6,994

[1] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is (1) a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment (LLIN) or (2) a pretreated net obtained within the past 12 months or (3) a net that has been soaked with insecticide within the past 12 months.

Table 12.6 Use of mosquito nets by children

Percentage of children under age 5 who, the night before the survey, slept under a mosquito net (treated or untreated), under an insecticide-treated net (ITN), and under a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN), and among children under age 5 in households with at least one ITN, the percentage who slept under an ITN the night before the survey, by background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Children under age 5 in all households				Children under age 5 in households with at least one ITN[1]	
	Percentage who slept under any mosquito net last night	Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night	Percentage who slept under an LLIN last night	Number of children	Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night	Number of children
Age in months						
<12	81.0	17.8	16.4	865	54.5	282
12-23	83.4	19.9	18.2	925	62.1	297
24-35	80.8	18.4	16.4	888	56.3	290
36-47	79.9	16.8	14.5	991	51.4	324
48-59	83.1	20.1	17.9	926	57.5	323
Sex						
Male	81.8	18.8	16.9	2,387	56.7	790
Female	81.5	18.4	16.4	2,208	55.9	726
Residence						
Urban	87.1	8.3	6.9	1,025	53.7	158
Rural	80.1	21.5	19.4	3,570	56.6	1,357
States/Regions						
Kachin	82.5	25.7	25.0	171	54.4	81
Kayah	64.7	44.5	43.2	33	52.5	28
Kayin	69.1	25.3	24.5	188	66.7	71
Chin	59.8	42.2	40.4	63	49.9	53
Sagaing	93.2	25.1	21.1	497	58.2	215
Tanintharyi	71.5	46.7	45.4	153	55.2	129
Bago	86.8	3.9	3.0	423	23.9	68
Magway	89.6	15.3	13.4	323	58.8	84
Mandalay	87.8	7.2	5.9	445	(67.8)	47
Mon	82.1	43.4	42.1	183	63.4	125
Rakhine	69.9	46.0	44.2	308	63.9	222
Yangon	91.5	2.8	1.3	473	*	32
Shan	62.4	21.3	19.0	656	53.3	262
Ayeyarwady	89.9	8.3	5.6	581	(52.8)	91
Nay Pyi Taw	73.0	4.6	3.5	98	*	6
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	72.9	23.8	21.9	1,328	59.2	535
Second	81.9	21.4	20.1	995	57.2	373
Middle	85.6	18.2	15.7	792	54.1	266
Fourth	87.7	13.8	11.0	801	51.5	215
Highest	86.6	10.1	8.9	680	54.4	126
Total	81.6	18.6	16.6	4,595	56.3	1,516

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is (1) a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment (LLIN) or (2) a pretreated net obtained within the past 12 months or (3) a net that has been soaked with insecticide within the past 12 months.

Table 12.7 Use of mosquito nets by pregnant women

Percentage of pregnant women age 15-49 who, the night before the survey, slept under a mosquito net (treated or untreated), under an insecticide-treated net (ITN), and under a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN), and among pregnant women age 15-49 in households with at least one ITN, the percentage who slept under an ITN the night before the survey, by background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Among pregnant women age 15-49 in all households				Among pregnant women age 15-49 in households with at least one ITN[1]	
	Percentage who slept under any mosquito net last night	Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night	Percentage who slept under an LLIN last night	Number of women	Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night	Number of women
Residence						
Urban	95.2	10.4	6.7	105	*	15
Rural	81.1	20.7	19.6	367	60.5	125
Education						
No education	59.8	23.4	23.4	63	(56.3)	26
Primary	84.8	19.4	18.5	207	61.6	65
Secondary	89.2	19.3	15.5	160	65.6	47
More than secondary	(99.4)	(2.3)	(2.3)	41	*	2
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	74.1	20.7	19.1	141	62.6	47
Second	86.6	24.6	24.6	95	60.5	39
Middle	89.0	23.1	22.9	78	71.3	25
Fourth	86.5	12.2	8.5	76	(46.2)	20
Highest	92.2	8.5	5.1	82	*	10
Total	84.2	18.4	16.7	472	61.9	140

Note: Table is based on women who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Because of the small number of cases, estimates for states and regions are not shown separately.
[1] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is (1) a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment (LLIN) or (2) a pretreated net obtained within the past 12 months or (3) a net that has been soaked with insecticide within the past 12 months.

Table 12.8 Prevalence, diagnosis, and prompt treatment of children with fever

Percentage of children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, and among children under age 5 with a fever, the percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought and the percentage who had blood taken from a finger or heel, by background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Children under age 5		Children under age 5 with fever		
	Percentage with fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey	Number of children	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought[1]	Percentage who had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing	Number of children
Age in months					
<12	16.3	807	63.9	1.8	131
12-23	21.2	852	62.7	3.5	180
24-35	18.0	782	69.6	3.9	141
36-47	13.5	866	63.5	3.0	117
48-59	11.0	792	65.8	2.2	87
Sex					
Male	15.5	2,131	64.2	3.2	330
Female	16.6	1,968	65.7	2.8	327
Residence					
Urban	16.4	925	64.6	0.1	151
Rural	15.9	3,174	65.1	3.9	505
States/Regions					
Kachin	21.8	162	64.9	2.3	35
Kayah	22.0	31	74.2	7.4	7
Kayin	18.0	140	72.6	1.8	25
Chin	32.2	60	40.7	17.0	19
Sagaing	6.6	456	*	*	30
Tanintharyi	20.9	125	76.3	6.4	26
Bago	16.3	360	(61.0)	(0.0)	59
Magway	18.2	299	(54.9)	(2.3)	54
Mandalay	11.1	411	(65.3)	(0.0)	46
Mon	9.1	140	*	*	13
Rakhine	24.1	294	78.9	11.5	71
Yangon	8.2	423	*	*	35
Shan	14.1	564	(57.2)	(0.0)	80
Ayeyarwady	26.1	542	63.4	0.0	142
Nay Pyi Taw	16.7	92	(61.4)	(2.6)	15
Mother's education					
No education	15.6	730	64.5	6.8	114
Primary	16.7	1,879	62.5	2.3	313
Secondary	16.0	1,175	65.4	2.4	188
More than secondary	13.1	314	(82.5)	(0.3)	41
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	18.0	1,211	60.6	5.3	218
Second	19.3	906	64.3	1.6	175
Middle	13.0	691	57.7	1.9	90
Fourth	13.6	699	74.0	3.5	95
Highest	13.4	593	75.8	0.5	80
Total	16.0	4,099	65.0	3.0	657

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional practitioner

Table 12.9 Source of advice or treatment for children with fever

Percentage of children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources, and among children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought, the percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources, by background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from each source:	
	Among children with fever	Among children with fever for whom advice or treatment was sought
Any public sector source	38.4	56.7
Government hospital	12.2	18.0
Government rural health center	9.2	13.6
Government health post (sub center)	14.5	21.4
Fieldworker	3.1	4.6
Other	0.4	0.6
Any private sector source	21.2	31.3
Private hospital/clinic	15.9	23.4
Pharmacy	2.2	3.2
Private doctor	3.2	4.8
Other	0.1	0.1
Any other source	8.7	12.9
Shop	5.8	8.5
Traditional practitioner	1.0	1.4
Market	0.3	0.4
Other	1.8	2.7
Number of children	657	445

Table 12.10 Hemoglobin <8.0 g/dl in children

Percentage of children age 6-59 months with hemoglobin lower than 8.0 g/dl, by background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Hemoglobin <8.0 g/dl	Number of children
Age in months		
6-8	2.3	136
9-11	8.7	163
12-17	9.6	387
18-23	4.3	345
24-35	3.5	723
36-47	1.6	833
48-59	0.8	789
Sex		
Male	3.9	1,738
Female	2.8	1,638
Mother's interview status		
Interviewed	3.4	3,071
Not interviewed but in household	2.9	64
Not interviewed and not in the household[1]	3.0	241
Residence		
Urban	3.9	699
Rural	3.2	2,676
States/Regions		
Kachin	3.8	141
Kayah	4.1	25
Kayin	2.4	162
Chin	2.4	53
Sagaing	3.2	312
Tanintharyi	3.8	134
Bago	2.9	374
Magway	5.0	254
Mandalay	1.9	327
Mon	6.8	142
Rakhine	3.4	236
Yangon	2.2	384
Shan	1.8	275
Ayeyarwady	4.9	474
Nay Pyi Taw	4.7	81
Mother's education[2]		
No education	3.7	491
Primary	3.5	1,546
Secondary	3.0	880
More than secondary	4.1	217
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	3.1	1,020
Second	4.8	782
Middle	3.2	608
Fourth	1.8	558
Highest	3.7	408
Total	3.4	3,376

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Hemoglobin levels are adjusted for altitude using CDC formulas (CDC 1998). Hemoglobin is measured in grams per deciliter (g/dl).
[1] Includes children whose mothers are deceased
[2] For women who are not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the Household Questionnaire. Total includes 2 children with missing information on mother's education.

HIV/AIDS-RELATED KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES, AND BEHAVIOR

13

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Key Findings

- **Knowledge of HIV prevention methods:** Twenty percent of women and 22% of men have "comprehensive knowledge" about the modes of HIV transmission and prevention.

- **Knowledge of prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV:** Sixty-seven percent of women and 61% of men know that HIV can be transmitted by breastfeeding. Among women and men, 59% and 55%, respectively, know that the risk of mother-to-child transmission is reduced by a mother taking special drugs during pregnancy.

- **Attitudes towards people living with HIV/AIDS:** Eighty percent of women and 72% of men are willing to care for a family member with HIV/AIDS. Seventy-five percent of women and 79% of men would not want to keep it a secret if a family member became infected with HIV.

- **HIV tests:** Sixty-four percent of women and 63% of men age 15-49 know where to get an HIV test. Eighteen percent of women and 21% of men have ever been tested for HIV and received the results of their last test.

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This chapter presents information on the current status of HIV knowledge, attitudes, and testing coverage in the general population and the young population. Although the prevalence of HIV is very low in Myanmar, estimated at 0.54% in the adult population age 15 and above, sentinel sero-surveillance indicates that it is higher in high-risk groups such as men who have sex with men, people who inject drugs, and female sex workers (MoHS 2015b). The National AIDS Program in Myanmar will benefit from the information derived from this survey and can develop strategic plans for preventive measures through health education, increasing HIV awareness, and testing for HIV. Similarly, this information will allow an assessment of Myanmar's commitment towards the UNAIDS 90-90-90 target (UNAIDS 2016).

13.1 HIV/AIDS KNOWLEDGE, TRANSMISSION, AND PREVENTION METHODS

Most women and men age 15-49 (92% each) are aware of HIV **(Table 13.1)**. Overall, 59% of women and 71% of men know that using condoms is a way to prevent HIV transmission **(Table 13.2)**. Seventy percent of women and 75% of men recognize that the risk of getting HIV can be reduced by limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner. Fifty-four percent of women and 62% of men are aware of both of these prevention methods **(Figure 13.1)**.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Across all age groups, men are more likely than women to know that HIV can be prevented by using condoms and limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner; the difference is most prominent in the 20-24 age group (65% and 52%, respectively).

- Women and men with no education (22% and 32%, respectively) are less likely to know about the two prevention methods than those who have more than a secondary education (84% and 85%, respectively).

- Among the states and regions, women living in Chin State have the least knowledge of the two prevention methods (27%), followed by women in Shan State (30%) and Rakhine State (32%) **(Figure 13.2)**.

Figure 13.1 Knowledge of HIV prevention methods by residence

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who know that HIV can be prevented by using condoms and limiting sex to one uninfected partner
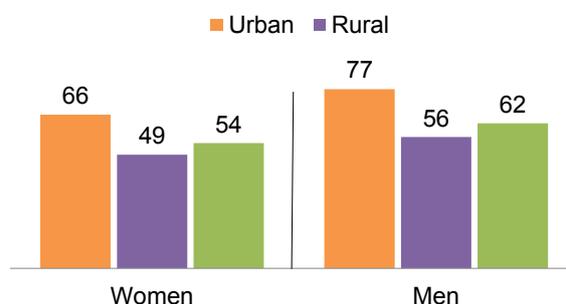
> **Comprehensive knowledge of HIV**
> Knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chances of getting HIV, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV.
> *Sample:* Women and men age 15-49

Comprehensive knowledge of HIV is a composite measure and indicates that a person knows that both condom use and limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner can prevent HIV, knows that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejects the two most common local misconceptions about the transmission of HIV, which in Myanmar are that HIV can be transmitted through mosquito bites and that a person can become infected with HIV by sharing food with someone who has AIDS. One in five women and 22% of men age 15-49 have comprehensive knowledge about HIV **(Table 13.3.1 and Table 13.3.2)**.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women and men living in rural areas (13% and 16%, respectively) are less likely than those living in urban areas (36% and 38%, respectively) to have comprehensive knowledge of HIV.

- There are variations in comprehensive knowledge of HIV among women by region/state. For instance, only 8% of women in Rakhine State and 10% of women in Chin State have comprehensive knowledge, as compared with 33% in Yangon Region.

Figure 13.2 Knowledge of HIV prevention methods by states and regions

Percentage of women age 15-49 who knows HIV prevention methods

- Comprehensive knowledge of HIV rises with increasing education and wealth among both women and men. The difference is particularly striking with respect to education: 3% or less of women and men with no education have comprehensive knowledge, compared with 62% of women and men with more than a secondary education.

13.2 KNOWLEDGE ABOUT MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

Increasing the level of general knowledge about transmission of HIV from mother to child and reducing the risk of transmission using antiretroviral drugs are critical in reducing mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) of HIV. To assess MTCT knowledge, respondents were asked whether HIV can be transmitted from mother to child through breastfeeding and whether a mother with HIV can reduce the risk of transmission to her baby by taking certain drugs during pregnancy.

Improving knowledge regarding MTCT can help prevent mother-to-child transmission. Women are more aware than men that HIV can be transmitted through breastfeeding (67% versus 61%) and that the risk of MTCT can be reduced by taking special drugs (59% versus 55%) **(Table 13.4**, **Figure 13.3)**. Overall, half of women and 45% of men age 15-49 know that HIV can be transmitted by breastfeeding and that the risk of MTCT can be reduced by the mother taking special drugs during pregnancy **(Table 13.4)**.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Knowledge regarding MTCT varies by states and regions among both women and men. Only 29% of women and 20% of men living in Shan State are aware of MTCT, as compared with 65% of women in Sagaing Region and 62% of men in Tanintharyi Region.

Figure 13.3 **Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) of HIV**

Percentage of women and men age 15-49

- Women and men with no education are least likely to be aware of MTCT (32% and 31%, respectively).
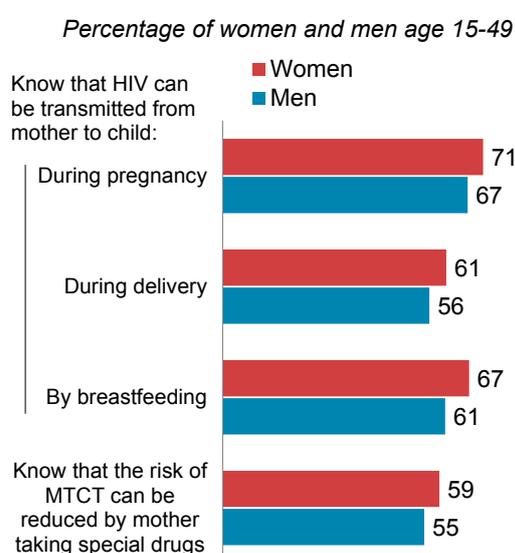
13.3 HIV/AIDS ATTITUDES

13.3.1 Attitudes toward People Living with HIV/AIDS

Widespread stigma and discrimination in a population can adversely affect both people's willingness to be tested and their adherence to antiretroviral therapy (ART). Thus, reduction of stigma and discrimination in a population is an important indicator of the success of programs targeting HIV/AIDS prevention and control.

Accepting attitudes about HIV

Women and men are asked four questions to assess the level of stigma associated with HIV/AIDS. Respondents who indicate that (1) they are willing to care for a family member with AIDS in their home, (2) they would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV, (3) a female teacher who has HIV but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching, and (4) they would *not* want to keep secret that a family member was infected with HIV are considered to have accepting attitudes.

Sample: Women and men age 15-49

Table 13.5.1 and **Table 13.5.2** present information on attitudes towards people living with HIV/AIDS. The majority of women (80%) and men (72%) are willing to take care of family members with AIDS and do not want to keep it a secret (75% and 79%, respectively). Thirty-five percent of women and 36% of men report that they would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who is HIV positive, and approximately half of women and men say that an HIV-positive but healthy teacher should be allowed to continue teaching (53% and 49%, respectively). Overall, however, the proportions of women and men with accepting attitudes in all four situations are very low (20% and 19%, respectively).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Rural women and men (16% and 15%, respectively) are less likely than urban women and men (30% and 27%, respectively) to have accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV/AIDS.

- Women and men with no education (9% and (6%, respectively) are less likely to have accepting attitudes than women and men with more than a secondary education (38% and 43%, respectively) **(Figure 13.4)**.

13.3.2 Attitudes toward Negotiating Safer Sexual Relations with Husbands

Knowledge about HIV transmission and ways to prevent it is of little use if people feel powerless to negotiate safer sex practices with their partners. To assess attitudes toward negotiating safer sexual relations with husbands, women and men were asked whether they thought that a wife is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women or asking that he use a condom if she knows he has a sexually transmitted infection (STI).

Eighty-one percent of women and 68% of men believe that a woman is justified in refusing sexual intercourse if her husband has another sexual partner **(Table 13.6)**. Similarly, three in four women (75%) and about four in five men (82%) believe that a woman is justified in asking her husband to use a condom if she knows that he has an STI.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women and men living in urban areas are more likely to have positive attitudes toward negotiating for safer sexual relations with husbands than those in rural areas. For instance, 79% of men in urban areas believe that a woman is justified in refusing sexual intercourse if her husband has another sexual partner, as compared with 64% of men in rural areas.

Figure 13.4 **Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV by education**

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who express accepting attitudes on all four indicators

	Women	Men
No education	9	6
Primary	14	11
Secondary	23	24
More than secondary	38	43

- Attitudes toward negotiating safer sexual relations with husbands vary by education. For instance, 49% of women with no education believe that a woman is justified in asking her husband to use a condom if she knows that he has an STI, compared with 94% of women with more than a secondary education.

13.3.3 Attitudes toward Condom Education for Young People

Women and men age 18-49 were asked if children age 12-14 should be educated on using condoms to avoid HIV. Forty percent of women and 46% of men agreed that children age 12-14 should be taught about condoms **(Table 13.7)**.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Urban women and men (51% and 54%, respectively) are more likely than rural women and men (36% and 43%, respectively) to support teaching children age 12-14 about condoms.

- Only 21% of women in Shan State and 30% of men in Kayin State agree that children age 12-14 should be taught about using a condom. On the other hand, 54% of women in Yangon Region and 62% of men in Magway Region support condom education.

- Women and men with no education are less likely to support educating children age 12-14 on condom use than those with more education. For instance, only 21% of women and 29% of men with no education support teaching children about condoms, as compared with 62% of women and men with more than a secondary education.

13.4 PAID SEX

The act of paying for sex introduces an uneven negotiating ground for safer sexual intercourse. **Table 13.8** shows the percentage of men age 15-49 who had ever paid for sexual intercourse, the percentage who had paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, and the percentage reporting that a condom was used the last time they paid for sexual intercourse. Overall, 2% of men had ever paid for sexual intercourse, and 1% reported having paid for sexual intercourse in the 12 months preceding the survey. Among those who had paid for sexual intercourse in the 12 months preceding the survey, 77% reported using a condom during their last such intercourse.

13.5 COVERAGE OF HIV TESTING SERVICES

Knowledge of HIV status helps HIV-negative individuals make specific decisions to reduce risk and increase safer sex practices so that they can remain disease free. Among those who are living with HIV, knowledge of their status allows them to take action to protect their sexual partners, to access care, and to receive treatment.

13.5.1 Awareness of HIV Testing Services and Experience with HIV Testing

To assess awareness and coverage of HIV testing services, respondents were asked whether they had ever been tested for HIV. If they said that they had, they were asked whether they had received the results of their last test and where they had been tested. If they had never been tested, they were asked whether they knew a place where they could go to be tested.

Table 13.9.1 shows coverage of prior HIV testing among women. Sixty-four percent of women in Myanmar know a place to get an HIV test. Eighteen percent of women had ever been tested for HIV and received their test results **(Figure 13.5)**. Information on coverage of HIV testing among men is presented in **Table 13.9.2**. Sixty-three percent of men know where to get an HIV test. About one in five men (21%) reported having ever been tested for HIV and receiving their results. Two percent of women and men who had been tested for HIV did not receive their test results.

Figure 13.5 HIV testing

Percentage of women and men age 15-49
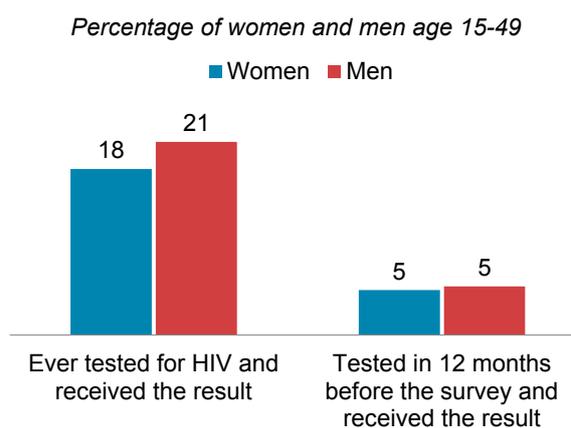
Patterns by background characteristics

- Married women are more likely than unmarried women to have been tested for HIV and to have received their test results (24% and 7%, respectively). Also, unmarried men are more likely to have been tested and to have received their results than unmarried women (15% versus 7%) **(Table 13.9.1** and **Table 13.9.2)**.

- Women and men in urban areas (28% and 37%, respectively) are more likely to have been tested for HIV and to have received their results than those in rural areas (13% and 14%, respectively).

- Women and men in Rakhine State are least likely to ever have been tested for HIV and to have received their test results (8% and 10%, respectively).

- Women and men at higher educational levels are more likely than those with no education to have been tested for HIV and to have received their results. For example, only 9% of women and men with no education had been tested and received their results, as compared with 37% of women and 55% of men with more than a secondary education **(Figure 13.6)**.

Figure 13.6 HIV testing by education

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have ever been tested for HIV and received results of the most recent test
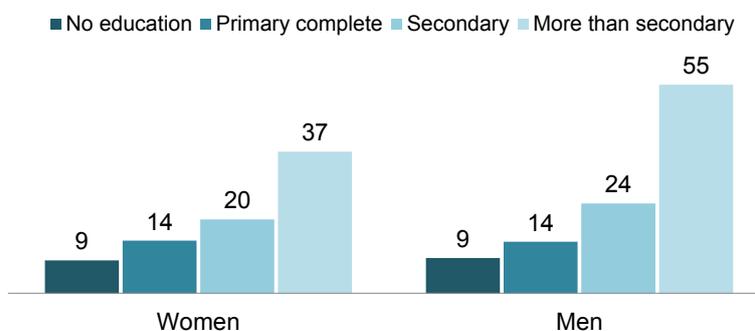
- Only 5% of women and men were tested for HIV in the 12 months preceding the survey and received the results of their last test **(Table 13.9.1** and **Table 13.9.2)**. There are variations by state/region in the proportions of women who had been test and received results in the past 12 months, ranging from a low of 3% in Sagaing Region, Rakhine State, and Nay Pyi Taw to a high of 8% in Kayah State and Kayin State **(Figure 13.7)**.

13.5.2 HIV Testing of Pregnant Women

In efforts to prevent MTCT, it is vital to screen pregnant women for HIV, which entails initial testing and education about HIV. Through mandatory testing in pregnancy, HIV can be diagnosed and managed early. Thirty-four percent of women who gave birth during the 2 years preceding the survey received counseling on HIV during an antenatal care (ANC) visit **(Table 13.10)**. Twenty-three percent of women reported that they received counseling on HIV during ANC and that they were tested for HIV and received the results of their test.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women living in urban areas are more likely to receive the recommended screening services (counseling on HIV, HIV testing, and receipt of results) than rural women (39% versus 17%).

- Women in Rakhine State (7%) are least likely to receive the recommended screening services.

- There are wide variations by education in HIV services received by women during pregnancy. Only 7% of women with no education received the recommended services, as compared with 37% of women with more than a secondary education.

13.6 MALE CIRCUMCISION

In Myanmar, 4% of men age 15-49 are circumcised. Men living in urban areas are more likely to be circumcised than those living in rural areas (7% versus 3%) **(Table 13.11)**.

13.7 SELF-REPORTING OF SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS

Sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and symptoms
Respondents who had ever had sex were asked whether they had an STI or symptoms of an STI (a bad-smelling, abnormal discharge from the vagina/penis or a genital sore or ulcer) in the 12 months before the survey.
Sample: Women and men age 15-49

Sexually transmitted diseases are associated with HIV, and people with an STI are 2-9 times more likely to contract HIV than those without an STI. Overall, 8% of women and 7% of men reported that they had experienced symptoms of an STI in the 12 months preceding the survey **(Table 13.12)**.

Figure 13.7 Recent HIV testing (or ever tested) by states and regions

Percentage of women age 15-49 who were tested for HIV in the year before the survey and received results

3% - 4%
5%
6%
7% - 8%

Sixty percent of women and 84% of men with an STI or STI symptoms did not receive advice or treatment from a health care provider **(Figure 13.8)**. Lack of such advice or treatment can increase disease progression or the risk of STI transmission to partners.

13.8 INJECTIONS

Injection overuse in a health care setting can contribute to the transmission of blood-borne pathogens because it amplifies the effects of unsafe practices such as reuse of injection equipment. Respondents were asked whether they had received any injections from a health worker in the 12 months before the survey and, if so, whether their last injection was administered with a syringe from a new, unopened package. It should be noted that self-administered medical injections (e.g., insulin injections for diabetes) were not included in the calculations.

Figure 13.8 **STI advice or treatment seeking-behavior**

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 reporting an STI or symptoms of an STI

Fifty-five percent of women and 47% of men age 15-49 reported that they received a medical injection in the 12 months preceding the survey **(Table 13.13)**. On average, both women and men received two injections in the 12 months before the survey. It is universal in Myanmar for health providers to use syringes and needles from a new, unopened package.

13.9 HIV/AIDS-RELATED KNOWLEDGE AND BEHAVIOR AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE

This section addresses HIV/AIDS-related knowledge among young people age 15-24 and also assesses the extent to which young people are engaged in behaviors that may place them at risk of contracting HIV.

13.9.1 Knowledge

Knowledge of how HIV is transmitted is crucial in enabling people to avoid HIV infection, and this is especially true for young people, who are often at greater risk because they may have shorter relationships with more partners or engage in other risky behaviors.

Sixteen percent of young women and 18% of young men have comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS (defined as knowing that both condom use and limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner are HIV prevention methods, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission) **(Table 13.14)**. Young men are more likely to know about sources of condoms than young women (42% and 23%, respectively).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Young women and men living in urban areas (28% and 30%, respectively) are more likely to have comprehensive knowledge about HIV than those living in rural areas (11% and 13%, respectively).

- Comprehensive knowledge of HIV is associated with education. Forty-seven percent of young women and men with more than a secondary education have comprehensive knowledge, as compared with only 1% of young women and men with no education.

13.9.2 First Sex

Young people who initiate sex at an early age are typically at higher risk of becoming pregnant or contracting an STI than young people who initiate sex later. Consistent condom use can reduce such risks. In Myanmar, young women are more likely than young men to have sexual intercourse before age 18 (14% and 6%, respectively) **(Table 13.15)**.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Thirty-five percent of ever-married young women had sexual intercourse before age 18, as compared with only 16% of ever-married young men.

- Young women and men with no education (38% and 14%, respectively) were more likely than those with a secondary education (10% and 5%, respectively) to initiate sex before age 18.

13.9.3 Coverage of HIV Testing Services

Seeking an HIV test may be more difficult for young people than adults because many young people lack experience in accessing health services for themselves and because there are often barriers to young people obtaining services. **Table 13.16** presents information on HIV testing among young people age 15-24 who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months. Eight percent of young women and 6% of young men had been tested for HIV in the 12 months preceding the survey and had received the results of their last test.

Patterns by background characteristics

- By age group, 11% of young women age 23-24 had been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received their results, as compared with only 3% of young women age 15-17.

- Seven percent of young women and 2% of young men living in rural areas had been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of their test, compared with 14% of young women and 17% of young men living in urban areas.

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on HIV/AIDS-related knowledge, attitudes, and behavior, see the following tables:

- **Table 13.1**   **Knowledge of AIDS**
- **Table 13.2**   **Knowledge of HIV prevention methods**
- **Table 13.3.1**   **Comprehensive knowledge about HIV: Women**
- **Table 13.3.2**   **Comprehensive knowledge about HIV: Men**
- **Table 13.4**   **Knowledge of prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV**
- **Table 13.5.1**   **Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS: Women**
- **Table 13.5.2**   **Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS: Men**
- **Table 13.6**   **Attitudes toward negotiating safer sexual relations with husband**
- **Table 13.7**   **Adult support of education about condom use to prevent AIDS**
- **Table 13.8**   **Payment for sexual intercourse and condom use at last paid sexual intercourse**
- **Table 13.9.1**   **Coverage of prior HIV testing: Women**
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- **Table 13.10**   **Pregnant women counseled and tested for HIV**
- **Table 13.11**   **Male circumcision**
- **Table 13.12**   **Self-reported prevalence of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and STI symptoms**
- **Table 13.13**   **Prevalence of medical injections**
- **Table 13.14**   **Comprehensive knowledge about AIDS and a source of condoms among young people**
- **Table 13.15**   **Age at first sexual intercourse among young people**
- **Table 13.16**   **Recent HIV tests among young people**

Table 13.1 Knowledge of AIDS

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS, by background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Women		Men	
	Has heard of AIDS	Number of respondents	Has heard of AIDS	Number of respondents
Age				
15-24	89.9	3,677	89.9	1,423
15-19	88.5	1,810	89.0	731
20-24	91.2	1,867	90.8	692
25-29	92.5	1,867	93.4	677
30-39	92.6	3,990	93.5	1,377
40-49	91.6	3,351	92.0	1,259
Marital status[1]				
Never married	92.2	4,278	91.3	1,644
Ever had sex	*	11	96.9	178
Never had sex	92.2	4,267	90.6	1,466
Married	91.5	7,759	92.5	2,957
Divorced/separated/widowed	89.1	848	88.6	135
Residence				
Urban	98.1	3,768	97.7	1,350
Rural	88.9	9,117	89.7	3,387
States/Regions				
Kachin	95.6	374	96.7	161
Kayah	95.0	65	93.7	23
Kayin	88.1	303	88.3	115
Chin	75.6	102	89.3	39
Sagaing	96.3	1,410	93.4	514
Tanintharyi	97.0	283	97.4	103
Bago	95.0	1,244	99.5	454
Magway	97.8	1,081	96.7	320
Mandalay	94.4	1,541	96.1	601
Mon	96.9	463	97.2	162
Rakhine	72.5	777	81.1	222
Yangon	98.4	1,927	98.9	703
Shan	70.3	1,368	67.7	542
Ayeyarwady	94.3	1,650	93.2	653
Nay Pyi Taw	94.3	300	93.8	126
Education[2]				
No education	65.3	1,606	68.4	575
Primary	91.8	5,305	91.2	1,684
Secondary	98.0	4,646	97.7	2,139
More than secondary	100.0	1,325	100.0	339
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	78.8	2,274	84.2	890
Second	89.1	2,408	88.8	916
Middle	93.5	2,633	94.1	979
Fourth	95.4	2,702	94.2	986
Highest	98.4	2,868	97.9	966
Total	91.6	12,885	92.0	4,737

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Total includes two men with missing information on marital status.
[2] Total includes three women with missing information on education.

Table 13.2 Knowledge of HIV prevention methods

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce the risk of getting HIV by using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse and by having one sex partner who is not infected and has no other partners, by background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

	Percentage of women who say HIV can be prevented by				Percentage of men who say HIV can be prevented by			
Background characteristic	Using condoms[1]	Limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner[2]	Using condoms and limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner[1,2]	Number of women	Using condoms[1]	Limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner[2]	Using condoms and limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner[1,2]	Number of men
Age								
15-24	54.2	65.7	48.2	3,677	68.2	68.8	58.8	1,423
15-19	49.8	62.9	44.3	1,810	62.5	64.7	53.0	731
20-24	58.5	68.4	52.0	1,867	74.3	73.2	64.9	692
25-29	62.5	73.6	56.9	1,867	74.9	76.9	66.1	677
30-39	64.4	74.2	59.2	3,990	72.3	77.6	64.4	1,377
40-49	57.5	69.0	52.0	3,351	68.8	76.8	61.8	1,259
Residence								
Urban	72.3	78.5	66.0	3,768	84.9	85.3	77.0	1,350
Rural	54.1	66.9	48.8	9,117	64.8	70.4	56.4	3,387
States/Regions								
Kachin	70.1	74.8	61.6	374	77.6	78.7	67.1	161
Kayah	68.2	77.4	62.5	65	69.6	74.3	60.5	23
Kayin	56.7	71.8	52.4	303	56.4	24.6	15.7	115
Chin	41.5	38.7	27.2	102	60.7	50.2	37.6	39
Sagaing	69.1	86.4	67.0	1,410	76.4	70.4	62.8	514
Tanintharyi	61.7	78.7	59.5	283	79.6	88.1	76.7	103
Bago	64.1	80.2	60.8	1,244	70.5	86.2	66.5	454
Magway	59.7	70.3	50.4	1,081	80.1	79.7	70.6	320
Mandalay	57.5	70.8	49.5	1,541	69.3	81.3	63.5	601
Mon	60.0	70.2	53.3	463	79.7	79.8	70.6	162
Rakhine	37.8	45.1	31.5	777	70.3	74.4	67.6	222
Yangon	63.5	69.4	56.8	1,927	84.0	86.4	78.1	703
Shan	35.2	40.3	29.6	1,368	52.5	52.6	43.6	542
Ayeyarwady	73.3	84.3	70.0	1,650	60.6	72.2	54.0	653
Nay Pyi Taw	58.3	76.3	52.8	300	70.1	78.9	64.6	126
Education[3]								
No education	27.3	35.8	22.0	1,606	40.7	45.4	31.9	575
Primary	52.6	67.3	47.2	5,305	61.4	69.7	53.3	1,684
Secondary	69.7	79.8	64.0	4,646	82.3	83.6	73.8	2,139
More than secondary	89.8	90.8	83.5	1,325	91.7	92.5	85.1	339
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	45.2	55.9	39.2	2,274	54.8	61.8	46.8	890
Second	50.8	65.0	46.3	2,408	58.6	66.5	51.0	916
Middle	57.2	71.0	51.6	2,633	70.4	78.8	63.5	979
Fourth	64.0	74.9	58.7	2,702	79.4	78.3	69.2	986
Highest	75.6	81.3	69.3	2,868	87.3	86.3	78.9	966
Total	59.4	70.3	53.8	12,885	70.5	74.7	62.3	4,737

[1] Using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse
[2] Partner who has no other partners
[3] Total includes three women with missing information on education.

Table 13.3.1 Comprehensive knowledge about HIV: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who say that a healthy-looking person can have HIV and who, in response to prompted questions, correctly reject local misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV, and the percentage with comprehensive knowledge about HIV, according to background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of respondents who say that:				Percentage who say that a healthy-looking person can have HIV and who reject the two most common local misconceptions[1]	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge about HIV[2]	Number of respondents
	A healthy-looking person can have HIV	HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites	HIV cannot be transmitted by supernatural means	A person cannot become infected by sharing food with a person who has HIV			
Age							
15-24	60.2	34.6	68.3	53.8	21.1	16.2	3,677
15-19	59.6	33.5	66.8	49.6	18.6	13.4	1,810
20-24	60.9	35.7	69.6	57.9	23.4	18.9	1,867
25-29	61.8	41.9	71.5	63.1	27.9	23.7	1,867
30-39	58.9	40.7	71.4	59.8	26.3	22.1	3,990
40-49	55.3	36.5	65.7	55.2	23.1	18.7	3,351
Marital status							
Never married	62.6	41.3	73.4	61.9	27.4	21.4	4,278
Ever had sex	*	*	*	*	*	*	11
Never had sex	62.6	41.3	73.4	61.9	27.4	21.4	4,267
Married	57.2	36.4	67.1	55.5	22.8	19.1	7,759
Divorced/separated/ widowed	53.6	36.0	64.8	52.0	20.9	17.1	848
Residence							
Urban	73.7	57.0	86.3	78.9	43.2	36.0	3,768
Rural	52.6	30.2	61.9	48.5	16.3	13.0	9,117
States/Regions							
Kachin	72.8	44.1	71.7	70.0	33.2	27.0	374
Kayah	69.4	48.1	63.9	63.4	33.1	27.7	65
Kayin	50.7	33.2	52.8	52.0	20.7	17.9	303
Chin	50.8	31.3	47.9	48.7	18.0	9.8	102
Sagaing	74.0	31.5	71.6	54.5	22.4	19.3	1,410
Tanintharyi	52.0	46.0	78.7	69.0	25.7	22.5	283
Bago	60.6	37.3	73.6	55.5	22.2	18.7	1,244
Magway	57.6	33.3	65.8	53.1	20.1	15.6	1,081
Mandalay	66.5	34.5	73.1	61.5	25.0	18.3	1,541
Mon	61.5	49.1	79.6	69.0	34.1	26.9	463
Rakhine	26.7	28.6	48.2	34.7	10.8	7.6	777
Yangon	70.8	53.5	84.1	73.2	40.4	33.3	1,927
Shan	35.5	29.0	50.9	42.7	15.4	11.5	1,368
Ayeyarwady	57.8	39.9	70.4	58.9	19.9	18.5	1,650
Nay Pyi Taw	53.9	36.1	57.6	50.4	22.0	18.2	300
Education[3]							
No education	26.8	14.3	31.1	22.3	3.5	2.3	1,606
Primary	52.8	26.9	61.1	45.8	12.7	9.6	5,305
Secondary	68.4	46.7	83.0	71.6	31.2	25.4	4,646
More than secondary	87.6	81.0	97.6	96.0	70.4	61.9	1,325
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	39.2	21.8	46.4	31.4	6.7	4.9	2,274
Second	48.5	25.6	59.3	44.5	12.0	9.7	2,408
Middle	58.3	32.1	69.0	54.7	18.2	14.4	2,633
Fourth	66.1	43.0	77.3	67.3	29.6	24.2	2,702
Highest	76.3	62.2	87.5	82.0	48.7	40.6	2,868
Total	58.7	38.0	69.0	57.4	24.2	19.7	12,885

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Two most common local misconceptions: that HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and by sharing food with a person who has HIV
[2] Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting the AIDS virus, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have the AIDS virus, and rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about AIDS transmission or prevention.
[3] Total includes three women with missing information on education.

Table 13.3.2 Comprehensive knowledge about HIV: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who say that a healthy-looking person can have HIV and who, in response to prompted questions, correctly reject local misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV, and the percentage with comprehensive knowledge about HIV, according to background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of respondents who say that:				Percentage who say that a healthy-looking person can have HIV and who reject the two most common local misconceptions[1]	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge about HIV[2]	Number of respondents
	A healthy-looking person can have HIV	HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites	HIV cannot be transmitted by supernatural means	A person cannot become infected by sharing food with a person who has HIV			
Age							
15-24	54.2	37.4	70.4	49.6	21.0	17.8	1,423
15-19	50.1	36.5	67.9	43.4	17.3	14.3	731
20-24	58.6	38.3	73.2	56.2	24.9	21.5	692
25-29	63.3	44.8	78.3	62.9	32.7	26.6	677
30-39	60.1	40.9	73.5	59.8	29.0	24.3	1,377
40-49	57.8	38.3	70.2	53.7	26.2	22.7	1,259
Marital status[3]							
Never married	56.2	42.5	73.4	55.8	26.5	21.5	1,644
Ever had sex	75.2	58.8	86.2	73.2	45.5	36.7	178
Never had sex	53.9	40.6	71.8	53.7	24.2	19.7	1,466
Married	59.6	38.1	72.3	55.6	26.4	22.9	2,957
Divorced/separated/widowed	50.7	38.7	62.4	50.6	24.3	17.4	135
Residence							
Urban	70.8	59.4	86.5	75.1	45.1	38.1	1,350
Rural	53.1	31.8	66.8	47.8	18.9	16.0	3,387
States/Regions							
Kachin	74.7	48.6	82.3	64.1	37.2	31.9	161
Kayah	43.3	39.7	59.8	57.2	19.7	18.2	23
Kayin	51.4	32.7	64.0	56.4	20.1	5.3	115
Chin	55.5	39.1	56.6	57.9	23.4	14.4	39
Sagaing	61.3	40.8	72.4	50.7	26.0	22.2	514
Tanintharyi	50.9	40.7	79.1	64.4	23.7	23.3	103
Bago	68.8	38.4	81.3	52.9	25.2	21.8	454
Magway	69.2	36.7	77.6	58.1	28.3	24.9	320
Mandalay	68.7	36.2	78.9	60.7	26.3	22.8	601
Mon	58.9	53.2	75.5	64.4	30.1	26.6	162
Rakhine	44.2	43.8	69.4	45.8	24.7	23.2	222
Yangon	72.9	61.1	85.5	71.8	46.3	39.7	703
Shan	30.1	26.2	52.7	40.6	13.1	10.0	542
Ayeyarwady	44.2	27.6	59.9	49.1	15.8	12.5	653
Nay Pyi Taw	57.5	35.7	70.5	47.4	23.2	19.4	126
Education							
No education	30.8	12.0	40.7	24.8	3.9	3.1	575
Primary	49.9	25.7	62.0	41.5	13.8	11.2	1,684
Secondary	67.5	51.6	85.2	68.5	35.1	29.9	2,139
More than secondary	86.6	81.2	96.8	95.8	72.1	61.9	339
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	39.8	19.3	52.9	32.7	7.8	6.3	890
Second	52.7	26.4	60.5	41.9	15.1	12.8	916
Middle	60.7	40.8	75.0	53.5	24.2	20.4	979
Fourth	62.9	44.6	80.2	65.4	31.7	27.5	986
Highest	73.0	64.9	91.0	81.7	50.9	42.5	966
Total	58.2	39.7	72.4	55.6	26.4	22.3	4,737

[1] Two most common local misconceptions: that HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and by sharing food with a person who has HIV
[2] Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting the AIDS virus, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have the AIDS virus, and rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about AIDS transmission or prevention.
[3] Total includes three men with missing information on marital status.

Table 13.4 Knowledge of prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child by breastfeeding and that the risk of mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) of HIV can be reduced by the mother taking special drugs during pregnancy, by background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

	Women				Men			
	Percentage who know that:				Percentage who know that:			
Background characteristic	HIV can be transmitted by breastfeeding	Risk of MTCT can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	HIV can be transmitted by breastfeeding and risk of MTCT can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	Number of women	HIV can be transmitted by breastfeeding	Risk of MTCT can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	HIV can be transmitted by breastfeeding and risk of MTCT can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	Number of men
Age								
15-24	63.5	56.8	48.2	3,677	54.5	50.0	40.2	1,423
15-19	61.3	55.2	46.6	1,810	53.5	47.7	39.1	731
20-24	65.8	58.3	49.7	1,867	55.6	52.5	41.4	692
25-29	67.4	62.6	54.7	1,867	59.4	58.7	44.9	677
30-39	69.9	60.9	53.2	3,990	64.7	56.0	46.8	1,377
40-49	67.7	57.3	50.7	3,351	63.7	57.0	46.7	1,259
Marital status[1]								
Never married	62.0	56.6	46.8	4,278	55.5	52.1	41.3	1,644
Ever had sex	*	*	*	11	61.1	56.1	41.3	178
Never had sex	62.1	56.5	46.8	4,267	54.8	51.6	41.3	1,466
Married	70.3	60.4	53.8	7,759	63.7	56.8	46.5	2,957
Divorced/separated/ widowed	64.2	58.8	51.8	848	55.6	46.9	41.8	135
Currently pregnant								
Pregnant	67.4	62.2	53.7	466	na	na	na	na
Not pregnant or not sure	67.1	58.9	51.2	12,419	na	na	na	na
Residence								
Urban	67.3	63.9	53.1	3,768	58.3	60.2	43.7	1,350
Rural	67.1	57.0	50.6	9,117	61.6	52.7	44.8	3,387
States/Regions								
Kachin	68.8	71.2	57.2	374	60.6	67.2	47.1	161
Kayah	71.2	62.2	51.9	65	49.1	38.5	27.1	23
Kayin	68.1	48.2	42.8	303	57.5	35.1	30.7	115
Chin	58.3	38.2	32.7	102	62.5	52.0	40.1	39
Sagaing	78.5	74.1	65.4	1,410	70.8	58.0	49.6	514
Tanintharyi	71.9	63.2	54.7	283	76.6	71.3	61.9	103
Bago	73.1	63.5	55.5	1,244	73.5	62.7	53.7	454
Magway	67.2	57.9	49.8	1,081	67.3	62.1	52.1	320
Mandalay	74.8	65.5	56.7	1,541	63.6	60.2	49.7	601
Mon	63.9	54.5	45.5	463	61.7	48.1	36.7	162
Rakhine	53.1	42.0	36.7	777	59.4	46.2	40.7	222
Yangon	61.9	59.8	51.5	1,927	55.5	67.1	47.4	703
Shan	42.9	33.6	28.9	1,368	34.7	25.5	20.3	542
Ayeyarwady	77.9	65.8	59.1	1,650	61.9	52.0	45.2	653
Nay Pyi Taw	70.7	63.0	54.8	300	66.7	59.0	48.0	126
Education[2]								
No education	43.5	36.2	32.3	1,606	42.1	34.1	31.0	575
Primary	70.1	59.2	53.7	5,305	62.2	54.1	46.7	1,684
Secondary	71.4	64.6	54.9	4,646	64.3	60.2	46.8	2,139
More than secondary	69.2	66.7	52.6	1,325	61.0	60.1	42.4	339
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	61.3	48.9	45.4	2,274	59.8	48.7	45.0	890
Second	67.5	58.3	52.8	2,408	61.2	51.7	44.2	916
Middle	70.0	59.5	52.4	2,633	65.2	56.8	47.8	979
Fourth	68.5	62.2	52.9	2,702	59.7	57.3	44.5	986
Highest	67.6	64.2	52.4	2,868	57.0	59.0	41.1	966
Total	67.1	59.0	51.3	12,885	60.6	54.9	44.5	4,737

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = Not applicable
[1] Total includes two men with missing information on marital status.
[2] Total includes three women with missing information on education.

Table 13.5.1 Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS: Women

Among women age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS, percentage expressing specific accepting attitudes toward people with HIV/AIDS, by background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who:					
	Are willing to care for a family member with AIDS in the respondent's home	Would buy fresh vegetables from shopkeeper who has the AIDS virus	Say that a female teacher who has the AIDS virus but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with the AIDS virus	Percentage expressing accepting attitudes on all four indicators	Number of women who have heard of AIDS
Age						
15-24	81.2	31.5	54.7	68.1	17.3	3,305
15-19	80.4	27.6	52.8	65.1	14.9	1,603
20-24	82.0	35.1	56.5	71.0	19.6	1,702
25-29	80.5	40.6	57.3	73.5	21.9	1,727
30-39	79.8	36.2	53.7	77.8	21.1	3,696
40-49	78.6	34.4	48.7	80.9	20.7	3,069
Marital status						
Never married	84.4	38.2	58.0	70.5	21.8	3,945
Ever had sex	*	*	*	*	*	10
Never had sex	84.4	38.2	58.1	70.5	21.8	3,935
Married	77.4	32.9	50.4	77.6	18.5	7,096
Divorced/separated/widowed	81.3	38.9	53.7	78.2	25.4	756
Residence						
Urban	87.0	48.5	69.9	70.5	29.5	3,695
Rural	76.8	28.9	45.5	77.4	15.8	8,102
States/Regions						
Kachin	82.1	49.0	60.5	74.9	25.9	358
Kayah	76.7	44.5	61.6	83.0	26.7	61
Kayin	76.6	30.6	49.7	80.7	16.3	267
Chin	74.8	39.7	54.6	59.4	18.7	77
Sagaing	82.1	27.9	48.3	78.3	16.9	1,358
Tanintharyi	80.4	47.6	56.3	67.9	24.7	275
Bago	74.4	32.1	48.7	82.4	17.4	1,182
Magway	82.7	29.6	43.4	74.0	13.6	1,056
Mandalay	78.6	27.4	48.1	77.2	14.3	1,454
Mon	85.6	49.9	59.5	69.8	29.1	448
Rakhine	63.1	19.8	36.9	66.9	11.4	563
Yangon	88.7	47.2	69.2	76.9	31.5	1,897
Shan	78.4	36.1	51.1	63.2	20.0	961
Ayeyarwady	79.8	36.6	57.7	76.0	20.4	1,556
Nay Pyi Taw	66.0	26.4	42.9	82.0	14.2	283
Education[1]						
No education	70.7	22.6	31.6	72.6	9.4	1,049
Primary	75.3	26.8	44.4	79.9	14.3	4,868
Secondary	83.9	38.4	59.1	73.0	23.2	4,552
More than secondary	91.1	63.6	82.1	68.3	38.4	1,325
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	68.4	22.7	40.8	77.5	10.6	1,791
Second	74.7	26.5	42.6	78.1	14.6	2,146
Middle	80.2	30.5	47.6	78.0	17.7	2,463
Fourth	83.7	38.5	57.9	74.6	22.6	2,576
Highest	87.9	50.3	69.6	69.9	29.8	2,820
Total	80.0	35.1	53.2	75.3	20.0	11,797

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Total includes three women with missing information on education.

Table 13.5.2 Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS: Men

Among men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV/AIDS, percentage expressing specific accepting attitudes toward people with HIV/AIDS, by background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

	Percentage of men who:					
Background characteristic	Are willing to care for a family member with AIDS in the respondent's home	Would buy fresh vegetables from shopkeeper who has the AIDS virus	Say that a female teacher who has the AIDS virus but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with the AIDS virus	Percentage expressing accepting attitudes on all four indicators	Number of men who have heard of AIDS
Age						
15-24	71.1	31.6	46.7	71.3	14.9	1,279
15-19	68.9	25.0	44.5	69.7	11.1	651
20-24	73.5	38.4	48.9	72.9	18.9	628
25-29	76.0	45.4	58.1	79.0	26.5	632
30-39	71.7	37.8	51.0	79.8	19.9	1,288
40-49	69.8	31.8	45.1	86.4	18.1	1,159
Marital status[1]						
Never married	74.5	36.8	50.7	72.6	18.1	1,501
Ever had sex	85.4	53.6	55.6	65.2	22.9	172
Never had sex	73.1	34.6	50.1	73.6	17.4	1,329
Married	70.0	34.9	48.7	82.2	19.4	2,736
Divorced/separated/ widowed	73.4	32.2	39.3	82.6	16.4	119
Residence						
Urban	75.4	51.4	65.6	73.5	26.9	1,320
Rural	70.0	28.6	42.1	81.3	15.4	3,039
States/Regions						
Kachin	88.1	49.8	62.7	82.5	27.9	156
Kayah	70.7	38.4	43.5	74.4	20.3	21
Kayin	90.4	40.5	59.9	61.8	19.4	101
Chin	76.0	37.3	52.6	59.9	15.7	35
Sagaing	76.3	30.1	57.2	75.5	18.6	480
Tanintharyi	81.7	47.8	56.6	80.4	26.7	100
Bago	66.6	28.5	44.7	86.5	16.3	452
Magway	80.0	30.5	34.9	85.9	16.9	309
Mandalay	77.5	34.6	46.9	81.3	18.7	578
Mon	77.9	35.7	50.2	76.3	20.0	157
Rakhine	75.8	36.3	51.7	68.1	19.9	180
Yangon	63.6	54.0	60.7	81.2	27.8	695
Shan	73.8	28.0	44.5	74.5	14.4	367
Ayeyarwady	59.3	25.7	39.4	76.4	11.6	609
Nay Pyi Taw	63.8	30.0	41.4	82.6	14.4	118
Education						
No education	69.7	15.7	31.1	79.5	6.4	394
Primary	64.9	24.5	36.5	82.0	10.6	1,535
Secondary	75.0	41.4	57.0	76.9	23.5	2,091
More than secondary	84.0	72.0	79.5	77.1	42.9	339
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	60.9	21.3	35.4	79.0	9.2	750
Second	67.5	25.2	36.9	82.9	12.8	813
Middle	73.8	33.3	45.7	82.7	18.6	922
Fourth	73.0	38.3	55.2	77.5	19.3	928
Highest	80.2	55.1	68.2	73.2	31.7	946
Total	71.7	35.5	49.2	78.9	18.9	4,358

[1] Total includes two men with missing information on marital status.

Table 13.6 Attitudes toward negotiating safer sexual relations with husband

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who believe that a woman is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows that he has sexual intercourse with other women, and percentage who believe that a woman is justified in asking that they use a condom if she knows that her husband has a sexually transmitted infection (STI), by background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

	Women			Men		
	Woman is justified in:			Woman is justified in:		
Background characteristic	Refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women	Asking that they use a condom if she knows that her husband has an STI	Number of women	Refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women	Asking that they use a condom if she knows that her husband has an STI	Number of men
Age						
15-24	77.1	68.4	3,677	66.2	77.4	1,423
15-19	73.0	62.5	1,810	65.6	73.1	731
20-24	81.0	74.1	1,867	66.9	82.0	692
25-29	83.2	78.8	1,867	71.6	87.5	677
30-39	82.1	79.6	3,990	68.1	84.1	1,377
40-49	80.8	75.8	3,351	67.9	82.1	1,259
Marital status[1]						
Never married	76.0	69.1	4,278	65.1	78.7	1,644
Ever had sex	*	*	11	74.5	91.0	178
Never had sex	76.0	69.1	4,267	64.0	77.2	1,466
Married	82.9	78.8	7,759	69.8	84.4	2,957
Divorced/separated/ widowed	80.4	74.0	848	63.3	72.3	135
Residence						
Urban	84.4	84.0	3,768	79.2	90.9	1,350
Rural	78.9	71.7	9,117	63.5	78.5	3,387
States/Regions						
Kachin	74.9	86.2	374	69.2	90.5	161
Kayah	77.3	78.7	65	54.7	84.3	23
Kayin	83.1	77.2	303	70.0	75.8	115
Chin	70.6	65.6	102	49.3	69.7	39
Sagaing	90.6	88.8	1,410	58.2	81.2	514
Tanintharyi	80.1	74.5	283	62.7	82.8	103
Bago	78.2	75.2	1,244	75.0	81.3	454
Magway	79.9	80.3	1,081	67.0	91.8	320
Mandalay	85.3	72.3	1,541	74.0	84.9	601
Mon	81.8	74.7	463	66.9	80.0	162
Rakhine	77.9	61.4	777	64.8	82.9	222
Yangon	81.0	78.1	1,927	88.3	93.0	703
Shan	60.6	52.2	1,368	57.3	67.9	542
Ayeyarwady	87.1	85.5	1,650	57.1	76.2	653
Nay Pyi Taw	83.7	65.9	300	60.9	79.0	126
Education[2]						
No education	65.0	49.1	1,606	50.6	60.6	575
Primary	79.9	73.5	5,305	61.0	78.2	1,684
Secondary	84.0	81.1	4,646	75.3	88.5	2,139
More than secondary	89.3	94.1	1,325	85.3	97.0	339
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	74.5	62.8	2,274	54.9	69.3	890
Second	79.2	71.6	2,408	59.8	74.4	916
Middle	81.2	75.8	2,633	69.7	84.3	979
Fourth	82.4	78.8	2,702	73.2	88.0	986
Highest	83.8	84.5	2,868	80.7	92.8	966
Total	80.5	75.3	12,885	68.0	82.1	4,737

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Total includes two men with missing information on marital status.
[2] Total includes three women with missing information on education.

Table 13.7 Adult support of education about condom use to prevent AIDS

Percentage of women and men age 18-49 who agree that children age 12-14 should be taught about using a condom to avoid AIDS, by background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Women		Men	
	Percentage who agree	Number	Percentage who agree	Number
Age				
18-24	39.2	2,581	40.9	971
18-19	35.6	714	32.9	279
20-24	40.5	1,867	44.2	692
25-29	44.4	1,867	51.8	677
30-39	39.9	3,990	47.8	1,377
40-49	39.6	3,351	44.3	1,259
Marital status				
Never married	43.6	3,256	44.5	1,199
Married	39.0	7,692	46.8	2,952
Divorced/separated/w idowed	40.5	841	36.5	133
Residence				
Urban	51.4	3,420	54.0	1,219
Rural	35.8	8,370	42.6	3,066
States/Regions				
Kachin	39.7	341	54.4	150
Kayah	42.6	59	41.7	20
Kayin	39.3	275	30.1	104
Chin	41.9	91	52.3	34
Sagaing	45.7	1,313	56.5	455
Tanintharyi	30.7	258	43.3	89
Bago	42.5	1,122	45.6	407
Magway	49.1	1,004	61.7	288
Mandalay	37.8	1,444	38.1	544
Mon	29.3	423	54.3	141
Rakhine	27.2	705	54.0	191
Yangon	53.9	1,739	48.6	640
Shan	21.3	1,213	31.6	508
Ayeyarwady	41.8	1,524	42.2	600
Nay Pyi Taw	39.4	279	48.2	112
Education[1]				
No education	20.7	1,543	28.8	545
Primary	36.2	5,059	40.4	1,592
Secondary	46.5	3,875	52.9	1,816
More than secondary	61.6	1,309	61.7	332
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	29.3	2,073	36.1	801
Second	34.5	2,201	40.3	836
Middle	40.3	2,401	46.0	878
Fourth	43.0	2,476	48.8	882
Highest	51.5	2,639	56.8	889
Total 18-49	40.4	11,789	45.9	4,285

[1] Total includes three women with missing information on education.

Table 13.8 Payment for sexual intercourse and condom use at last paid sexual intercourse

Percentage of men age 15-49 who ever paid for sexual intercourse and percentage reporting payment for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, and among them, the percentage reporting that a condom was used the last time they paid for sexual intercourse, according to background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Among all men:			Among men who paid for sex in the past 12 months:	
	Percentage who ever paid for sexual intercourse	Percentage who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	Number of men	Percentage reporting condom use at last paid sexual intercourse	Number of men
Age					
15-24	1.8	1.7	1,423	(70.8)	24
15-19	0.4	0.4	731	*	3
20-24	3.3	3.0	692	*	21
25-29	3.1	2.4	677	*	16
30-39	2.3	1.4	1,377	*	19
40-49	1.1	0.5	1,259	*	6
Marital status					
Never married	2.7	2.3	1,646	(78.1)	38
Married	1.6	0.8	2,957	(74.2)	25
Divorced/separated/ widowed	1.8	1.8	135	*	2
Residence					
Urban	2.7	2.1	1,350	(80.2)	29
Rural	1.7	1.1	3,387	(75.2)	36
Education					
No education	1.1	0.6	575	*	3
Primary	1.7	1.0	1,684	*	17
Secondary	2.3	1.7	2,139	(89.7)	37
More than secondary	2.6	2.2	339	*	7
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	1.2	0.5	890	*	5
Second	2.2	1.6	916	*	14
Middle	1.2	0.8	979	*	7
Fourth	2.5	1.7	986	*	17
Highest	2.7	2.2	966	*	21
Total	2.0	1.4	4,737	77.4	65

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 13.9.1 Coverage of prior HIV testing: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who know where to get an HIV test, percent distribution of women age 15-49 by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test, the percentage of women ever tested, and the percentage of women age 15-49 who were tested in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test, according to background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

| Background characteristic | Percentage who know where to get an HIV test | Percent distribution of women by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test | | | | Percentage ever tested | Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test | Number of women |
		Ever tested and received results	Ever tested, did not receive results	Never tested[1]	Total			
Age								
15-24	60.5	9.2	1.2	89.6	100.0	10.4	3.5	3,677
15-19	56.1	3.0	0.4	96.7	100.0	3.3	0.9	1,810
20-24	64.8	15.2	2.0	82.8	100.0	17.2	6.0	1,867
25-29	67.8	25.7	2.8	71.4	100.0	28.6	8.1	1,867
30-39	67.8	24.6	2.5	73.0	100.0	27.0	6.2	3,990
40-49	61.5	14.3	1.1	84.7	100.0	15.3	2.9	3,351
Marital status								
Never married	62.7	6.6	0.5	93.0	100.0	7.0	1.9	4,278
Ever had sex	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	11
Never had sex	62.7	6.5	0.5	93.0	100.0	7.0	1.9	4,267
Married	65.2	24.0	2.6	73.4	100.0	26.6	6.6	7,759
Divorced/separated/ widowed	61.0	15.3	1.4	83.3	100.0	16.7	3.6	848
Residence								
Urban	79.7	28.0	1.7	70.3	100.0	29.7	7.6	3,768
Rural	57.6	13.4	1.8	84.8	100.0	15.2	3.7	9,117
States/Regions								
Kachin	80.7	33.3	5.5	61.2	100.0	38.8	6.9	374
Kayah	73.8	26.1	7.5	66.4	100.0	33.6	7.8	65
Kayin	59.7	26.0	3.9	70.1	100.0	29.9	7.5	303
Chin	53.0	15.2	2.5	82.3	100.0	17.7	5.3	102
Sagaing	71.5	11.1	1.7	87.2	100.0	12.8	2.9	1,410
Tanintharyi	71.2	19.4	1.5	79.1	100.0	20.9	4.2	283
Bago	68.2	15.6	1.5	82.8	100.0	17.2	4.1	1,244
Magway	60.0	13.5	2.3	84.2	100.0	15.8	4.1	1,081
Mandalay	63.8	24.6	1.3	74.1	100.0	25.9	6.2	1,541
Mon	69.3	22.8	4.1	73.1	100.0	26.9	6.5	463
Rakhine	43.2	7.6	0.8	91.6	100.0	8.4	2.6	777
Yangon	76.4	22.4	1.0	76.6	100.0	23.4	6.1	1,927
Shan	43.4	18.5	1.7	79.8	100.0	20.2	4.7	1,368
Ayeyarwady	66.3	13.0	1.5	85.4	100.0	14.6	4.7	1,650
Nay Pyi Taw	55.9	14.9	2.0	83.1	100.0	16.9	2.6	300
Education[2]								
No education	31.5	8.7	0.8	90.5	100.0	9.5	2.5	1,606
Primary	57.5	13.9	2.1	84.0	100.0	16.0	4.0	5,305
Secondary	74.4	19.5	1.7	78.8	100.0	21.2	5.1	4,646
More than secondary	93.6	37.4	1.9	60.7	100.0	39.3	10.2	1,325
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	44.4	9.2	2.2	88.6	100.0	11.4	3.0	2,274
Second	55.9	12.8	1.7	85.5	100.0	14.5	3.5	2,408
Middle	62.5	14.0	1.4	84.5	100.0	15.5	4.1	2,633
Fourth	71.2	19.7	2.2	78.1	100.0	21.9	5.5	2,702
Highest	81.4	29.9	1.5	68.6	100.0	31.4	7.4	2,868
Total	64.1	17.7	1.8	80.5	100.0	19.5	4.8	12,885

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Includes "don't know/missing"
[2] Total includes three women with missing information on education.

Table 13.9.2 Coverage of prior HIV testing: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who know where to get an HIV test, percent distribution of men age 15-49 by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test, the percentage of men ever tested, and the percentage of men age 15-49 who were tested in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test, according to background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

| Background characteristic | Percentage who know where to get an HIV test | Percent distribution of men by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test | | | | Percentage ever tested | Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test | Number of men |
		Ever tested and received results	Ever tested, did not receive results	Never tested[1]	Total			
Age								
15-24	56.1	10.5	1.8	87.8	100.0	12.2	4.1	1,423
15-19	49.1	6.1	1.1	92.8	100.0	7.2	2.0	731
20-24	63.6	15.1	2.5	82.4	100.0	17.6	6.3	692
25-29	69.7	22.8	2.0	75.2	100.0	24.8	8.5	677
30-39	65.1	26.9	2.6	70.5	100.0	29.5	6.3	1,377
40-49	63.2	24.0	2.0	73.9	100.0	26.1	3.5	1,259
Marital status[2]								
Never married	59.1	14.5	1.5	84.0	100.0	16.0	4.2	1,644
Ever had sex	77.5	37.4	1.4	61.2	100.0	38.8	10.4	178
Never had sex	56.9	11.8	1.5	86.8	100.0	13.2	3.4	1,466
Married	64.4	23.8	2.5	73.7	100.0	26.3	5.8	2,957
Divorced/separated/ widowed	64.6	26.0	1.5	72.6	100.0	27.4	5.8	135
Residence								
Urban	81.0	36.7	1.8	61.5	100.0	38.5	10.0	1,350
Rural	55.2	14.2	2.2	83.6	100.0	16.4	3.3	3,387
States/Regions								
Kachin	63.8	22.3	2.6	75.0	100.0	25.0	3.7	161
Kayah	57.2	24.9	2.3	72.8	100.0	27.2	5.3	23
Kayin	40.0	15.4	2.3	82.3	100.0	17.7	4.1	115
Chin	48.8	13.4	2.4	84.2	100.0	15.8	3.3	39
Sagaing	62.3	18.2	2.1	79.7	100.0	20.3	3.7	514
Tanintharyi	76.2	24.2	2.3	73.5	100.0	26.5	7.1	103
Bago	82.0	21.3	7.9	70.8	100.0	29.2	5.9	454
Magway	60.7	21.7	1.1	77.2	100.0	22.8	4.6	320
Mandalay	66.5	25.6	1.1	73.2	100.0	26.8	6.0	601
Mon	58.4	19.9	3.7	76.5	100.0	23.5	5.6	162
Rakhine	52.0	10.1	0.3	89.6	100.0	10.4	2.5	222
Yangon	81.7	31.0	1.8	67.3	100.0	32.7	7.6	703
Shan	41.5	14.6	1.3	84.1	100.0	15.9	5.0	542
Ayeyarwady	50.6	15.4	0.6	84.0	100.0	16.0	4.1	653
Nay Pyi Taw	61.6	16.6	1.8	81.7	100.0	18.3	6.3	126
Education								
No education	32.9	9.3	2.1	88.6	100.0	11.4	1.9	575
Primary	51.9	13.6	2.2	84.3	100.0	15.7	4.1	1,684
Secondary	73.9	23.7	2.1	74.2	100.0	25.8	5.8	2,139
More than secondary	94.5	55.1	2.2	42.7	100.0	57.3	13.0	339
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	44.5	8.6	1.9	89.5	100.0	10.5	2.4	890
Second	48.6	13.9	1.9	84.2	100.0	15.8	3.1	916
Middle	62.0	14.7	2.5	82.7	100.0	17.3	3.1	979
Fourth	70.9	22.2	2.1	75.7	100.0	24.3	6.7	986
Highest	84.5	42.5	2.0	55.5	100.0	44.5	10.4	966
Total	62.6	20.6	2.1	77.3	100.0	22.7	5.2	4,737

[1] Includes "don't know/missing"
[2] Total includes two men with missing information on marital status.

Table 13.10 Pregnant women counseled and tested for HIV

Among all women age 15-49 who gave birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, the percentage who received HIV pretest counseling, the percentage who received an HIV test during antenatal care for their most recent birth by whether they received their results and post-test counseling, and the percentage who received an HIV test during ANC or labor for their most recent birth by whether they received their test results, according to background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who received counseling on HIV during antenatal care[1]	Percentage who were tested for HIV during antenatal care and who:			Percentage who received counseling on HIV and an HIV test during ANC, and the results	Percentage who had an HIV test during ANC or labor and who:[2]		Number of women who gave birth in the past 2 years[3]
		Received results and received post-test counseling	Received results and did not receive post-test counseling	Did not receive results		Received results	Did not receive results	
Age								
15-24	24.8	14.8	14.3	3.6	15.2	29.3	4.3	434
15-19	18.9	5.1	9.1	5.0	3.6	14.2	5.0	70
20-24	25.9	16.6	15.3	3.3	17.4	32.2	4.2	364
25-29	36.5	24.7	15.7	3.5	25.3	42.1	4.0	473
30-39	39.2	26.1	15.6	5.7	27.2	43.9	6.2	651
40-49	32.7	20.3	10.4	4.7	17.3	30.7	6.2	111
Marital status								
Married	34.3	22.6	14.9	4.4	22.9	38.9	5.1	1,622
Divorced/separated/ widowed	33.3	15.8	15.6	5.3	22.8	34.0	5.3	48
Residence								
Urban	48.6	40.9	22.1	3.6	39.2	63.7	4.1	419
Rural	29.4	16.2	12.6	4.7	17.4	30.4	5.4	1,250
States/Regions								
Kachin	33.7	21.6	34.1	9.8	25.9	56.5	9.8	56
Kayah	39.1	38.2	14.7	20.3	28.7	54.3	21.1	12
Kayin	34.7	21.6	24.1	7.7	27.6	46.4	7.7	66
Chin	28.5	6.4	11.0	4.7	11.9	17.4	4.7	24
Sagaing	30.2	12.2	13.3	3.3	17.1	27.1	6.4	172
Tanintharyi	19.2	16.3	19.9	4.2	13.8	37.0	4.2	48
Bago	40.2	27.5	17.6	1.5	29.5	48.1	1.5	135
Magway	38.7	15.9	19.2	8.5	18.3	37.2	8.5	119
Mandalay	39.0	25.9	26.0	2.1	30.1	55.6	3.9	183
Mon	35.2	29.7	24.0	11.6	26.3	53.7	12.6	59
Rakhine	12.5	11.1	2.1	2.4	7.2	14.0	3.0	121
Yangon	56.6	46.1	11.2	4.4	43.3	58.0	4.4	193
Shan	18.2	14.0	10.3	2.2	14.0	24.3	2.2	232
Ayeyarwady	39.4	23.7	7.3	5.0	20.0	32.7	5.0	217
Nay Pyi Taw	39.2	16.2	17.0	8.5	20.2	33.1	9.7	32
Education								
No education	11.9	7.4	6.2	1.8	6.6	13.8	2.5	264
Primary	35.0	18.8	11.8	6.0	21.8	32.0	6.8	730
Secondary	41.8	29.2	18.5	4.2	28.8	49.6	4.9	532
More than secondary	43.7	42.9	33.9	2.1	36.5	78.8	2.2	143
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	24.1	11.9	6.0	4.6	12.5	18.9	4.7	444
Second	32.3	18.4	13.9	5.1	20.0	34.7	5.6	367
Middle	35.4	19.1	17.8	3.9	21.1	39.6	4.5	286
Fourth	41.7	31.8	14.2	5.2	32.5	46.0	7.3	303
Highest	44.0	38.0	28.9	3.1	35.0	68.0	3.1	270
Total	34.2	22.4	14.9	4.5	22.9	38.7	5.1	1,669

[1] In this context, "pretest counseling" means that someone talked with the respondent about all three of the following topics: (1) babies getting the AIDS virus from their mother, (2) preventing the virus, and (3) getting tested for the virus.
[2] Women were asked whether they received an HIV test during labor only if they were not tested for HIV during ANC.
[3] Denominator for percentages includes women who did not receive antenatal care for their last birth in the past 2 years.

Table 13.11 Male circumcision

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 who report having been circumcised, by background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of men circumcised[1]	Number of men
Age		
15-24	4.1	1,423
15-19	3.9	731
20-24	4.2	692
25-29	3.9	677
30-39	4.3	1,377
40-49	3.1	1,259
Residence		
Urban	6.8	1,350
Rural	2.7	3,387
Total	3.9	4,737

Table 13.12 Self-reported prevalence of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and STI symptoms

Among women and men age 15-49 who ever had sexual intercourse, the percentage reporting having an STI and/or symptoms of an STI in the past 12 months, by background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who reported having in the past 12 months:					Percentage of men who reported having in the past 12 months:				
	STI	Bad-smelling/ abnormal genital discharge	Genital sore or ulcer	STI/ genital discharge/ sore or ulcer	Number of women who ever had sexual intercourse	STI	Bad-smelling/ abnormal discharge from penis	Genital sore or ulcer	STI/ abnormal discharge from penis/ sore or ulcer	Number of men who ever had sexual intercourse
Age										
15-24	0.0	7.8	1.7	8.9	1,146	0.0	6.4	1.5	7.3	358
15-19	0.0	7.5	1.0	8.5	245	0.0	5.8	3.0	8.8	55
20-24	0.0	7.9	1.9	9.0	901	0.0	6.5	1.2	7.0	303
25-29	0.1	7.7	0.5	7.9	1,359	0.0	5.8	0.8	6.0	508
30-39	0.2	7.5	1.2	8.2	3,233	0.4	5.5	1.8	6.8	1,219
40-49	0.1	7.0	0.8	7.5	2,878	0.5	5.8	1.4	6.5	1,181
Marital status										
Never married	*	*	*	*	11	1.2	15.9	5.1	20.2	178
Married	0.1	7.3	0.9	7.9	7,757	0.3	5.3	1.3	6.0	2,955
Divorced/separated/ widowed	0.1	8.1	1.7	8.5	848	0.3	2.9	0.9	3.2	134
Male circumcision										
Circumcised	na	na	na	na	na	1.9	10.4	2.4	11.1	123
Not circumcised	na	na	na	na	na	0.3	5.6	1.4	6.5	3,134
Don't know	na	na	na	na	na	*	*	*	*	8
Residence										
Urban	0.2	9.0	1.1	9.6	2,290	0.7	7.1	1.7	8.2	888
Rural	0.1	6.8	0.9	7.4	6,326	0.2	5.3	1.4	6.0	2,378
States/Regions										
Kachin	0.8	8.4	0.9	9.0	269	0.4	6.4	2.6	7.8	112
Kayah	0.2	17.5	1.7	18.7	44	0.0	1.2	0.0	1.2	15
Kayin	0.0	2.0	0.8	2.7	224	0.0	2.4	0.8	2.8	75
Chin	0.6	19.9	4.0	20.6	74	0.0	10.9	5.3	15.2	28
Sagaing	0.0	4.7	0.9	5.2	917	0.0	2.5	2.6	4.0	341
Tanintharyi	0.0	1.3	0.4	1.3	191	0.0	7.9	2.0	9.3	64
Bago	0.1	6.1	0.9	6.4	846	0.4	2.5	0.7	3.1	338
Magway	0.1	6.3	1.2	7.0	705	0.0	11.9	0.5	11.9	230
Mandalay	0.1	5.2	0.6	5.6	936	0.0	7.1	1.7	7.5	405
Mon	0.4	8.0	1.4	9.2	300	0.0	12.7	1.6	13.8	96
Rakhine	0.0	11.2	2.6	12.3	537	0.5	4.4	2.7	5.0	155
Yangon	0.0	6.9	0.5	7.2	1,160	1.1	3.7	0.0	3.7	458
Shan	0.2	9.4	1.2	10.4	1,006	0.5	5.5	1.8	6.8	411
Ayeyarwady	0.4	10.7	0.9	11.3	1,190	0.0	8.1	1.6	9.1	445
Nay Pyi Taw	0.0	4.8	0.8	5.5	216	0.3	4.8	2.6	6.9	92
Education[1]										
No education	0.0	5.9	0.6	6.1	1,368	0.0	3.5	0.9	4.5	461
Primary	0.1	6.9	0.9	7.4	4,059	0.2	6.5	1.1	7.0	1,343
Secondary	0.3	8.5	1.6	9.4	2,521	0.6	6.0	2.1	7.0	1,251
More than secondary	0.2	9.5	0.3	10.0	665	0.0	4.8	1.6	6.5	210
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	0.1	7.9	1.4	8.5	1,808	0.0	6.2	0.8	6.4	666
Second	0.1	6.9	1.1	7.5	1,758	0.3	5.6	1.6	7.0	661
Middle	0.0	7.0	1.0	7.4	1,726	0.1	5.0	1.6	6.1	656
Fourth	0.3	6.5	0.5	6.9	1,675	0.5	5.7	1.4	5.9	651
Highest	0.2	8.8	1.0	9.6	1,650	0.6	6.4	2.0	7.8	632
Total	0.1	7.4	1.0	8.0	8,616	0.3	5.8	1.5	6.6	3,266

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = Not applicable
[1] Total includes three women with missing information on education.

Table 13.13 Prevalence of medical injections

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who received at least one medical injection in the last 12 months, the average number of medical injections per person in the last 12 months, and among those who received a medical injection, the percentage of last medical injections for which the syringe and needle were taken from a new, unopened package, by background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Women					Men				
	Percentage who received a medical injection in the last 12 months	Average number of medical injections per person in the last 12 months	Number of respondents	For last injection, syringe and needle taken from a new, unopened package	Number of respondents receiving medical injections in the last 12 months	Percentage who received a medical injection in the last 12 months	Average number of medical injections per person in the last 12 months	Number of respondents	For last injection, syringe and needle taken from a new, unopened package	Number of respondents receiving medical injections in the last 12 months
Age										
15-24	47.8	1.8	3,677	98.9	1,756	42.1	1.7	1,423	96.5	599
15-19	42.6	1.5	1,810	98.9	770	42.9	1.4	731	94.6	314
20-24	52.8	2.0	1,867	98.9	986	41.2	1.9	692	98.6	285
25-29	60.5	2.6	1,867	99.4	1,129	45.5	1.5	677	98.9	308
30-39	57.7	2.6	3,990	99.1	2,301	46.8	1.8	1,377	98.5	644
40-49	57.4	2.8	3,351	98.8	1,922	54.4	3.2	1,259	99.4	685
Marital status[1]										
Never married	45.9	1.7	4,278	99.2	1,962	42.5	1.5	1,644	96.8	698
Ever had sex	*	*	11	*	5	48.3	2.4	178	99.0	86
Never had sex	45.9	1.7	4,267	99.2	1,957	41.8	1.4	1,466	96.5	612
Married	60.9	2.8	7,759	99.0	4,726	49.9	2.4	2,957	98.9	1,474
Divorced/separated/ widowed	49.5	2.3	848	98.5	420	47.4	2.1	135	100.0	64
Residence										
Urban	53.0	2.2	3,768	99.4	1,998	46.1	1.8	1,350	99.0	623
Rural	56.0	2.5	9,117	98.9	5,110	47.6	2.2	3,387	98.0	1,613
States/Regions										
Kachin	54.4	2.1	374	98.1	204	38.2	1.6	161	98.6	62
Kayah	57.6	2.4	65	98.9	37	41.6	1.9	23	99.1	9
Kayin	50.4	2.3	303	98.3	153	32.6	1.4	115	98.9	37
Chin	26.9	1.3	102	100.0	27	26.4	2.0	39	100.0	10
Sagaing	59.0	2.4	1,410	99.4	832	49.7	1.9	514	98.0	256
Tanintharyi	52.1	2.4	283	99.4	148	42.9	1.9	103	99.0	44
Bago	63.6	2.9	1,244	99.1	791	55.3	2.4	454	99.4	251
Magway	58.1	2.7	1,081	99.0	628	50.7	2.3	320	97.8	162
Mandalay	67.0	3.1	1,541	99.8	1,033	53.8	2.4	601	95.8	323
Mon	55.7	2.2	463	97.8	258	50.6	3.3	162	97.9	82
Rakhine	45.9	2.1	777	95.2	357	35.1	1.6	222	96.8	78
Yangon	43.3	1.3	1,927	99.6	833	41.2	1.4	703	100.0	290
Shan	50.2	2.6	1,368	98.5	686	44.3	3.1	542	97.5	240
Ayeyarwady	57.5	2.6	1,650	99.7	948	52.1	1.9	653	99.4	340
Nay Pyi Taw	57.9	2.4	300	98.7	173	40.7	1.3	126	99.2	51

(Continued…)

Table 13.13 — Continued

Background characteristic	Women					Men				
	Percentage who received a medical injection in the last 12 months	Average number of medical injections per person in the last 12 months	Number of respondents	For last injection, syringe and needle taken from a new, unopened package	Number of respondents receiving medical injections in the last 12 months	Percentage who received a medical injection in the last 12 months	Average number of medical injections per person in the last 12 months	Number of respondents	For last injection, syringe and needle taken from a new, unopened package	Number of respondents receiving medical injections in the last 12 months
Education[2]										
No education	48.8	2.3	1,606	96.9	783	44.7	2.2	575	95.5	257
Primary	57.4	2.6	5,305	99.1	3,048	47.8	2.4	1,684	98.5	806
Secondary	54.7	2.2	4,646	99.3	2,542	47.5	1.9	2,139	98.7	1,016
More than secondary	55.3	2.2	1,325	99.9	734	46.4	1.8	339	99.3	157
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	52.1	2.4	2,274	97.9	1,184	44.5	2.3	890	98.6	396
Second	54.1	2.5	2,408	98.7	1,302	44.4	2.0	916	96.4	406
Middle	56.4	2.5	2,633	99.3	1,485	48.6	2.1	979	97.8	476
Fourth	55.7	2.3	2,702	99.4	1,506	48.7	2.0	986	99.3	480
Highest	56.9	2.5	2,868	99.5	1,630	49.4	2.1	966	99.1	477
Total	55.2	2.4	12,885	99.0	7,108	47.2	2.1	4,737	98.3	2,236

Note: Medical injections are those given by a doctor, nurse, pharmacist, dentist, or any other health worker. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Total includes two men with missing information on marital status.
[2] Total includes three women with missing information on education.

Table 13.14 Comprehensive knowledge about AIDS and a source of condoms among young people

Percentage of young women and young men age 15-24 with comprehensive knowledge about AIDS and percentage with knowledge about a source of condoms, according to background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Women			Men		
	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge of AIDS[1]	Percentage who know a condom source[2]	Number of respondents	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge of AIDS[1]	Percentage who know a condom source[2]	Number of respondents
Age						
15-19	13.4	16.7	1,810	14.3	31.6	731
15-17	12.2	14.6	1,096	11.0	27.0	452
18-19	15.2	19.9	714	19.7	39.1	279
20-24	18.9	28.5	1,867	21.5	53.5	692
20-22	16.1	24.0	1,133	19.4	56.2	426
23-24	23.2	35.5	734	25.0	49.1	266
Marital status						
Never married	18.1	20.8	2,533	17.8	40.0	1,143
Ever had sex	*	*	3	34.4	77.4	78
Never had sex	18.1	20.8	2,530	16.6	37.2	1,065
Ever married	12.0	26.9	1,144	18.1	51.6	280
Residence						
Urban	27.6	30.8	1,121	29.6	65.8	442
Rural	11.2	19.2	2,556	12.5	31.6	981
States/Regions						
Kachin	19.2	32.9	112	23.9	52.1	49
Kayah	25.1	47.6	19	15.5	36.4	7
Kayin	15.3	18.9	83	2.6	35.3	30
Chin	7.0	22.2	33	9.7	34.2	13
Sagaing	15.3	44.8	361	15.9	31.4	170
Tanintharyi	20.4	20.7	82	17.1	46.0	33
Bago	17.1	16.0	372	19.9	53.2	122
Magway	10.6	26.2	272	17.7	45.6	79
Mandalay	11.0	25.8	392	14.5	42.5	173
Mon	22.3	32.1	132	21.9	33.8	69
Rakhine	7.4	12.7	278	20.7	38.6	82
Yangon	28.1	18.1	582	35.7	64.0	226
Shan	8.4	12.9	449	5.7	27.9	155
Ayeyarwady	18.8	23.9	424	8.5	33.8	177
Nay Pyi Taw	17.7	14.2	84	16.2	32.2	38
Education[3]						
No education	1.2	5.2	264	0.8	10.6	109
Primary	4.2	11.3	1,013	5.2	29.8	337
Secondary	19.3	24.7	2,084	22.0	47.3	894
More than secondary	47.0	60.7	314	46.8	80.3	83
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	4.6	12.5	662	5.7	25.0	247
Second	9.2	14.2	657	9.2	26.1	259
Middle	14.1	20.6	777	15.8	35.9	321
Fourth	21.1	28.4	796	23.0	52.4	305
Highest	28.8	34.6	785	32.6	67.7	291
Total	16.2	22.7	3,677	17.8	42.2	1,423

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about AIDS transmission or prevention. The components of comprehensive knowledge are presented in Tables 13.2, 13.3.1, and 13.3.2.
[2] For this table, the following responses are not considered a source for condoms: friends, family members, and home.
[3] Total includes one woman with missing information on education.

Table 13.15 Age at first sexual intercourse among young people

Percentage of young women and young men age 15-24 who had sexual intercourse before age 15 and percentage of young women and young men age 18-24 who had sexual intercourse before age 18, according to background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Women age 15-24		Women age 18-24		Men age 15-24		Men age 18-24	
	Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	Number of respondents	Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 18	Number of respondents	Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	Number of respondents	Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 18	Number of respondents
Age								
15-19	0.9	1,810	na	na	0.5	731	na	na
15-17	0.7	1,096	na	na	0.9	452	na	na
18-19	1.2	714	15.3	714	0.0	279	6.0	279
20-24	1.3	1,867	14.0	1,867	0.0	692	5.6	692
20-22	1.4	1,133	14.1	1,133	0.0	426	4.3	426
23-24	1.2	734	13.8	734	0.1	266	7.8	266
Marital status								
Never married	0.0	2,533	0.0	1,511	0.2	1,143	1.6	697
Ever married	3.5	1,144	34.6	1,070	0.4	280	16.1	274
Knows condom source[1]								
Yes	0.2	834	11.4	675	0.4	601	4.0	479
No	1.4	2,843	15.4	1,906	0.2	822	7.4	492
Residence								
Urban	0.5	1,121	10.1	772	0.5	442	4.6	311
Rural	1.4	2,556	16.2	1,809	0.2	981	6.2	660
Education[2]								
No education	4.8	264	37.6	201	0.0	109	14.0	79
Primary	2.0	1,013	22.0	767	1.0	337	7.7	246
Secondary	0.3	2,084	9.5	1,313	0.1	894	4.5	571
More than secondary	0.1	314	0.7	298	0.0	83	0.0	76
Total	1.1	3,677	14.4	2,581	0.3	1,423	5.7	971

na = Not applicable
[1] For this table, the following responses are not considered a source for condoms: friends, family members, and home.
[2] Total includes one woman with missing information on education.

Table 13.16 Recent HIV tests among young people

Among young women and young men age 15-24 who have had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, the percentage who were tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test, according to background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Women age 15-24 who have had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months:		Men age 15-24 who have had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months:	
	Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test	Number of women	Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test	Number of men
Age				
15-19	2.4	223	(8.3)	49
15-17	3.1	63	*	10
18-19	2.1	160	(10.6)	39
20-24	9.9	823	5.6	271
20-22	8.7	454	6.4	134
23-24	11.3	369	4.9	137
Marital status				
Never married	*	2	13.2	56
Ever married	8.3	1,045	4.6	265
Knows condom source[1]				
Yes	12.2	291	9.8	183
No	6.8	756	1.1	137
Residence				
Urban	13.5	251	16.7	91
Rural	6.6	795	1.9	229
Education[2]				
No education	2.3	120	*	30
Primary	6.6	397	4.6	106
Secondary	10.1	486	7.3	171
More than secondary	(20.6)	42	*	14
Total	8.3	1,046	6.1	320

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] For this table, the following responses are not considered a source for condoms: friends, family members, and home.
[2] Total includes one woman with missing information on education.

ADULT AND MATERNAL MORTALITY   14

Key Findings
▪ **Adult mortality:** For women and men who have reached age 15, the probability of dying before age 50 is 7% and 16%, respectively.
▪ **Pregnancy-related mortality:** The pregnancy-related mortality ratio was 227 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births for the 7 years period before the survey.
▪ **Lifetime risk of maternal death:** The lifetime risk of maternal death indicates that 1 in 200 women in Myanmar will die from either pregnancy or childbearing.

Adult and maternal mortality indicators can be used to assess the health status of a population, especially in developing countries such as Myanmar. Estimation of mortality rates requires complete and accurate data on adult and maternal deaths. In the 2015-16 MDHS, data were collected on the survivorship of female respondents' siblings to obtain an estimate of adult mortality. The inclusion of questions to determine if deaths of female siblings were maternity-related permits estimation of maternal mortality, a key indicator of maternal health and well-being and of the quality of maternal care.

In keeping with the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10) definition of maternal mortality, the 2015-16 MDHS results reflect pregnancy-related mortality, which accounts for deaths of women while pregnant, during delivery, or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the cause of death (WHO 2011). In line with this, the maternal mortality module used in the DHS surveys measures only the timing of deaths and not the cause. Moreover, the data collected in the 2015-16 MDHS questionnaire are based on information about deaths during the 2 months following a birth rather than the recommended 42 days following a birth.

This chapter includes results estimated from sibling history data collected in the sibling survival module (commonly referred to as the maternal mortality module) that is part of the Woman's Questionnaire. In addition to adult mortality rates for 5-year age groups, the chapter includes a summary measure ($_{35}q_{15}$) that represents the probability of a person dying between exact ages 15 and 50—that is, between his or her 15th and 50th birthdays.

14.1   DATA

To obtain a sibling history, each respondent was first asked to give the total number of her mother's live births. The respondent was then asked to provide a list of all of the children born to her mother, starting with the first born. The respondent was further asked whether each of these siblings was still alive at the survey date. For living siblings, the current age was recorded. For deceased siblings, age at death and number of years since death were recorded. Interviewers were instructed that, when a respondent could not provide precise information on age at death or years since death, approximate but quantitative answers were acceptable. For sisters who died at age 12 or above, three questions were used to determine whether the death was maternity-related: "Was [NAME OF SISTER] pregnant when she died?" and, if not, "Did she die during childbirth?" and, if not, "Did she die within 2 months after the end of a pregnancy or childbirth?" Estimation of adult and maternal mortality by either direct or indirect means requires

reasonably accurate reporting of the number of sisters and brothers the respondent ever had, the number who have died, and (for maternal mortality) the number of sisters who died of maternity-related causes. **Table 14.1** shows the number of siblings reported by respondents and the completeness of data on current age, age at death, and years since death.

Overall, the sibling history data collected in the 2015-16 MDHS are fairly complete. There are very few siblings for whom survival status was not reported (0.1%), and among surviving siblings current age (used to estimate exposure to death) was reported for all. In the case of deceased siblings, both age at death and years since death (or year of death) were reported for all but seven deaths among the total of 9,853 reported unweighted deaths. Rather than excluding siblings with missing data from further analysis, information on the birth order of siblings in conjunction with other information was used to impute the missing data.[1] The sex ratio for enumerated siblings (the ratio of brothers to sisters multiplied by 100) is 103 (Appendix Table C.9).

14.2 DIRECT ESTIMATES OF ADULT MORTALITY

Adult mortality rate

The number of adult deaths per 1,000 population age 15-49. Adult mortality rates by 5-year age groups are calculated as follows: the number of deaths to a respondent's siblings in each age group is divided by the number of person-years of exposure to the risk of dying in that age group during a specified period prior to the survey. The number of deaths is the number of siblings (brothers or sisters) reported as having died within the specified period. The person-years of exposure in each age group are calculated for both surviving and dead siblings based on their current age (living siblings) or age at death and years since death (dead siblings).

Sample: Siblings (both living and dead) who were age 15-49 in the specified 7-year period preceding the survey by sex and 5-year age groups

One way to assess the quality of the data used to estimate pregnancy-related mortality is to evaluate the plausibility and stability of overall adult mortality. It is reasoned that if estimated rates of overall adult mortality are implausible, rates based on a subset of deaths (pregnancy-related deaths in particular) are unlikely to be free of serious problems.

The reported ages at death and years since death of the respondents' brothers and sisters are used to make direct estimates of adult mortality. Because of the differentials in exposure to the risk of dying, age- and sex-specific death rates are presented in this report. To ensure a sufficiently large number of adult deaths to generate a robust estimate, the rates are calculated for the 7-year period before the survey (roughly mid-2009 to mid-2016). Nevertheless, age-specific mortality rates obtained in this manner are subject to considerable sampling variation. Use of this 7-year period was a compromise between the desire for the most recent data and the need to minimize sampling error.

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[1] The imputation procedure was based on the assumption that the reported birth ordering of siblings in the history was correct. The first step was to calculate birth dates for each living sibling with a reported age and each dead sibling with complete information on both age at death and years since death. For a sibling missing these data, a birth date was imputed within the range defined by the birth dates of the bracketing siblings. In the case of living siblings, an age was then calculated from the imputed birth date. In the case of dead siblings, if either age at death or years since death were reported, that information was combined with the birth date to produce the missing information. If both pieces of information were missing, the distribution of the ages at death for siblings for whom years since death were not reported but age at death was reported was used as a basis for imputing age at death.

Table **14.2** and **Figure 14.1** show direct estimates of age-specific mortality rates for women and men age 15-49 for the 7-year period before the survey. Overall, the level of adult mortality is more than twice as high among men (5.0 deaths per 1,000 population) than among women (2.1 deaths per 1,000 population). Mortality rates generally increase with age, but they increase more sharply for men than for women. Mortality rates are much higher for men than for women in all age groups other than the 20-24 age group, in which the mortality rates for men and women are similar (1.5 per 1,000 and 1.6 per 1,000, respectively).

Figure 14.1 Adult mortality rates by age

Deaths per 1,000 population
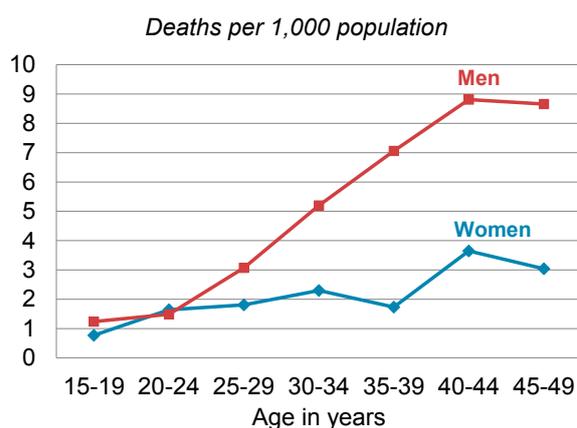
The probability of dying between exact ages 15 and 50 ($_{35}q_{15}$) is also much higher at 163, for men than for women at 72 **(Table 14.3)**. Here, $_{35}q_{15}$ is the probability of a 15-year-old man or woman dying before age 50, if they experience the age specific deaths rates in **Table 14.2**.

14.3 DIRECT ESTIMATES OF PREGNANCY-RELATED MORTALITY

Pregnancy-related mortality rate

The number of pregnancy-related deaths per 1,000 women age 15-49. Pregnancy-related mortality rates by 5-year age groups are calculated by dividing the number of pregnancy-related deaths to female siblings of respondents in each age group by the total person-years of exposure of the sisters to the risk of dying in that age group during the 7 years prior to the survey. The number of deaths is the number of sisters reported as having died during pregnancy or delivery or in the 2 months following delivery in the specified period by their age group at the time of death. The person-years of exposure in each age group are calculated for both surviving and dead sisters based on their reported current age (living sisters) or age at death and years since death (dead sisters).

Sample: Sisters (both living and dead) age 15-49 in the specified period, by 5-year age groups

Pregnancy-related mortality ratio

The number of pregnancy-related deaths per 100,000 live births. The pregnancy-related mortality ratio is calculated by dividing the age-standardized pregnancy-related mortality rate for women age 15-49 for the specified period by the general fertility rate (GFR) for the same time period.

Pregnancy-related deaths are a subset of all female deaths; they are defined as any deaths that occur during pregnancy or childbirth or within 2 months after the birth or termination of a pregnancy. Estimates of pregnancy-related mortality are therefore based solely on the timing of the death in relationship to the pregnancy. Two methods are generally used to estimate pregnancy-related mortality in developing countries: the indirect sisterhood method (Graham et al. 1989) and a direct variant of the sisterhood method (Rutenberg and Sullivan 1991; Stanton et al. 1997). Age-specific estimates of pregnancy-related mortality from reported survivorship of sisters are shown in **Table 14.4** for the 7-year period before the survey.

Table 14.4 shows that the pregnancy-related mortality rate among women age 15-49 is 0.16 deaths per 1,000 woman-years of exposure. By 5-year age groups, the pregnancy-related mortality rate is highest among women in the 30-34 age group (0.33), followed by those in the 40-44 age group (0.26). The overall percentage of female deaths due to pregnancy-related causes is 8%; this percentage varies by age and

ranges from 0% among women age 45-49 to 14% among women age 30-34. However, this age-specific pattern should be interpreted with caution because of the very small number of events: only 22 maternal deaths among women of all reproductive ages.

The estimated pregnancy-related mortality ratio (PRM) is 227 deaths per 100,000 live births during the 7-year period before the survey (with a 95% confidence interval of 131 to 323). In other words, for every 1,000 live births in Myanmar during the 7 years before the 2015-16 MDHS, approximately two women died during pregnancy, during childbirth, or within 2 months after childbirth. The lifetime risk of pregnancy-related death (0.005) indicates that of 1,000 women age 15, about five would die before age 50 during pregnancy, during childbirth, or within 2 months of childbirth.

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on adult and maternal mortality, see the following tables:

- **Table 14.1   Completeness of information on siblings**
- **Table 14.2   Adult mortality rates**
- **Table 14.3   Adult mortality probabilities**
- **Table 14.4   Pregnancy-related mortality rates**

Table 14.1 Completeness of information on siblings

Completeness of data on survival status of sisters and brothers reported by interviewed women, age of living siblings, and age at death (AD) and years since death (YSD) of dead siblings (unweighted), Myanmar DHS 2015-16

	Sisters		Brothers		All siblings	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All siblings	28,868	100.0	29,731	100.0	58,599	100.0
Living	24,747	85.7	23,927	80.5	48,674	83.1
Dead	4,095	14.2	5,758	19.4	9,853	16.8
Survival status unknown	26	0.1	46	0.2	72	0.1
Living siblings	24,747	100.0	23,927	100.0	48,674	100.0
Age reported	24,747	100.0	23,927	100.0	48,674	100.0
Dead siblings	4,095	100.0	5,758	100.0	9,853	100.0
AD and YSD reported	4,092	99.9	5,754	99.9	9,846	99.9
Missing only AD	nc	0.0	2	0.0	2	0.0
Missing only YSD	nc	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0
Missing AD and YSD	3	0.1	1	0.0	4	0.0

nc = No cases

Table 14.2 Adult mortality rates

Direct estimates of female and male mortality rates for the 7 years preceding the survey, by 5-year age groups, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Age	Deaths	Exposure years	Mortality rates[1]
FEMALE			
15-19	13	16,600	0.77
20-24	36	21,850	1.64
25-29	44	24,241	1.81
30-34	55	24,064	2.30
35-39	37	21,357	1.73
40-44	58	15,948	3.65
45-49	35	11,534	3.04
15-49	278	135,595	2.11[a]
MALE			
15-19	21	17,063	1.24
20-24	32	21,617	1.49
25-29	73	23,812	3.07
30-34	123	23,741	5.20
35-39	146	20,676	7.06
40-44	130	14,773	8.81
45-49	88	10,224	8.66
15-49	614	131,907	5.00[a]

[1] Expressed per 1,000 population
[a] Age-adjusted rate

Table 14.3 Adult mortality probabilities

The probability of dying between ages 15 and 50 for women and men for the 7 years preceding the survey, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Survey	Female $_{35}q_{15}$[1]	Male $_{35}q_{15}$[1]
2015-16 MDHS	72 (CI: 61-83)	163 (CI: 144-182)

CI = Confidence interval
[1] The probability of dying between exact ages 15 and 50, expressed per 1,000 persons at age 15

Table 14.4 Pregnancy-related mortality rates

Direct estimates of pregnancy-related mortality rates for the 7 years preceding the survey, by 5-year age groups, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Age	Percentage of female deaths that are pregnancy-related	Number of pregnancy-related deaths	Exposure years	Pregnancy-related mortality rate[1]
15-19	2.6	0	16,600	0.02
20-24	7.7	3	21,850	0.13
25-29	8.2	4	24,241	0.15
30-34	14.2	8	24,064	0.33
35-39	10.4	4	21,357	0.18
40-44	7.0	4	15,948	0.26
45-49	0.0	0	11,534	0.00
15-49	8.1	22	135,595	0.16[a]

General fertility rate (GFR)[2]	69[a]	
Pregnancy-related mortality ratio (PRM)[3]	227	(CI: 131-323)
Lifetime risk of maternal death[4]	0.005	

CI = Confidence interval
[1] Expressed per 1,000 woman-years of exposure
[2] Expressed per 1,000 women age 15-49
[3] Expressed per 100,000 live births; calculated as the age-adjusted pregnancy-related mortality rate times 100 divided by the age-adjusted general fertility rate
[4] Calculated as $1-(1-PRM)^{TFR}$, where TFR represents the total fertility rate for the 7 years preceding the survey
[a] Age-adjusted rate

WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

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Key Findings

- **Employment and control over earnings:** Almost all currently married men and nearly three-fourths of currently married women were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey. About 9 out of 10 women and men who worked earned cash only for their work.

- **Control over earnings:** About half of currently married women (51%) with cash earnings decide independently on how their earnings will be used, while 41% decide jointly with their husband.

- **Ownership of assets:** Fifty-four percent of women age 15-49 own a house and 48% own land alone or jointly with someone else. Similarly, 56% of men own a house and 49% own land alone or jointly.

- **Participation in decision making:** About two-thirds of currently married women participate in three specified household decisions, while 5% do not have a say in any of these decisions.

- **Attitude towards wife beating:** Fifty-one percent of women and 49% of men believe that a husband is justified in beating his wife in at least one of five specified situations.

- **Empowerment and health outcomes:** Use of contraception and access to antenatal care, postnatal care, and delivery assistance from a health professional increase with increasing scores on women's empowerment indices.

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Women's empowerment has many different dimensions that can each be measured by separate indicators. This chapter explores women's empowerment in terms of their employment and control over earnings, asset ownership, gender-related attitudes, and household decision making. In order to examine gender differentials, where possible, indicators for women are compared with those for men. In addition, women's responses to specific questions on their participation in household decision making and attitudes towards wife beating are used to examine how selected demographic and health indicators vary by women's empowerment.

15.1 MARRIED WOMEN'S AND MEN'S EMPLOYMENT

Employment

Respondents are considered to be employed if they have done any work other than their housework in the 12 months before the survey.

Sample: Currently married women and men age 15-49

Cash employment

Respondents are asked if they are paid for their labor in cash or in kind. Only those who receive payment in cash only or in cash and in kind are considered to earn cash for their employment.

Sample: Currently married women and men age 15-49 employed in the 12 months before the survey

Men are more likely to be employed than women in Myanmar. Almost all currently married men age 15-49 were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey, as compared with 71% of currently married women age 15-49 **(Table 15.1)**. There is very little variation in employment by age among either women or men. Approximately 9 in 10 women and men are paid in cash only (87% and 88%, respectively). Four percent each of women and men receive in-kind earnings only for their work, and 7% each receive cash and in-kind payments. Three percent of women and 1% of men do not receive any payment for their work.

15.2 CONTROL OVER WOMEN'S EARNINGS

Control over one's own cash earnings

Respondents are considered to have control over their own earnings if they participate in decisions alone or jointly with their husband about how their own earnings will be used.

Sample: Currently married women age 15-49 who received cash earnings for employment during the 12 months before the survey

Women gain direct access to economic resources when they are employed for cash. However, this access is meaningless unless women also control how their earnings are used.

In Myanmar, more than half of currently married women age 15-49 who receive cash earnings decide by themselves on how their earnings are used, while 41% make such decisions jointly with their husbands. Only 6% reported that their husbands mainly decide on the use of their cash earnings. Most employed women earn less money than their husbands (59%), 24% earn the same as their husbands, and 15% earn more than their husbands **(Table 15.2.1**, **Figure 15.1)**.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Urban women are more likely to be the main decision maker regarding the use of their earnings than rural women (56% versus 50%).
  Also, urban women are less likely than rural women to earn less than their husbands (53% versus 61%).

Figure 15.1 Control over women's earnings

Percent distribution of currently married women with cash earnings in the 12 months before the survey

Mainly husband 6%
Other 2%
Wife and husband jointly 41%
Mainly wife 51%
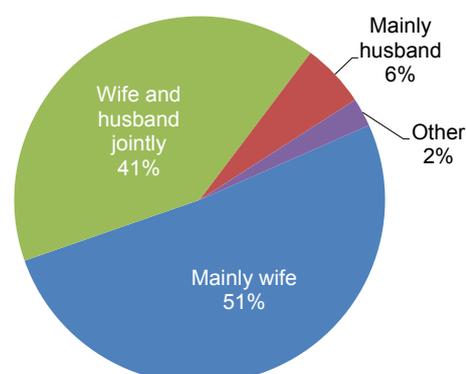
- Across the 15 different states and regions, the proportion of women who make independent decisions on using their cash earnings ranges from a low of 28% in Kayah State to a high of 80% in Mon State.

- Women with more than a secondary education are more likely to make independent decisions on the use of their earnings than women with less education or no education (59% versus 50-51%). Also, they are much less likely than those at other educational levels to earn less than their husbands (44% versus 56-62%).

- Although women's control over their earnings does not vary consistently by household wealth, the likelihood of women earning less than their husband declines sharply with increasing wealth.

15.3 CONTROL OVER MEN'S EARNINGS

Married men age 15-49 were asked about the primary decision maker regarding the use of their cash earnings. About half of men jointly decide with their wives and 26% say that their wives mainly decide how to spend their earnings. When women were similarly asked about decisions regarding the use of their husband's earnings, 53% said that the decision was made jointly and 34% said that they primarily made the decision. Notably, women were much less likely than men (10% versus 23%) to say that the husband mainly decides about the use of his earnings **(Table 15.2.2)**.

Women's role in decision making regarding the use of their own and their husbands' earnings varies by their earnings relative to those of their husbands. Two-thirds or more of women who earn more than their husbands (67%) and whose husbands do not have cash earnings (69%) are the main decision makers about the use of their own earnings, as compared with half or less of women who earn the same as (41%) or less than (51%) their husbands. Similarly, women who earn more than their husbands are more likely than other women to be the main decision makers regarding the use of their husbands' earnings (44% versus 29-35%) **(Table 15.3)**.

15.4 WOMEN'S AND MEN'S OWNERSHIP OF ASSETS

Ownership of a house or land

Respondents who own a house or land, whether alone or jointly with someone else.

Sample: Women and men age 15-49

In Myanmar, there are no differences between women and men with respect to ownership of a house or land. More than half of women (54%) and men (56%) age 15-49 own a house alone or jointly with someone else, and almost half of women (48%) and men (49%) own land alone or jointly. However, men are more likely than women to own both a house and land alone **(Table 15.4.1**, **Table 15.4.2,** and **Figure 15.2)**.

Figure 15.2 **Ownership of house and land**

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by ownership of house and land

Own: ■ Alone ■ Jointly ▢ Alone and jointly ■ Do not own

HOUSE
Women: 18 | 26 | 10 | 46
Men: 33 | 21 | 2 | 44

LAND
Women: 15 | 24 | 9 | 52
Men: 27 | 20 | 2 | 51
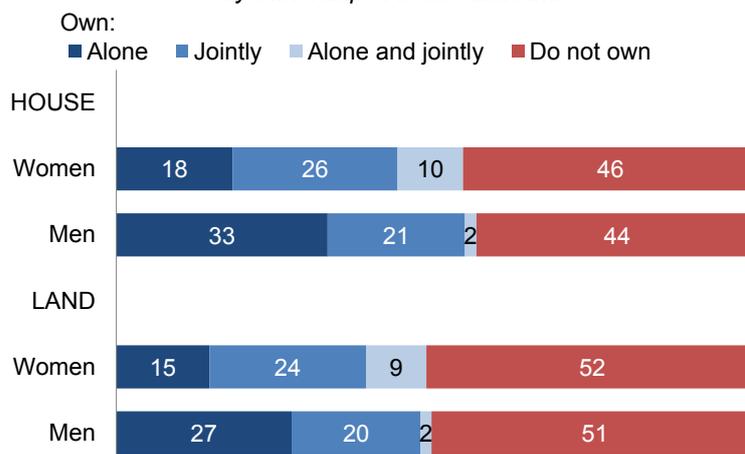
Patterns by background characteristics

▪ Women living in rural areas are more likely to own a house and land alone or jointly than those living in urban areas. Three in five rural women own a house, as compared with two in five urban women. Fifty-three percent of rural women own land, compared with 37% of urban women **(Table 15.4.1)**. Similar differentials by rural-urban residence are observed for men **(Table 15.4.2)**.

▪ Among women, sole or joint ownership of a house varies from a low of 33% in Kachin State to a high of 87% in Mandalay Region, and sole or joint ownership of land varies from 28% in Kachin State to 83% in Mandalay Region. Among men, ownership of both a house and land is also highest in Mandalay Region.

▪ Ownership of a house and land declines sharply with increasing education among both women and men.

15.5   WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN DECISION MAKING

Participation in household decisions

Women are considered to participate in household decisions if they make decisions alone or jointly with their husband in the following areas: (1) the woman's health care, (2) major household purchases, (3) visits to the woman's family or relatives, and (4) the well-being of their children.
Sample: Currently married women age 15-49

Participation in household decision making is an important aspect of women's ability to have control over their own lives. Eighty-eight percent of currently married women participate in decisions about visits to their family or relatives, including 37% who make these decisions mainly alone; 83% participate in decisions regarding their own health care, including 40% who make these decisions mainly alone; and 74% participate in decisions about major household purchases, including 19% who make these decisions mainly alone **(Table 15.5)**. Overall, 65% of currently married women participate in the three specified decisions (women's own health care, making major household purchases, and visits to their family or relatives) alone or jointly with their

Figure 15.3 **Women's participation in decision making**

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 participating in specific decisions

husband **(Table 15.6.1**, **Figure 15.3)**. Only 5% of women say that they do not participate in any of these decisions.

Currently married women are also most likely to participate in decisions about the well-being of their children: 91% of women participate in these decisions, with 57% making them mainly alone and 34% making them jointly with their husband **(Table 15.6.1).**

Currently married men were also asked about their participation in selected household decisions. Only 59% of men participate in decisions about the well-being of their children, and 72% participate in decisions about their own health care. With respect to the decisions that both women and men were asked about, the only one in which a higher proportion of men than women reported participating was the decision on major household purchases: 85% of men participated alone or jointly in this decision, as compared with 74% of women **(Table 15.6.2)**.

Patterns by background characteristics

▪ Currently married women who are employed for cash (67%) and those who are not employed (62%) are more likely to participate in the three selected decisions than women who are employed but do not earn cash (53%).

▪ By state/region, currently married women in Rakhine State are least likely to participate in the three selected decisions (48%), while women in Tanintharyi Region (80%) and Kayin State (79%) are most likely to do so.

▪ There are minimal differences in women's participation in decision making by education or wealth.

15.6 ATTITUDES TOWARD WIFE BEATING

> **Attitudes toward wife beating**
>
> Respondents are asked if they agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife under each of the following five circumstances: she burns the food, she argues with him, she goes out without telling him, she neglects the children, and she refuses to have sex with him. If respondents answer "yes" in at least one circumstance, they are considered to have attitudes justifying wife beating.
>
> *Sample:* Women and men age 15-49

Another measure of women's empowerment derives from the idea that gender equity is essential for empowerment. Attitudes in which the beating of wives by husbands is seen as justified are indicative of women's lower status and can disempower women in their household and intimate relationships. In Myanmar, 42% of women agree that wife beating is justified if a wife neglects the children, and 22% agree that it is justified if the wife goes out without telling her husband. Smaller proportions of women agree that wife beating is justified if the wife burns the food (13%), refuses to have sexual intercourse with her husband (10%), or argues with her husband (10%). Overall, 51% of women agree that wife

Figure 15.4 **Attitudes toward wife beating**

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in beating his wife for specific reasons

beating is justified for at least one of the five reasons **(Table 15.7.1)**. Among men, the pattern of agreement with these five specified reasons for wife beating is similar to that observed for women **(Table 15.7.2)**. Men are also most likely to agree that wife beating is justified if the wife neglects the children (40%) or goes out without telling her husband (17%) **(Figure 15.4)**.
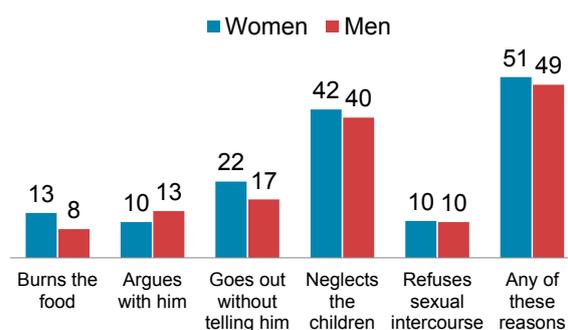
In Myanmar, women and men were also asked if wife beating is justified if the wife refuses to use contraception and if she becomes involved in too much social activity. Ten percent each of women and men believe that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she refuses to use contraception. Fifteen percent of women and 21% of men believe that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she becomes involved in too much social activity.

Patterns by background characteristics

▪ Wife beating is more acceptable among rural women than urban women: 54% of women from rural areas agree that wife beating is justified in at least one of the five specified circumstances, as compared with 44% of women in urban areas **(Table 15.7.1)**. There are, however, no urban-rural differentials in men's acceptance of wife beating **(Table 15.7.2)**.

- Agreement with wife beating varies greatly by state and region, ranging from 33% in Tanintharyi Region to 70% in Mandalay Region among women and from 14% in Kayah State to 69% in Rakhine State among men.

- Women with more than a secondary education (33%) are much less likely to agree with wife beating than women with less education (52-55%). Among men, acceptance of wife beating does not vary consistently with education but is lowest among men with more than a secondary education (35%).

- There are no clear patterns in acceptance of wife beating by wealth among either women or men; however, among women, those in the highest wealth quintile are less likely to agree with wife beating than those in the other wealth quintiles.

15.7 WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT AND DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH OUTCOMES

The two sets of empowerment indicators, namely women's participation in household decisions and women's attitudes toward wife beating, can be summarized in two separate indices. The first index shows the number of decisions (see **Table 15.6.1** for the list of decisions) in which women participate alone or jointly with their husbands. This index ranges in value from 0 to 3 and is positively related to women's empowerment. The second indicator, which ranges in value from 0 to 5, is the total number of reasons (see **Table 15.7.1** for the list of reasons) for which the woman feels that a husband is justified in beating his wife. A lower score on this indicator is interpreted as reflecting a greater sense of entitlement and self-esteem and higher status for women. The data show that there is the expected positive relationship between the two empowerment indicators: the percentage of women who disagree with all of the five specified reasons given for wife beating increases from 44% among those who do not participate in any of the three specified decisions to 54% among those who participate in all three decisions, and the percentage of women who participate in all three of the specified decisions declines sharply with the number of reasons justifying wife beating, from 71% among women who do not agree with any reason to 48% among women who agree with all five reasons **(Table 15.8)**.

A woman's ability to control her fertility and use a method of contraception is likely to be affected by her sense of empowerment and her own belief in her ability to control her sexual life and fertility. In Myanmar, women's use of contraception is related to the two empowerment indicators. For example, 53% of women who participate in the three specified decisions use contraceptives, as compared with 45% of women who do not participate in any of the three decisions. Similarly, contraceptive use among women who do not agree with any reason for wife beating, at 52%, is much higher than contraceptive use among women who agree with all five reasons for wife beating, at 38% **(Table 15.9)**. Unmet need for contraception declines slightly with increases in the number of decisions in which women participate **(Table 15.10)**.

Women's use of maternal care also varies in the expected direction with both indicators of women's empowerment. For example, 48% of women who participate in no decisions received delivery care for their most recent birth in the last 5 years, as compared with 66% of women who participate in all three decisions. Similarly, 65% of women who disagree with all five reasons for wife beating received delivery care for their most recent birth, compared with 51% of women who agree with all five reasons **(Table 15.11)**.

Child mortality is another demographic indicator that varies by women's empowerment. For example, under-5 mortality declines from 77 per 1,000 live births in the 5 years preceding the survey among women who participate in 1-2 of the three decisions to 68 among women who participate in all three decisions. However, under-5 mortality declines from 79 per 1,000 live births among women who disagree with all five reasons for wife beating to 65 among women who agree with one or more reasons **(Table 15.12)**.

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on women's empowerment and demographic and health outcomes, see the following tables:

Table 15.1 Employment and cash earnings of currently married women and men

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 who were employed at any time in the past 12 months and the percent distribution of currently married women and men employed in the past 12 months by type of earnings, according to age, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

| Age | Among currently married respondents: | | Percent distribution of currently married respondents employed in the past 12 months, by type of earnings | | | | | |
	Percentage employed in past 12 months	Number	Cash only	Cash and in-kind	In-kind only	Not paid	Total	Number
			WOMEN					
15-19	69.1	227	84.1	3.6	2.7	9.7	100.0	157
20-24	64.9	834	84.6	4.8	2.9	7.8	100.0	541
25-29	67.5	1,258	87.2	5.0	3.8	4.0	100.0	849
30-34	71.5	1,505	86.7	8.0	2.6	2.7	100.0	1,077
35-39	73.5	1,482	89.0	5.3	4.1	1.6	100.0	1,090
40-44	72.2	1,283	86.4	8.1	3.9	1.6	100.0	926
45-49	72.6	1,169	85.6	7.8	5.6	1.0	100.0	849
Total	70.7	7,759	86.7	6.6	3.8	2.9	100.0	5,489
			MEN					
15-19	(99.5)	36	(90.2)	(5.0)	(0.0)	(4.8)	100.0	36
20-24	99.3	228	86.7	6.2	6.0	1.1	100.0	226
25-29	99.7	447	88.4	5.9	3.8	1.9	100.0	446
30-34	99.3	549	88.8	5.4	4.7	1.1	100.0	545
35-39	99.0	587	88.8	8.1	2.3	0.8	100.0	581
40-44	99.0	593	87.1	7.3	4.8	0.8	100.0	587
45-49	99.1	516	85.3	8.2	4.6	1.9	100.0	511
Total	99.2	2,957	87.7	6.9	4.1	1.3	100.0	2,933

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 15.2.1 Control over women's cash earnings and relative magnitude of women's cash earnings

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 who received cash earnings for employment in the 12 months preceding the survey by person who decides how wife's cash earnings are used and by whether she earned more or less than her husband, according to background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Person who decides how the wife's cash earnings are used:						Wife's cash earnings compared with husband's cash earnings:						Number of women
	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Missing	Total	More	Less	About the same	Husband has no earnings	Don't know/ missing	Total	
Age													
15-19	41.7	35.7	5.6	16.0	1.1	100.0	19.0	63.1	11.3	0.9	5.7	100.0	138
20-24	51.9	34.5	5.0	8.3	0.2	100.0	14.0	66.1	18.5	0.4	1.1	100.0	484
25-29	51.1	41.2	4.2	3.3	0.2	100.0	13.0	64.3	21.4	0.9	0.5	100.0	783
30-34	49.9	40.8	6.7	2.6	0.0	100.0	16.3	62.3	20.4	0.8	0.2	100.0	1,020
35-39	51.7	43.0	4.3	1.0	0.0	100.0	16.3	56.8	26.0	0.8	0.2	100.0	1,028
40-44	52.8	39.2	7.6	0.2	0.1	100.0	16.6	53.2	28.1	1.5	0.6	100.0	874
45-49	52.0	41.8	5.6	0.4	0.2	100.0	13.6	51.5	31.2	2.8	0.8	100.0	793
Number of living children													
0	48.1	38.7	3.8	9.0	0.4	100.0	16.9	58.5	22.6	1.0	1.0	100.0	626
1-2	50.9	41.5	5.1	2.4	0.1	100.0	14.7	59.8	24.0	0.7	0.8	100.0	2,692
3-4	51.7	40.9	6.8	0.6	0.0	100.0	15.0	58.0	24.9	1.9	0.2	100.0	1,385
5+	56.9	35.1	8.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	17.5	53.7	26.3	2.3	0.2	100.0	417
Residence													
Urban	56.2	37.4	4.6	1.7	0.1	100.0	16.9	52.5	28.1	1.5	1.0	100.0	1,230
Rural	49.7	41.4	6.0	2.8	0.1	100.0	14.7	60.6	23.0	1.1	0.5	100.0	3,890
States/Regions													
Kachin	48.0	38.0	11.4	2.6	0.0	100.0	15.9	48.4	34.5	0.3	0.9	100.0	135
Kayah	28.1	61.5	7.8	2.6	0.0	100.0	10.5	49.5	37.7	1.0	1.3	100.0	27
Kayin	73.4	22.5	2.2	1.9	0.0	100.0	15.0	44.5	36.5	3.2	1.0	100.0	81
Chin	30.6	51.5	11.0	6.9	0.0	100.0	23.9	53.3	20.2	2.7	0.0	100.0	22
Sagaing	53.2	41.7	2.1	3.0	0.0	100.0	8.1	66.6	21.8	3.4	0.0	100.0	562
Tanintharyi	51.1	40.5	7.7	0.7	0.0	100.0	18.7	60.5	19.8	0.6	0.3	100.0	119
Bago	56.8	35.9	5.0	1.8	0.5	100.0	10.9	68.1	18.5	1.8	0.7	100.0	530
Magway	56.5	33.5	7.1	2.2	0.8	100.0	7.9	63.3	26.5	1.2	1.1	100.0	499
Mandalay	48.4	41.9	4.6	5.1	0.0	100.0	26.3	52.8	19.8	0.6	0.5	100.0	684
Mon	80.3	12.1	2.8	4.8	0.0	100.0	13.6	60.2	25.8	0.4	0.0	100.0	149
Rakhine	55.5	37.1	5.5	2.0	0.0	100.0	17.4	59.4	22.1	0.7	0.4	100.0	220
Yangon	35.4	58.8	5.1	0.6	0.0	100.0	12.4	59.6	27.6	0.3	0.0	100.0	510
Shan	48.9	41.3	7.6	2.2	0.0	100.0	13.6	52.3	31.3	1.0	1.8	100.0	695
Ayeyarwady	50.0	40.9	6.9	2.2	0.0	100.0	21.8	57.5	19.5	0.9	0.4	100.0	760
Nay Pyi Taw	54.1	39.0	4.8	2.1	0.0	100.0	10.7	53.5	34.7	0.6	0.6	100.0	129
Education[1]													
No education	49.8	40.3	8.5	1.4	0.0	100.0	14.5	56.0	28.0	0.9	0.7	100.0	829
Primary	51.0	40.0	6.1	2.8	0.1	100.0	14.3	61.8	21.9	1.5	0.5	100.0	2,465
Secondary	50.2	42.1	4.3	3.0	0.4	100.0	15.6	59.3	23.4	1.2	0.6	100.0	1,394
More than secondary	58.5	38.0	2.0	1.5	0.0	100.0	21.7	44.0	33.1	0.4	0.9	100.0	428
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	55.6	35.2	7.0	2.2	0.0	100.0	17.0	65.2	16.7	0.6	0.5	100.0	1,047
Second	48.8	40.7	7.2	3.2	0.0	100.0	15.0	63.3	20.0	1.3	0.5	100.0	1,076
Middle	47.5	43.8	5.6	3.0	0.1	100.0	14.0	60.3	24.2	1.2	0.2	100.0	1,079
Fourth	50.3	42.8	4.3	2.3	0.4	100.0	13.9	53.6	29.9	1.6	1.0	100.0	972
Highest	54.3	39.8	3.9	1.9	0.1	100.0	16.5	49.4	31.6	1.4	1.1	100.0	946
Total	51.2	40.5	5.6	2.5	0.1	100.0	15.3	58.7	24.2	1.2	0.6	100.0	5,120

[1] Total includes three women with missing information on education.

Table 15.2.2 Control over men's cash earnings

Percent distributions of currently married men age 15-49 who receive cash earnings for employment and of currently married women age 15-49 whose husbands receive cash earnings for employment, by person who decides how husband's cash earnings are used, according to background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Men						Women						
	Mainly wife	Husband and wife jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Total	Number	Mainly wife	Husband and wife jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Missing	Total	Number
Age													
15-19	(18.3)	(54.9)	(12.2)	(14.6)	100.0	34	23.4	48.4	13.7	13.8	0.7	100.0	223
20-24	29.7	43.1	20.7	6.5	100.0	210	31.3	52.1	9.6	6.9	0.1	100.0	825
25-29	24.1	42.6	26.4	6.8	100.0	421	34.3	54.6	8.8	2.3	0.0	100.0	1,249
30-34	25.3	50.4	21.8	2.5	100.0	514	34.1	53.9	9.7	2.3	0.0	100.0	1,496
35-39	27.4	48.3	22.5	1.9	100.0	563	36.9	53.3	8.8	1.0	0.0	100.0	1,472
40-44	23.6	52.0	23.6	0.8	100.0	554	36.5	51.5	11.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	1,267
45-49	29.4	46.6	23.8	0.3	100.0	478	32.8	55.5	11.1	0.4	0.0	100.0	1,135
Number of living children													
0	29.0	44.9	17.8	8.3	100.0	360	27.8	55.5	8.8	7.7	0.3	100.0	903
1-2	25.3	49.2	22.7	2.9	100.0	1,515	34.0	54.9	8.8	2.3	0.0	100.0	4,034
3-4	25.1	48.5	25.9	0.5	100.0	720	36.7	51.4	11.3	0.6	0.0	100.0	2,064
5+	32.4	41.3	26.2	0.1	100.0	180	37.2	47.3	15.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	665
Residence													
Urban	28.2	43.6	25.6	2.6	100.0	748	34.8	54.4	9.7	1.1	0.1	100.0	2,001
Rural	25.4	49.6	22.2	2.8	100.0	2,027	34.1	53.0	10.1	2.7	0.0	100.0	5,666
States/Regions													
Kachin	24.2	44.5	29.2	2.1	100.0	83	36.1	48.1	12.9	2.8	0.2	100.0	237
Kayah	16.0	66.6	16.0	1.4	100.0	13	17.3	70.1	11.4	1.3	0.0	100.0	40
Kayin	60.7	28.0	10.8	0.6	100.0	59	61.0	30.5	7.9	0.6	0.0	100.0	195
Chin	19.3	52.9	25.4	2.4	100.0	11	19.9	61.8	15.0	3.4	0.0	100.0	64
Sagaing	18.3	50.6	28.5	2.7	100.0	294	41.8	48.4	6.7	3.1	0.0	100.0	803
Tanintharyi	22.1	61.4	15.7	0.8	100.0	54	33.5	54.3	11.9	0.2	0.0	100.0	173
Bago	14.2	64.1	17.4	4.4	100.0	302	34.8	55.5	7.0	2.3	0.3	100.0	761
Magway	22.6	45.0	29.2	3.2	100.0	204	34.3	53.4	9.8	2.5	0.0	100.0	636
Mandalay	29.8	42.7	22.3	5.3	100.0	343	35.5	51.3	8.3	4.9	0.0	100.0	834
Mon	37.3	40.6	19.5	2.6	100.0	76	61.0	31.1	5.6	2.3	0.0	100.0	278
Rakhine	15.6	45.1	38.0	1.3	100.0	126	30.9	47.1	19.9	2.2	0.0	100.0	448
Yangon	35.3	43.9	19.4	1.3	100.0	387	21.2	69.6	8.4	0.8	0.0	100.0	1,039
Shan	27.7	46.4	22.2	3.6	100.0	355	31.4	54.7	12.2	1.7	0.0	100.0	894
Ayeyarwady	26.9	49.6	22.1	1.4	100.0	402	31.5	54.3	12.3	1.9	0.0	100.0	1,072
Nay Pyi Taw	27.8	41.6	29.6	1.0	100.0	66	43.8	44.7	8.5	2.8	0.2	100.0	194
Education[1]													
No education	33.1	45.4	18.5	3.0	100.0	392	33.6	51.1	13.7	1.6	0.0	100.0	1,180
Primary	29.3	46.3	22.1	2.3	100.0	1,188	36.3	51.0	10.0	2.7	0.0	100.0	3,606
Secondary	21.4	50.9	24.1	3.6	100.0	1,018	32.5	56.1	8.9	2.3	0.1	100.0	2,259
More than secondary	16.7	47.8	34.7	0.8	100.0	177	30.3	61.7	6.8	1.2	0.1	100.0	619
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	28.8	46.2	23.6	1.3	100.0	579	38.7	48.0	11.3	2.0	0.0	100.0	1,611
Second	29.1	47.4	21.9	1.6	100.0	563	35.6	51.9	10.2	2.2	0.0	100.0	1,565
Middle	22.2	54.1	20.4	3.2	100.0	562	31.9	55.2	10.1	2.8	0.0	100.0	1,536
Fourth	27.9	45.7	21.3	5.1	100.0	549	32.7	55.1	9.4	2.7	0.2	100.0	1,484
Highest	22.4	46.3	28.6	2.7	100.0	522	31.9	57.2	9.0	1.9	0.0	100.0	1,471
Total	26.2	48.0	23.1	2.8	100.0	2,775	34.3	53.4	10.0	2.3	0.0	100.0	7,667

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Total includes three women with missing information on education.

Table 15.3 Women's control over their own earnings and over those of their husbands

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 with cash earnings in the last 12 months by person who decides how the wife's cash earnings are used and percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 whose husbands have cash earnings by person who decides how the husband's cash earnings are used, according to the relation between wife's and husband's cash earnings, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Women's earnings relative to husband's earnings	Person who decides how the wife's cash earnings are used:							Person who decides how the husband's cash earnings are used:					
	Mainly wife	Wife and hus-band jointly	Mainly hus-band	Other	Missing	Total	Number	Mainly wife	Wife and hus-band jointly	Mainly hus-band	Other	Total	Number of women
More than husband	67.3	23.9	5.3	3.5	0.0	100.0	782	44.3	40.5	12.1	3.1	100.0	782
Less than husband	50.9	41.2	5.5	2.4	0.0	100.0	3,003	35.3	53.3	9.3	2.1	100.0	3,003
Same as husband	41.1	50.6	6.5	1.8	0.1	100.0	1,241	29.2	61.7	7.8	1.2	100.0	1,241
Husband has no cash earnings or did not work	69.0	22.7	0.5	7.8	0.0	100.0	61	na	na	na	na	na	na
Woman worked but has no cash earnings	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	30.6	53.8	10.8	4.8	100.0	359
Woman did not work	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	32.9	53.7	11.1	2.3	100.0	2,249
Total[1]	51.2	40.5	5.6	2.5	0.1	100.0	5,120	34.3	53.4	10.0	2.3	100.0	7,667

na = Not applicable
[1] Includes cases where a woman does not know whether she earned more or less than her husband

Table 15.4.1 Ownership of assets: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by ownership of housing and land, according to background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who own a house:					Percentage who own land:					Number of women
	Alone	Jointly	Alone and jointly	Percentage who do not own a house	Total	Alone	Jointly	Alone and jointly	Percentage who do not own land	Total	
Age											
15-19	1.8	16.6	4.2	77.4	100.0	1.1	16.4	3.2	79.3	100.0	1,810
20-24	6.1	20.4	5.7	67.8	100.0	4.5	19.0	4.8	71.6	100.0	1,867
25-29	13.2	26.2	6.9	53.7	100.0	9.7	24.5	6.3	59.5	100.0	1,867
30-34	19.3	28.9	10.9	40.9	100.0	15.0	27.0	10.1	47.9	100.0	2,037
35-39	25.1	28.7	13.4	32.8	100.0	19.5	28.5	12.9	39.1	100.0	1,954
40-44	30.4	28.7	14.8	26.0	100.0	25.8	26.4	13.9	33.9	100.0	1,733
45-49	32.6	30.4	16.2	20.9	100.0	27.6	29.3	15.4	27.7	100.0	1,617
Residence											
Urban	13.5	20.7	5.8	60.0	100.0	11.1	19.9	5.5	63.6	100.0	3,768
Rural	20.0	27.7	12.0	40.3	100.0	15.9	26.3	11.0	46.8	100.0	9,117
States/Regions											
Kachin	17.7	9.4	6.1	66.8	100.0	16.9	4.8	5.9	72.4	100.0	374
Kayah	30.4	12.7	13.3	43.5	100.0	30.7	12.3	13.8	43.0	100.0	65
Kayin	29.6	17.2	6.1	47.0	100.0	29.5	16.6	4.9	49.0	100.0	303
Chin	4.2	14.2	26.1	55.5	100.0	3.9	14.5	25.5	56.1	100.0	102
Sagaing	4.8	2.5	35.4	57.3	100.0	4.5	2.4	35.2	57.8	100.0	1,410
Tanintharyi	5.2	35.2	1.5	58.0	100.0	4.9	30.3	0.8	63.9	100.0	283
Bago	23.6	11.1	9.7	55.6	100.0	19.3	8.8	9.8	62.1	100.0	1,244
Magway	29.4	29.6	11.3	29.7	100.0	14.7	30.2	3.5	51.6	100.0	1,081
Mandalay	22.1	63.8	0.9	13.3	100.0	18.7	63.6	0.8	17.0	100.0	1,541
Mon	11.1	28.2	10.8	49.9	100.0	10.4	24.9	10.5	54.2	100.0	463
Rakhine	6.0	16.4	19.0	58.7	100.0	5.6	15.8	18.2	60.4	100.0	777
Yangon	17.9	14.5	8.7	58.9	100.0	12.7	15.2	8.4	63.7	100.0	1,927
Shan	29.2	18.3	7.0	45.5	100.0	26.2	18.6	7.5	47.7	100.0	1,368
Ayeyarwady	12.8	44.1	0.1	43.0	100.0	10.3	38.6	0.1	51.0	100.0	1,650
Nay Pyi Taw	21.1	35.6	5.6	37.7	100.0	19.1	33.0	5.1	42.8	100.0	300
Education[1]											
No education	29.4	23.8	15.3	31.5	100.0	24.2	22.0	14.4	39.4	100.0	1,606
Primary	21.3	29.2	12.4	37.0	100.0	16.4	27.6	11.3	44.7	100.0	5,305
Secondary	12.9	22.8	6.7	57.5	100.0	10.8	22.0	6.2	61.0	100.0	4,646
More than secondary	9.4	23.6	7.3	59.6	100.0	7.7	23.1	6.9	62.2	100.0	1,325
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	24.2	29.6	10.9	35.2	100.0	16.4	25.4	9.9	48.3	100.0	2,274
Second	20.8	28.0	11.4	39.8	100.0	16.4	26.1	10.3	47.2	100.0	2,408
Middle	17.6	26.2	12.1	44.1	100.0	14.4	25.7	10.4	49.4	100.0	2,633
Fourth	15.6	21.7	9.6	53.1	100.0	14.1	21.7	9.3	54.9	100.0	2,702
Highest	13.6	23.9	7.5	55.0	100.0	11.8	23.6	7.4	57.2	100.0	2,868
Total	18.1	25.7	10.2	46.0	100.0	14.5	24.4	9.4	51.7	100.0	12,885

[1] Total includes three women with missing information on education.

Table 15.4.2 Ownership of assets; Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by ownership of housing and land, according to background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who own a house:					Percentage who own land:					Number of men
	Alone	Jointly	Alone and jointly	Percentage who do not own a house	Total	Alone	Jointly	Alone and jointly	Percentage who do not own land	Total	
Age											
15-19	2.7	22.6	3.1	71.6	100.0	2.9	21.4	2.8	72.9	100.0	731
20-24	8.1	22.5	2.5	66.8	100.0	7.5	21.5	1.9	69.1	100.0	692
25-29	20.5	21.9	2.6	55.0	100.0	14.6	19.7	2.7	63.0	100.0	677
30-34	37.8	21.9	1.0	39.3	100.0	29.2	18.6	1.2	51.0	100.0	698
35-39	44.8	24.4	1.3	29.5	100.0	38.2	22.1	1.7	38.1	100.0	679
40-44	57.8	19.3	1.0	21.9	100.0	48.0	20.9	0.4	30.7	100.0	689
45-49	66.0	16.4	0.8	16.8	100.0	57.3	16.1	0.8	25.7	100.0	571
Residence											
Urban	20.8	20.9	2.5	55.8	100.0	18.2	19.3	2.4	60.1	100.0	1,350
Rural	37.7	21.7	1.5	39.2	100.0	30.9	20.5	1.4	47.2	100.0	3,387
States/Regions											
Kachin	30.7	28.8	4.1	36.4	100.0	31.2	27.0	4.4	37.4	100.0	161
Kayah	52.0	12.9	0.4	34.7	100.0	49.2	15.7	0.0	35.1	100.0	23
Kayin	30.7	13.1	2.9	53.4	100.0	29.9	11.1	2.3	56.7	100.0	115
Chin	47.3	7.1	0.0	45.6	100.0	52.2	5.8	0.0	42.0	100.0	39
Sagaing	35.3	9.2	0.8	54.8	100.0	32.1	10.1	0.5	57.3	100.0	514
Tanintharyi	6.6	40.9	1.2	51.3	100.0	8.2	34.3	1.7	55.8	100.0	103
Bago	35.9	6.1	0.0	58.0	100.0	25.6	4.9	0.0	69.4	100.0	454
Magway	44.2	3.9	0.0	51.9	100.0	41.4	4.2	0.0	54.4	100.0	320
Mandalay	35.0	50.4	1.1	13.5	100.0	31.8	50.9	1.4	15.9	100.0	601
Mon	16.1	28.9	0.4	54.6	100.0	17.8	29.1	0.4	52.7	100.0	162
Rakhine	21.2	32.5	0.3	46.0	100.0	15.9	28.1	0.6	55.4	100.0	222
Yangon	24.1	13.1	4.8	58.1	100.0	20.7	12.9	3.7	62.7	100.0	703
Shan	40.4	20.1	2.2	37.3	100.0	32.8	19.4	2.0	45.8	100.0	542
Ayeyarwady	35.6	25.1	2.5	36.8	100.0	21.4	18.7	2.5	57.3	100.0	653
Nay Pyi Taw	35.9	25.8	0.6	37.8	100.0	28.6	28.1	1.0	42.4	100.0	126
Education											
No education	50.0	14.5	1.4	34.1	100.0	40.2	14.9	1.2	43.7	100.0	575
Primary	43.2	20.9	1.2	34.7	100.0	34.7	19.1	1.3	44.9	100.0	1,684
Secondary	22.5	23.8	2.4	51.3	100.0	19.4	22.4	2.1	56.1	100.0	2,139
More than secondary	18.0	21.1	1.9	59.0	100.0	18.4	20.0	1.8	59.8	100.0	339
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	45.0	19.1	0.7	35.1	100.0	30.8	15.6	0.7	52.9	100.0	890
Second	41.3	18.9	2.6	37.3	100.0	34.2	17.9	2.4	45.5	100.0	916
Middle	31.2	23.8	2.2	42.9	100.0	28.1	23.6	1.6	46.7	100.0	979
Fourth	25.1	24.0	1.5	49.5	100.0	22.6	23.1	1.8	52.5	100.0	986
Highest	23.4	21.0	2.0	53.6	100.0	21.6	19.9	1.7	56.8	100.0	966
Total	32.9	21.4	1.8	43.9	100.0	27.3	20.1	1.7	50.9	100.0	4,737

Table 15.5 Participation in decision making

Percent distribution of currently married women and currently married men age 15-49 by person who usually makes decisions about various issues, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Decision	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Someone else	Other	Missing	Total	Number
			WOMEN					
Own health care	40.1	43.4	14.1	2.1	0.4	0.0	100.0	7,759
Major household purchases	18.6	55.7	18.5	6.2	0.9	0.0	100.0	7,759
Visits to her family or relatives	36.8	50.9	9.5	2.3	0.5	0.0	100.0	7,759
Well-being of children	57.3	34.0	5.0	1.3	2.3	0.1	100.0	7,759
			MEN					
Own health care	24.7	34.0	37.6	3.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,957
Major household purchases	9.4	48.3	36.7	5.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,957
Well-being of children	38.2	40.5	18.7	1.2	1.4	0.0	100.0	2,957

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who usually make specific decisions either by themselves or jointly with their husband, by background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Specific decisions						
	Woman's own health care	Making major household purchases	Visits to her family or relatives	All three decisions	None of the three decisions	Well-being of children	Number of women
Age							
15-19	69.7	54.4	81.1	46.7	11.4	73.2	227
20-24	76.1	62.1	81.9	53.4	9.5	85.4	834
25-29	84.2	72.9	85.8	63.8	5.6	91.6	1,258
30-34	85.7	75.4	87.6	67.4	4.9	92.3	1,505
35-39	84.3	77.0	89.9	68.1	4.0	93.7	1,482
40-44	84.7	79.5	89.5	69.6	4.1	92.4	1,283
45-49	85.0	78.1	90.3	67.8	3.7	93.1	1,169
Employment (last 12 months)[1]							
Not employed	83.0	72.3	85.0	62.4	6.4	90.9	2,269
Employed for cash	84.0	76.1	89.1	67.4	4.4	91.8	5,120
Employed not for cash	78.1	62.1	84.4	52.9	8.4	87.4	369
Number of living children							
0	74.2	63.6	82.0	53.3	9.7	74.6	916
1-2	85.4	74.8	88.7	66.6	4.3	93.7	4,061
3-4	84.3	77.3	88.7	67.6	4.7	94.2	2,098
5+	81.1	76.9	85.8	66.2	6.2	90.6	684
Residence							
Urban	88.1	76.3	89.0	68.6	3.2	92.2	2,022
Rural	81.8	73.7	87.2	64.1	5.9	91.0	5,737
States/Regions							
Kachin	86.0	70.5	83.6	60.6	3.9	91.2	238
Kayah	92.9	72.5	88.4	66.8	2.0	90.0	40
Kayin	92.5	85.0	93.8	79.4	1.8	95.5	201
Chin	77.4	79.5	85.7	67.4	8.1	88.3	66
Sagaing	86.3	75.5	85.9	69.9	6.8	92.3	828
Tanintharyi	90.7	84.7	92.1	79.6	3.3	92.2	174
Bago	80.4	78.6	89.9	67.2	4.0	94.0	780
Magway	82.8	68.4	89.7	61.0	3.6	88.9	642
Mandalay	79.7	77.3	93.3	64.3	3.6	94.1	838
Mon	78.1	80.7	90.0	66.0	4.4	87.6	278
Rakhine	60.6	64.6	68.3	47.5	19.2	79.0	454
Yangon	94.4	79.4	91.5	73.8	1.3	96.7	1,042
Shan	88.5	69.7	92.2	64.2	3.2	92.4	901
Ayeyarwady	80.5	70.9	81.6	60.9	7.9	87.3	1,083
Nay Pyi Taw	77.7	68.9	84.3	56.2	5.7	90.8	195
Education[2]							
No education	81.1	73.3	86.7	64.5	7.0	89.6	1,193
Primary	82.6	74.8	87.8	65.3	5.3	91.6	3,656
Secondary	84.0	73.5	87.5	64.3	4.9	91.3	2,285
More than secondary	90.5	76.6	89.4	69.4	2.0	92.6	621
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	77.9	72.0	82.9	60.3	8.0	87.7	1,622
Second	81.9	76.6	87.8	67.7	6.2	91.4	1,586
Middle	84.9	73.0	88.9	64.7	3.7	92.2	1,556
Fourth	84.4	75.8	89.4	66.8	4.9	93.0	1,509
Highest	88.4	74.5	89.8	67.0	2.9	92.4	1,487
Total	83.4	74.3	87.7	65.3	5.2	91.3	7,759

[1] Total includes one woman with missing information on employment status in the last 12 months.
[2] Total includes three women with missing information on education.

Table 15.6.2 Men's participation in decision making by background characteristics

Percentage of currently married men age 15-49 who usually make specific decisions either alone or jointly with their wife, by background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Specific decisions		Both decisions	Neither of the two decisions	Well-being of children	Number of men
	Man's own health	Making major household purchases				
Age						
15-19	(63.2)	(63.6)	(51.7)	(24.9)	(62.8)	36
20-24	63.0	67.5	49.1	18.6	50.2	228
25-29	64.7	78.9	56.9	13.3	52.0	447
30-34	72.6	86.1	68.0	9.2	58.2	549
35-39	73.2	86.6	69.1	9.2	58.4	587
40-44	77.5	90.4	74.2	6.3	64.5	593
45-49	71.7	89.9	67.6	5.9	64.9	516
Employment (last 12 months)						
Not employed	*	*	*	*	*	23
Employed for cash	71.5	85.4	66.4	9.4	59.7	2,775
Employed not for cash	70.8	79.2	61.5	11.4	51.8	159
Number of living children						
0	63.6	75.3	53.0	14.1	57.1	381
1-2	72.5	84.6	67.5	10.4	57.6	1,605
3-4	73.8	89.2	69.3	6.4	63.5	773
5+	69.6	90.1	66.9	7.3	59.1	197
Residence						
Urban	68.6	83.4	62.3	10.3	53.0	767
Rural	72.5	85.5	67.3	9.3	61.3	2,190
States/Regions						
Kachin	76.8	83.0	68.6	8.8	56.5	93
Kayah	81.9	90.0	76.7	4.8	39.2	15
Kayin	73.4	89.6	71.0	8.0	48.5	70
Chin	74.1	81.3	64.3	8.9	54.9	24
Sagaing	77.0	83.0	68.6	8.5	60.4	308
Tanintharyi	87.2	88.0	78.9	3.7	59.1	57
Bago	75.3	83.2	66.5	7.9	68.6	309
Magway	73.7	86.1	69.5	9.8	71.6	215
Mandalay	64.0	87.1	60.5	9.4	64.5	358
Mon	67.7	68.9	52.5	15.9	49.7	82
Rakhine	86.0	91.2	82.5	5.3	56.6	139
Yangon	61.6	88.1	58.1	8.5	41.9	413
Shan	74.6	84.5	71.8	12.7	53.8	371
Ayeyarwady	70.8	82.1	64.9	11.9	66.6	419
Nay Pyi Taw	60.9	88.7	58.0	8.4	66.6	81
Education						
No education	71.2	79.7	67.8	16.9	52.3	430
Primary	70.9	85.4	65.6	9.3	61.1	1,260
Secondary	71.6	86.0	65.5	7.9	59.6	1,085
More than secondary	76.0	87.8	68.6	4.8	59.6	181
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	70.3	85.2	66.3	10.8	60.0	627
Second	73.0	87.9	68.7	7.9	58.9	605
Middle	72.8	84.9	66.5	8.8	61.4	603
Fourth	69.8	81.7	63.2	11.6	58.6	590
Highest	71.7	85.0	65.4	8.8	56.6	531
Total	71.5	84.9	66.0	9.6	59.2	2,957

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 15.7.1 Attitude toward wife beating: Women

Percentage of all women age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons, by background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she:					Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	Refuses to use contra-ception	Involved in too much social activity	Number
	Burns the food	Argues with him	Goes out without telling him	Neglects the children	Refuses to have sexual intercourse with him				
Age									
15-19	11.2	10.0	17.2	43.4	10.1	52.6	10.1	16.6	1,810
20-24	11.1	8.4	19.1	43.4	8.5	53.4	11.4	16.1	1,867
25-29	12.2	10.7	20.7	42.9	9.5	51.1	9.4	14.5	1,867
30-34	13.1	9.0	22.6	42.1	9.9	52.1	9.5	15.6	2,037
35-39	11.7	10.4	22.0	40.5	11.5	49.3	10.5	13.0	1,954
40-44	16.0	12.4	27.5	43.5	13.0	53.0	10.9	15.4	1,733
45-49	14.1	10.4	22.5	38.2	10.6	46.2	9.7	12.3	1,617
Employment (last 12 months)[1]									
Not employed	11.1	9.6	18.7	39.4	10.2	47.7	11.0	15.3	3,517
Employed for cash	13.2	10.1	22.5	42.9	10.3	52.1	9.9	14.5	8,606
Employed not for cash	15.4	12.7	24.7	45.0	12.1	57.1	10.1	16.1	762
Number of living children									
0	11.9	9.8	18.6	41.4	9.1	51.4	9.6	15.2	5,331
1-2	12.3	9.8	22.9	42.0	10.8	50.6	10.5	14.3	4,510
3-4	13.9	10.5	23.3	42.3	11.6	50.9	10.6	14.1	2,279
5+	17.5	13.9	30.0	46.1	13.5	53.8	11.3	16.4	765
Marital status									
Never married	11.7	10.2	17.8	41.3	8.7	51.4	8.9	15.6	4,278
Married	13.2	10.1	23.9	42.1	11.0	50.7	10.4	14.4	7,759
Divorced/separated/ widowed	13.7	10.4	20.2	45.2	13.8	54.0	15.2	14.7	848
Residence									
Urban	9.1	7.3	14.9	35.4	7.4	44.0	7.6	13.8	3,768
Rural	14.2	11.3	24.4	44.8	11.7	54.1	11.3	15.2	9,117
States/Regions									
Kachin	13.4	9.7	23.3	51.4	9.5	59.7	12.8	14.8	374
Kayah	4.3	5.6	14.9	38.2	4.2	45.4	6.2	7.8	65
Kayin	5.8	8.8	15.2	33.4	6.3	40.5	8.4	8.0	303
Chin	10.6	22.7	32.0	43.9	15.1	55.3	8.7	20.4	102
Sagaing	17.4	11.5	27.9	59.0	10.8	67.8	9.8	13.4	1,410
Tanintharyi	5.4	2.7	11.2	27.6	3.8	32.7	3.4	9.7	283
Bago	14.4	6.3	24.1	36.8	6.6	48.0	9.7	15.3	1,244
Magway	9.2	6.4	16.0	38.5	8.1	45.5	4.8	10.6	1,081
Mandalay	18.6	17.3	40.1	58.9	18.3	69.6	16.2	18.9	1,541
Mon	8.2	6.0	11.4	35.3	6.7	42.4	8.4	13.7	463
Rakhine	12.5	17.1	27.5	50.3	23.4	60.0	22.6	25.8	777
Yangon	5.3	7.1	10.8	23.2	6.1	30.5	6.2	13.3	1,927
Shan	12.3	8.9	13.5	33.0	7.2	44.2	4.7	10.5	1,368
Ayeyarwady	16.1	10.2	20.2	44.7	11.2	54.5	12.9	14.9	1,650
Nay Pyi Taw	20.9	15.4	34.8	58.3	13.2	65.4	16.0	26.7	300
Education[2]									
No education	16.0	14.4	26.3	41.8	14.2	52.1	13.0	15.5	1,606
Primary	16.3	11.5	25.6	45.2	12.4	54.7	11.6	15.7	5,305
Secondary	10.3	8.5	19.3	43.0	8.6	51.9	9.2	14.7	4,646
More than secondary	3.1	5.3	8.4	26.4	4.3	33.4	4.8	10.9	1,325
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	15.6	12.9	23.8	44.0	13.1	53.2	13.0	16.5	2,274
Second	15.5	11.2	25.3	44.1	12.5	54.2	12.1	15.8	2,408
Middle	13.1	11.1	24.1	45.5	11.0	54.1	10.5	14.6	2,633
Fourth	11.1	9.1	20.8	42.3	9.0	51.5	8.9	14.0	2,702
Highest	9.4	7.2	15.3	35.5	7.3	43.9	7.3	13.6	2,868
Total	12.7	10.1	21.6	42.0	10.4	51.2	10.2	14.8	12,885

[1] Total includes one woman with missing information on employment status in the last 12 months.
[2] Total includes three women with missing information on education.

Table 15.7.2 Attitude toward wife beating: Men

Percentage of all men age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons, by background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Burns the food	Argues with him	Goes out without telling him	Neglects the children	Refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	Refuses to use contraception	Involved in too much social activity	Number
Age									
15-19	10.3	15.6	20.0	47.3	16.3	57.1	15.6	24.9	731
20-24	9.3	13.5	18.2	45.0	12.7	54.5	11.3	25.6	692
25-29	6.1	10.7	11.8	38.4	10.0	46.6	8.0	19.7	677
30-34	7.2	13.4	16.5	41.1	7.7	51.4	8.9	19.0	698
35-39	7.0	9.3	15.9	34.9	7.3	43.7	8.5	21.5	679
40-44	9.1	13.7	14.3	33.3	8.2	41.3	7.8	15.0	689
45-49	7.0	16.7	19.2	37.1	7.4	47.1	7.2	20.5	571
Employment (last 12 months)[1]									
Not employed	7.6	15.4	16.5	40.4	11.9	52.3	9.8	20.8	282
Employed for cash	7.9	12.7	16.3	39.6	9.7	48.4	9.4	20.7	4,123
Employed not for cash	10.1	18.1	19.8	41.1	12.7	53.4	13.3	24.2	332
Number of living children									
0	9.4	13.3	17.2	43.0	13.4	52.9	12.0	22.2	2,077
1-2	6.1	12.4	13.8	37.1	7.0	44.9	7.8	20.5	1,669
3-4	9.0	14.6	19.8	38.8	8.7	49.9	8.5	20.5	792
5+	7.2	13.6	18.8	31.2	6.4	38.8	7.0	13.9	200
Marital status									
Never married	9.8	14.2	18.1	44.9	15.3	55.4	12.7	22.8	1,646
Married	6.8	12.2	15.2	36.6	7.2	44.8	7.8	19.7	2,957
Divorced/separated/wido wed	13.1	24.1	26.8	45.5	10.3	61.3	17.0	25.1	135
Residence									
Urban	7.3	10.7	14.3	41.5	11.6	49.5	9.0	26.5	1,350
Rural	8.3	14.2	17.4	39.0	9.5	48.8	10.0	18.7	3,387
States/Regions									
Kachin	11.2	15.1	14.8	46.0	11.3	59.1	14.8	19.6	161
Kayah	1.1	3.1	4.7	8.5	0.8	14.2	2.3	0.0	23
Kayin	17.2	6.4	6.7	10.8	5.8	32.4	17.4	20.0	115
Chin	11.7	19.2	20.7	41.4	13.5	60.3	12.8	25.5	39
Sagaing	12.6	16.6	17.3	48.3	15.6	58.9	16.2	22.7	514
Tanintharyi	5.4	14.6	15.5	40.8	8.1	48.5	11.2	13.7	103
Bago	11.2	11.7	17.5	41.5	7.7	51.9	12.3	15.6	454
Magway	4.3	15.2	11.2	36.4	5.4	43.6	9.0	19.2	320
Mandalay	13.4	18.0	20.9	50.3	12.7	61.9	13.6	13.4	601
Mon	10.3	18.3	19.0	47.2	16.9	58.5	15.0	19.7	162
Rakhine	9.2	20.1	39.2	61.6	10.5	68.8	9.9	40.9	222
Yangon	2.9	7.3	18.1	48.1	12.1	53.1	4.5	37.2	703
Shan	3.2	16.7	10.5	25.8	8.5	34.5	4.4	20.9	542
Ayeyarwady	5.0	6.2	10.3	19.0	5.2	27.0	5.1	8.5	653
Nay Pyi Taw	12.8	14.9	22.0	52.1	11.4	61.7	12.1	25.4	126
Education									
No education	6.8	17.8	14.8	29.6	9.5	42.6	8.9	21.1	575
Primary	9.8	12.6	17.8	38.7	9.9	48.2	10.0	19.5	1,684
Secondary	7.8	13.6	17.2	44.4	11.1	53.5	10.5	22.6	2,139
More than secondary	3.5	6.0	9.1	32.6	5.5	34.9	4.8	17.4	339
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	8.9	13.6	17.9	34.1	9.9	44.1	10.0	16.9	890
Second	8.3	13.0	18.9	41.2	9.2	51.0	10.5	18.5	916
Middle	8.9	14.3	17.1	41.3	10.3	49.5	10.3	21.8	979
Fourth	8.1	13.1	15.5	41.6	10.7	52.3	9.4	23.5	986
Highest	6.1	12.2	13.5	40.0	10.1	47.6	8.4	23.5	966
Total	8.1	13.2	16.5	39.7	10.1	49.0	9.7	21.0	4,737

[1] Total includes one man with missing information on employment status in the last 12 months.

Table 15.8 Indicators of women's empowerment

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who participate in all decision making and the percentage who disagree with all of the reasons justifying wife beating, by value on each of the indicators of women's empowerment, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Empowerment indicator	Percentage who participate in all decision making	Percentage who disagree with all of the reasons justifying wife beating	Number of women
Number of decisions in which women participate[1]			
0	na	43.6	404
1-2	na	41.1	2,292
3	na	53.5	5,063
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified[2]			
0	70.8	na	3,825
1-2	60.8	na	2,908
3-4	58.8	na	874
5	48.4	na	152

na = Not applicable
[1] See Table 15.6.1 for the list of decisions. Excludes decision on well-being of children.
[2] See Table 15.7.1 for the list of reasons. Excludes the reasons refusal of contraception and involvement in social activities.

Table 15.9 Current use of contraception by women's empowerment

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by current contraceptive method, according to selected indicators of women's status, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Empowerment indicator	Any method	Any modern method	Modern methods Female sterili-zation	Male sterili-zation	Tempo-rary modern female methods[1]	Male condom	Any traditional method	Not currently using	Total	Number of women
Number of decisions in which women participate[2]										
0	44.5	44.4	2.2	0.1	41.3	0.7	0.1	55.5	100.0	404
1-2	51.4	50.2	4.8	0.2	44.0	1.2	1.2	48.6	100.0	2,292
3	53.3	52.3	5.0	0.3	46.1	0.9	1.0	46.7	100.0	5,063
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified[3]										
0	51.9	50.8	5.0	0.2	44.4	1.2	1.1	48.1	100.0	3,825
1-2	54.6	53.7	4.8	0.4	47.6	0.9	0.9	45.4	100.0	2,908
3-4	48.2	47.4	4.4	0.1	42.3	0.7	0.8	51.8	100.0	874
5	38.1	38.1	0.8	0.0	37.3	0.0	0.0	61.9	100.0	152
Total	52.2	51.3	4.8	0.3	45.2	1.0	1.0	47.8	100.0	7,759

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation.
[1] Pill, IUD, injectables, implants, female condom, emergency contraception, standard days method, lactational amenorrhea method, and other modern methods
[2] See Table 15.6.1 for the list of decisions. Excludes decision on well-being of children.
[3] See Table 15.7.1 for the list of reasons. Excludes the reasons refusal of contraception and involvement in social activities.

Table 15.10 Ideal number of children and unmet need for family planning by women's empowerment

Mean ideal number of children for women age 15-49 and percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with an unmet need for family planning, by indicators of women's empowerment, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Empowerment indicator	Mean ideal number of children[1]	Number of women	Percentage of currently married women with an unmet need for family planning[2]			Number of women
			For spacing	For limiting	Total	
Number of decisions in which women participate[3]						
0	3.0	381	8.1	11.0	19.1	404
1-2	2.9	2,179	5.0	11.4	16.5	2,292
3	2.9	4,860	4.4	11.5	15.9	5,063
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified[4]						
0	2.5	5,714	5.0	12.0	17.0	3,825
1-2	2.6	4,700	4.5	10.5	15.0	2,908
3-4	2.8	1,262	5.2	11.3	16.5	874
5	2.7	198	3.7	15.0	18.7	152
Total	2.5	11,874	4.8	11.4	16.2	7,759

[1] Mean excludes women who gave non-numeric responses.
[2] See Table 7.12.1 for the definition of unmet need for family planning.
[3] Restricted to currently married women. See Table 15.6.1 for the list of decisions. Excludes decision on well-being of children.
[4] See Table 15.7.1 for the list of reasons. Excludes the reasons refusal of contraception and involvement in social activities.

Table 15.11 Reproductive health care by women's empowerment

Percentage of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who received antenatal care, delivery assistance, and postnatal care from health personnel for the most recent birth, according to indicators of women's empowerment, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Empowerment indicator	Percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider[1]	Percentage receiving delivery care from a skilled provider[1]	Percentage with a postnatal checkup in the first 2 days after birth[2]	Number of women with a child born in the last 5 years
Number of decisions in which women participate[3]				
0	70.0	47.5	53.8	198
1-2	80.5	62.4	67.7	1,018
3	82.3	66.1	71.1	2,208
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified[4]				
0	81.2	65.1	70.7	1,761
1-2	81.3	63.9	68.9	1,390
3-4	78.6	56.5	62.5	363
5	65.6	50.7	65.1	69
Total	80.7	63.5	69.1	3,583

[1] "Skilled provider" includes doctor, nurse, midwife, or lady health visitor.
[2] Includes women who received a postnatal checkup from a doctor, nurse, midwife, lady health visitor, community health worker, or traditional birth attendant in the first 2 days after the birth. Includes women who gave birth in a health facility and those who did not give birth in a health facility.
[3] Restricted to currently married women. See Table 15.6.1 for the list of decisions. Excludes decision on well-being of children.
[4] See Table 15.7.1 for the list of reasons. Excludes the reasons refusal of contraception and involvement in social activities.

Table 15.12 Early childhood mortality rates by women's status

Infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for the 10-year period preceding the survey, by indicators of women's empowerment, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Empowerment indicator	Infant mortality ($_1q_0$)	Child mortality ($_4q_1$)	Under-5 mortality ($_5q_0$)
Number of decisions in which women participate[1]			
0	(74)	(18)	(91)
1-2	60	18	77
3	57	12	68
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified[2]			
0	65	15	79
1-2	51	14	65
3-4	52	13	65

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 250-499 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death.
[1] Restricted to currently married women. See Table 15.6.1 for the list of decisions. Excludes decision on well-being of children.
[2] See Table 15.7.1 for the list of reasons. Excludes the reasons refusal of contraception and involvement in social activities.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

16

Key Findings

- ***Experience of violence from anyone:*** Fifteen percent of women have experienced physical violence since age 15, and 3% have ever experienced sexual violence. Three percent of ever-pregnant women report having experienced physical violence during any pregnancy.

- ***Marital control:*** Seventy-one percent of women have never experienced any marital control behaviors by their husbands, and 5% have experienced at least three types of marital control behaviors.

- ***Spousal violence:*** Twenty-one percent of ever-married women have experienced spousal violence; the most common type of spousal violence is physical violence (15%), followed by emotional violence (14%). Only 3% of ever-married women have ever experienced spousal sexual violence.

- ***Injuries due to spousal violence:*** Thirty-seven percent of ever-married women who have experienced spousal violence report suffering physical injuries, including 7% who have had serious injuries such as deep wounds, broken bones, and broken teeth.

- ***Help seeking:*** Only 22% of women who have experienced physical or sexual violence committed by anyone have sought help to stop the violence, and 37% have never told anyone about the violence.

Domestic violence is a violation of basic human rights and has documented adverse health, demographic, and economic consequences for women, children, and societies. Women bear the brunt of domestic violence, including the associated health and psychological burdens. Furthermore, women may be socialized to accept, tolerate, or even rationalize domestic violence. The 2015-16 MDHS included a module of questions on women's experience of domestic violence. The module was implemented in a subsample of half of the interviewed households (the same subsample selected for the male survey). In accordance with the World Health Organization's guidelines on the ethical collection of information on domestic violence, only one eligible woman per household was randomly selected for the module, and the module was not implemented if privacy could not be obtained (WHO 2001). In total, 4,563 women received the domestic violence questions. Only 1% of women eligible for the domestic violence module could not be successfully interviewed with the module for privacy or other reasons.

16.1 MEASUREMENT OF VIOLENCE

In the 2015-16 MDHS, information was obtained from never-married women on their experience of violence committed by anyone and from ever-married women on their experience of violence committed by their current and former husbands and by anyone else. Specifically, violence committed by the current

husband (for currently married women) and by the most recent husband (for formerly married women) was measured by asking all ever-married women if their husband ever did the following to them:

Physical spousal violence: push you, shake you, or throw something at you; slap you; twist your arm or pull your hair; punch you with his fist or with something that could hurt you; kick you, drag you, or beat you up; try to choke you or burn you on purpose; or threaten or attack you with a knife, gun, or any other weapon

Sexual spousal violence: physically force you to have sexual intercourse with him even when you did not want to, physically force you to perform any other sexual acts you did not want to, or force you with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts you did not want to

Emotional spousal violence: say or do something to humiliate you in front of others, threaten to hurt or harm you or someone close to you, or insult you or make you feel bad about yourself

In addition, information was obtained from all women (married and unmarried) about physical violence committed by anyone (other than a current or most recent husband) since they were age 15 by asking if anyone had hit, slapped, kicked, or done something else to hurt them physically. Similarly, information was gathered from all women about experiences of sexual violence committed by anyone (other than a current or most recent husband) at any time in their life, as a child or as an adult, by asking if they were forced in any way to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts when they did not want to.

16.2 EXPERIENCE OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE FROM ANYONE

> **Physical violence by anyone**
> Percentage of women who have experienced any physical violence (committed by a husband or anyone else) since age 15 and in the 12 months preceding the survey.
> ***Sample:*** Women age 15-49

16.2.1   Prevalence of Physical Violence

Fifteen percent of women age 15-49 have experienced physical violence since age 15, and 9% experienced physical violence during the 12 months preceding the survey. Two percent of women reported that they experienced physical violence often in the past 12 months **(Table 16.1)**.

Among women age 15-49 who have ever been pregnant, 3% have experienced physical violence from anyone during a pregnancy **(Table 16.2)**.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Divorced/separated/widowed women are more likely to have ever experienced physical violence (33%) than never-married women (9%) and married women (17%) **(Figure 16.1)**.

- The likelihood of experiencing physical violence increases with the number of living children. Twenty-eight percent of women with more than five children have experienced physical violence since age 15, as compared with 11% of women who have no living children.

- By state and region, Tanintharyi Region and Rakhine State have the highest percentages of women who have ever experienced physical violence (30% and 27%, respectively). Rakhine State also has the highest percentage of ever-pregnant women who have experienced violence during pregnancy (8%).

- Women with more than a secondary education are much less likely (6%) than women with a secondary education and those with no education to have experienced physical violence since age 15 (15% and 20%, respectively). Women with no education are six times as likely to have experienced violence during pregnancy as women with more than a secondary education **(Figure 16.2)**.

- Women's likelihood of experiencing physical violence decreases with increasing wealth, from a low of 9% among those in the highest wealth quintile to a high of 23% among those in the lowest quintile.

Figure 16.1 Women's experience of violence by marital status

■ Never married ■ Married ■ Divorced/separated/widowed
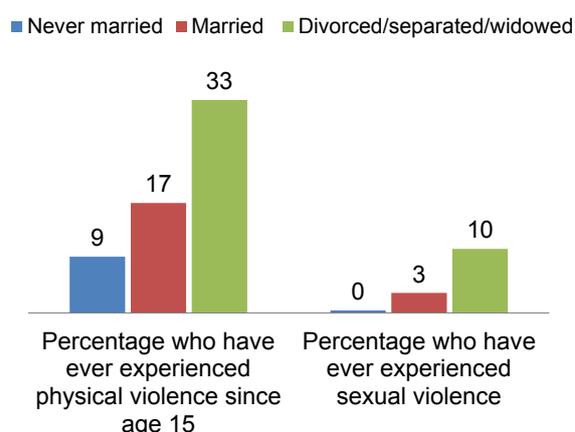
Figure 16.2 Violence during pregnancy by education

Percentage among women age 15-49 who have ever been pregnant
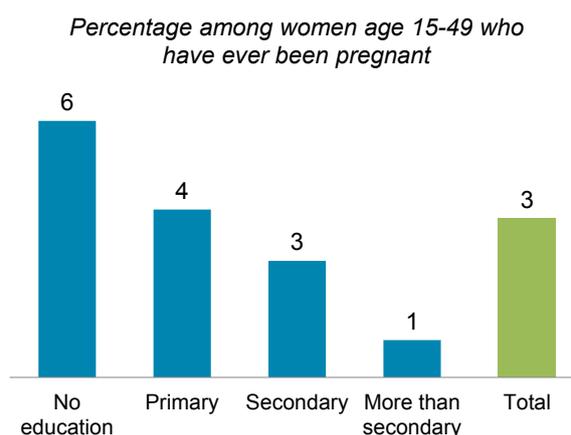
16.2.2 Perpetrators of Physical Violence

Among all women age 15-49 who had experienced physical violence since age 15, more than half (55%) reported their current husband and 19% reported a former husband as the perpetrator **(Table 16.3)**.

Sixty-seven percent of ever-married women reported their current husbands as perpetrators of physical violence, and 24% reported former husbands as perpetrators. Among never-married women, nearly all reported perpetrators were family members, including mothers or stepmothers, fathers or stepfathers, and other relatives. Only 1% of women reported that a current or former boyfriend perpetrated violence.

16.3 EXPERIENCE OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

> **Sexual violence**
>
> Percentage of women who have experienced any sexual violence (committed by a husband or anyone else) ever and in the 12 months preceding the survey.
>
> **Sample:** Women age 15-49

16.3.1 Prevalence of Sexual Violence

Three percent of women age 15-49 have ever experienced sexual violence, and 2% experienced sexual violence during the 12 months preceding the survey **(Table 16.4)**. Less than 1% of women first experienced sexual violence before age 18 (data not shown).

Patterns by background characteristics

- As was the case for physical violence, divorced/separated/widowed women (10%) were more likely to have ever experienced sexual violence than married women (3%) and never-married women (<1%).

- Women who have more than five children are more likely to have experienced sexual violence (6%) than women with fewer children (1% to 4%).

- The percentage of women who have ever experienced sexual violence ranges from a high of 10% in Kayah State and 9% in Rakhine State to a low of 1% each in Yangon Region and Mandalay Region. Seven percent of women in Rakhine State and 6% of those in Kayah State reported having experienced sexual violence within the past 12 months.

- Women's likelihood of experiencing sexual violence declines with increasing education and wealth; 5% of women with no education and 4% of women in the lowest wealth quintile have ever experienced sexual violence, as compared with 1% each of women with more than a secondary education and women in the highest wealth quintile.

16.3.2 Perpetrators of Sexual Violence

Among ever-married women age 15-49 who had experienced sexual violence, 56% reported their current husband and 43% reported a former husband as the perpetrator. One percent of ever-married women reported that strangers were the perpetrators of sexual violence **(Table 16.5)**. The number of never-married women who reported sexual violence was too small to allow an analysis of perpetrators.

16.4 EXPERIENCE OF DIFFERENT FORMS OF VIOLENCE

Physical violence and sexual violence may not occur in isolation; rather, women may experience a combination of different forms of violence.

In Myanmar, 13% of women have experienced physical violence only, 1% have experienced sexual violence only, and 2% have experienced both physical and sexual violence. Overall, 16% of women age 15-49 have ever experienced physical or sexual violence. There are minimal variations in women's experience of physical or sexual violence by age; however, women age 18-19 are more likely than those age 15-17 to have experienced such violence (19% versus 13%) **(Table 16.6)**.

16.5 MARITAL CONTROL

> **Marital control**
>
> Percentage of women whose current husband (if currently married) or most recent husband (if formerly married) demonstrates at least one of the following controlling behaviors: is jealous or angry if she talks to other men, frequently accuses her of being unfaithful, does not permit her to meet her female friends, tries to limit her contact with her family, and insists on knowing where she is at all times.
>
> *Sample:* Ever-married women age 15-49

One in 20 ever-married women have husbands who have ever displayed at least three types of marital control behaviors. The most common marital control behavior is jealousy or anger if the woman talks to other men, reported by 23% of women. Eleven percent of women report that their husbands insist on knowing where they are at all times. Women less commonly reported that their husbands frequently accuse them of being unfaithful (7%), do not permit them to meet their female friends (6%), or try to limit their contact with their own family (4%) **(Table 16.7)**.

Patterns by background characteristics

▪ Most marital control behaviors are more common in the youngest age group: 10% of women age 15-19 report that their husbands demonstrate three or more marital control behaviors, as compared with 6% of women age 40-49.

▪ A much higher proportion of divorced/separated/widowed women (16%) than currently married women (4%) report having experienced at least three marital control behaviors.

▪ Women's experience of marital control behaviors varies across states and regions. Ever-married women in Yangon Region are least likely to report that their husbands display at least three marital control behaviors (1%), while women in Kachin State (10%) are most likely to report such behaviors by their husbands.

▪ Women's experience of at least three marital control behaviors declines with increasing education. However, women with a secondary education are more likely than women in other education categories to report that their husbands are jealous or angry if they talk to other men (31%) and that their husbands insist on knowing where they are at all times (15%).

16.6 SPOUSAL VIOLENCE

> **Spousal violence**
>
> Percentage of women who have experienced any of the specified acts of physical, sexual, or emotional violence committed by their current husband (if currently married) or most recent husband (if formerly married), ever and in the 12 months preceding the survey.
>
> *Sample:* Ever-married women age 15-49

16.6.1 Prevalence of Spousal Violence

More than one-fifth of ever-married women (21%) have experienced spousal physical, sexual, or emotional violence, and 15% experienced such violence in the 12 months preceding the survey **(Table 16.8)**.

Fifteen percent of women reported having ever experienced spousal physical violence, and 10% reported having experienced such violence in the past 12 months. Three percent reported that their husbands have

committed sexual violence, and 2% reported that they experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months. Spousal emotional violence was reported by 14% of women, and 10% reported such violence in the past 12 months.

Of the acts of physical violence committed by husbands, women most commonly reported that their husband slapped them (11%) or pushed, shook, or threw something at them (10%). One percent of women reported that their husband tried to choke and burn them on purpose, and 2% reported that their husband had threatened or attacked them with knives, guns, or other weapons. Women reporting sexual violence mostly reported that their husband physically forced them to have sexual intercourse with him when they did not want to. Overall, 12% of women reported that their husband insulted them or made them feel bad about themselves.

Women who were married more than once were also asked about spousal violence committed by any other husband. Seventeen percent of women have ever experienced spousal violence committed by any husband: 16% have experienced physical violence, and 4% have experienced sexual violence. During the 12 months preceding the survey, 11% of women experienced physical or sexual violence by any husband, current or previous **(Table 16.8** and **Table 16.11)**.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The prevalence of spousal violence (physical, sexual, or emotional) generally declines with women's age, from a high of 28% among women age 15-19 to a low of 20% among women age 40-49 (**Table 16.9**).

- Divorced/separated/widowed women report a much higher frequency of spousal violence (42%) than currently married women (19%). This differential is not surprising because spousal violence is one of the major reasons for marriage dissolution.

- The prevalence of spousal violence is much higher among women with at least five children (32%) than among women with 0-4 children (19-21%).

- Spousal violence is most prevalent in Rakhine State (41%) and Tanintharyi Region (40%) and least prevalent in Yangon Region and Mandalay Region (12% each) **(Figure 16.3)**.

- Women's education is inversely correlated with the likelihood of spousal violence. Women with no education are more likely to have ever experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence (24%) than women with more than a secondary education (13%). The prevalence of spousal violence also declines with increasing household wealth.

Figure 16.3 **Spousal violence by states and regions**

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence committed by their husband

- 12% - 18%
- 19% - 22%
- 23% - 25%
- 26% - 30%
- 31% - 41%
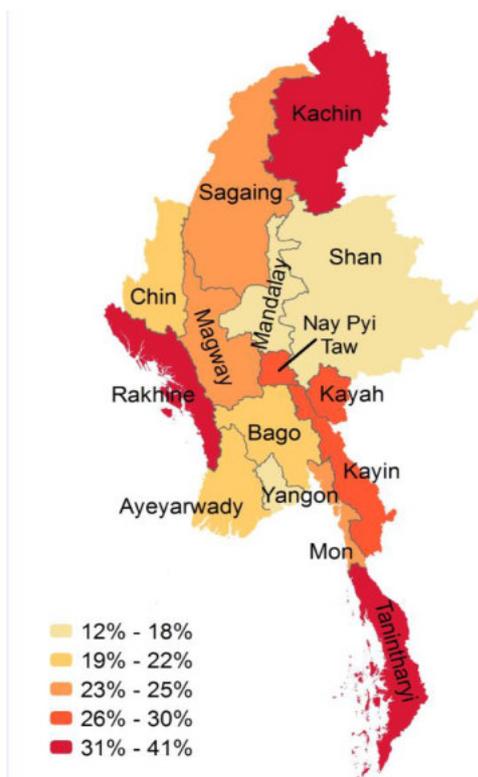
Patterns by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators

- Husbands who have more than a secondary education (13%) are less likely to commit spousal violence than husbands with less education (20-22%) **(Table 16.10)**. Notably, variations in spousal violence are somewhat greater by women's own education than by the education of their husband.

- Experience of spousal violence varies greatly with the level of husbands' alcohol consumption. Nearly half of women whose husbands are often drunk have experienced spousal violence, as compared with 12% of women whose husbands do not drink alcohol **(Figure 16.4)**.

Figure 16.4 **Spousal violence by husband's alcohol consumption**

Percentage of ever-married women who have ever experienced spousal (physical, sexual, or emotional) violence

- The likelihood of experiencing spousal violence increases sharply with the number of marital control behaviors displayed by husbands: more than 70% of women whose husbands display three or more marital control behaviors have ever experienced spousal violence, compared with 13% of women whose husbands do not display any marital control behaviors.

- Women who participate in household decision making and who do not agree with any reason for wife beating have a much lower prevalence of spousal violence than women who participate in no household decisions and women who agree with most reasons for wife beating (a difference of about 9 percentage points for each).

- Intergenerational effects of spousal violence are evident in Myanmar. Women who report that their fathers beat their mothers are twice as likely (35%) to have themselves experienced spousal violence than women who report that their fathers did not beat their mothers (17%).

- Women's fear of their husband and spousal violence are correlated. Women who say that they are afraid of their husband most of the time are most likely to have ever experienced spousal violence (81%), followed by women who are only sometimes afraid of their husbands (34%). By contrast, only 14% of women who say that they are never afraid of their husband have experienced spousal violence.

16.6.2   Onset of Spousal Violence

Table 16.12 shows when spousal violence first occurred in relation to the start of marriage among women married only once. Among currently married women age 15-49 who have been married only once, 5% first experienced spousal violence within the first 2 years of marriage and 12% by 10 years of marriage.

16.7   INJURIES DUE TO SPOUSAL VIOLENCE

Injuries due to spousal violence

Percentage of women who have the following types of injuries from spousal violence: cuts, bruises, or aches; eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns; or deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury.

Sample: Ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence committed by their current husband (if currently married) or their most recent husband (if formerly married)

Among ever-married women who have experienced any spousal physical or sexual violence, 37% have ever sustained an injury. The percentage who have been injured is slightly higher (39%) among women who experienced physical or sexual violence in the past 12 months **(Table 16.13)**.

Cuts, bruises, or aches are the most common types of injuries (31%) reported by women who have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence. Nonetheless, a significant proportion of women who have experienced spousal violence also report having eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns (16%) and more serious injuries such as deep wounds, broken bones, and broken teeth (7%).

16.8 VIOLENCE INITIATED BY WOMEN AGAINST HUSBANDS

In Myanmar, 8% of ever-married women have ever committed physical violence against their current or most recent husband when he was not already beating or physically hurting them. Six percent reported that they initiated violence within the past 12 months **(Table 16.14** and **Table 16.15)**.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women who have themselves experienced spousal violence are much more likely than women who have not to have ever initiated violence against their husbands. Twenty-three percent of women who have experienced spousal violence also perpetrated such violence, as compared with 6% who have never experienced spousal violence.

- By state and region, the proportion of women who have ever initiated violence against their husbands ranges from 2% in Yangon Region to 18-19% in Tanintharyi Region and Kayin State.

- Women who do not participate in decision making are less likely to initiate violence (4%) than women who participate in decision making (9%).

- Initiation of violence by women is more common among those who report that their father beat their mother (16%) than among those with no such history (7%).

16.9 RESPONSE TO VIOLENCE

16.9.1 Help-seeking Behavior to Stop the Violence

In Myanmar, less than one-fourth (22%) of women age 15-49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence from anyone have ever sought help from anyone, and more than one-third (37%) have never sought help or told anyone about the violence **(Table 16.16)**. Among women who have ever experienced sexual violence, 7 out of 10 have never sought help and never told anyone. Women who have faced both physical and sexual violence are more likely to seek help to stop the violence (28%) **(Figure 16.5)**.

Figure 16.5 Help seeking by type of violence experienced

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence and sought help

Patterns by background characteristics

- Help seeking is substantially lower among women age 15-19; only 8% in this age group have ever sought help to stop the violence, as compared with 22-29% in other age groups.

- Help seeking in response to violence is less common among rural than urban women; 19% of rural women have ever sought help, compared with 32% of urban women.
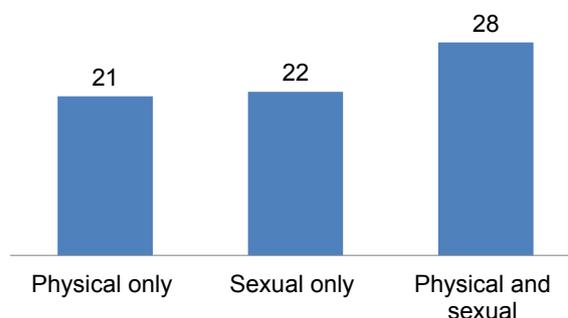
- Women in Kayin State who have experienced violence are most likely to seek help (42%), whereas women in Rakhine State are least likely to do so (9%).

- Women's likelihood of seeking help increases with increasing education and is highest among those in the wealthiest households (32%).

16.9.2 Sources for Help

Among women who have experienced physical or sexual violence and sought help, the most common source for help was their own family (53%). The second most common source was neighbors (27%). Only 1% of women sought help from the police. Three percent each sought help from a lawyer and a social work organization **(Table 16.17)**.

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on domestic violence, see the following tables:

Table 16.1 Experience of physical violence

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have experienced physical violence since age 15 and percentage who experienced physical violence during the 12 months preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who have experienced physical violence since age 15[1]	Percentage who experienced physical violence in the past 12 months			Number of women
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes[2]	
Age					
15-19	15.0	1.0	8.9	10.0	632
20-24	13.4	1.8	6.6	8.4	694
25-29	16.0	3.2	7.4	10.6	658
30-39	15.7	1.7	7.0	8.7	1,414
40-49	15.9	1.5	5.1	6.6	1,132
Marital status					
Never married	8.7	0.3	3.9	4.2	1,471
Married	17.0	2.2	8.0	10.3	2,750
Divorced/separated/ widowed	32.9	4.8	9.5	14.3	309
Number of living children					
0	10.7	0.9	5.4	6.3	1,836
1-2	17.4	2.4	7.3	9.8	1,631
3-4	17.7	2.0	7.3	9.2	804
5+	28.4	4.0	11.4	15.4	260
Employment					
Employed for cash	15.5	1.6	7.0	8.6	2,998
Employed not for cash	13.0	2.5	5.8	8.4	306
Not employed	15.6	2.2	6.5	8.7	1,227
Residence					
Urban	12.9	2.1	5.1	7.2	1,300
Rural	16.4	1.7	7.5	9.1	3,230
States/Regions					
Kachin	23.9	2.1	16.3	18.4	128
Kayah	12.4	0.8	5.2	5.9	24
Kayin	18.2	1.9	6.0	8.0	114
Chin	12.6	0.6	6.0	6.6	35
Sagaing	17.3	1.9	7.6	9.5	527
Tanintharyi	29.8	3.2	8.6	11.8	95
Bago	14.7	2.3	7.8	10.1	462
Magway	18.0	1.4	11.4	12.8	380
Mandalay	9.1	0.4	2.7	3.1	550
Mon	16.1	1.3	5.3	6.9	159
Rakhine	26.8	2.8	14.0	16.8	267
Yangon	8.4	1.3	2.7	3.9	664
Shan	10.0	1.2	4.9	6.1	444
Ayeyarwady	19.5	3.4	6.9	10.3	574
Nay Pyi Taw	20.7	1.8	8.8	10.6	108
Education[3]					
No education	20.4	1.6	8.1	9.7	534
Primary	16.6	2.4	6.7	9.1	1,865
Secondary	14.7	1.7	7.4	9.1	1,693
More than secondary	6.4	0.0	3.1	3.1	435
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	22.6	2.7	11.7	14.4	825
Second	18.4	2.3	7.9	10.3	854
Middle	15.2	1.6	5.6	7.2	924
Fourth	12.7	1.0	6.4	7.4	915
Highest	9.4	1.5	3.3	4.8	1,012
Total	15.4	1.8	6.8	8.6	4,530

[1] Includes violence in the past 12 months. For women who were married before age 15 and who reported physical violence by a spouse, the violence could have occurred before age 15.
[2] Includes women for whom frequency in the past 12 months is not known
[3] Total includes two women with missing information on education.

Table 16.2 Experience of violence during pregnancy

Among women age 15-49 who have ever been pregnant, percentage who have ever experienced physical violence during pregnancy, by background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who experienced violence during pregnancy	Number of women who have ever been pregnant
Age		
15-19	(2.4)	41
20-24	5.1	263
25-29	3.6	429
30-39	2.7	1,120
40-49	3.7	943
Marital status		
Never married	*	0
Married	2.8	2,534
Divorced/separated/widowed	9.0	262
Number of living children		
0	5.3	103
1-2	2.3	1,631
3-4	3.8	804
5+	8.4	260
Residence		
Urban	3.3	723
Rural	3.4	2,074
States/Regions		
Kachin	5.9	89
Kayah	3.3	15
Kayin	5.6	85
Chin	4.5	24
Sagaing	3.0	308
Tanintharyi	4.0	58
Bago	2.5	287
Magway	4.6	234
Mandalay	2.4	308
Mon	2.6	93
Rakhine	7.5	172
Yangon	1.0	368
Shan	0.9	295
Ayeyarwady	5.4	391
Nay Pyi Taw	5.0	70
Education[1]		
No education	5.5	434
Primary	3.6	1,370
Secondary	2.5	790
More than secondary	0.8	200
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	4.8	618
Second	4.5	594
Middle	3.9	543
Fourth	1.7	521
Highest	1.6	521
Total	3.4	2,797

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Total includes two women with missing information on education.

Table 16.3 Persons committing physical violence

Among women age 15-49 who have experienced physical violence since age 15, percentage who report specific persons who committed the violence, according to the respondent's current marital status, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

	Marital status		
Person	Ever married	Never married	Total
Current husband	66.8	na	54.5
Former husband	23.6	na	19.2
Father/stepfather	6.0	33.8	11.1
Mother/stepmother	3.3	43.6	10.7
Sister/brother	4.4	17.8	6.9
Current boyfriend/former boyfriend	1.1	0.7	1.0
Other relatives	12.4	16.1	13.1
Other	0.9	6.0	1.9
Number of women who have experienced physical violence since age 15	568	128	696

Note: Women can report more than one person who committed the violence.
na = Not applicable

Table 16.4 Experience of sexual violence

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced sexual violence and percentage who experienced sexual violence in the 12 months preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who have experienced sexual violence:		Number of women
	Ever[1]	Past 12 months	
Age			
15-19	1.0	0.7	632
20-24	3.1	1.9	694
25-29	3.2	2.4	658
30-39	2.1	1.3	1,414
40-49	3.8	1.6	1,132
Marital status			
Never married	0.4	0.0	1,471
Married	3.1	2.1	2,750
Divorced/separated/ widowed	9.9	4.0	309
Employment			
Employed for cash	2.7	1.6	2,998
Employed not for cash	2.0	0.8	306
Not employed	2.9	1.6	1,227
Number of living children			
0	1.0	0.5	1,836
1-2	3.5	2.3	1,631
3-4	3.9	1.7	804
5+	6.2	3.2	260
Residence			
Urban	2.9	1.5	1,300
Rural	2.6	1.5	3,230
States/Regions			
Kachin	4.5	1.6	128
Kayah	9.7	5.6	24
Kayin	3.2	0.8	114
Chin	4.6	1.4	35
Sagaing	2.5	1.0	527
Tanintharyi	7.6	4.7	95
Bago	1.7	1.4	462
Magway	1.7	1.7	380
Mandalay	1.0	0.2	550
Mon	2.6	1.6	159
Rakhine	8.6	7.1	267
Yangon	0.6	0.2	664
Shan	3.5	2.3	444
Ayeyarwady	3.3	1.2	574
Nay Pyi Taw	2.6	1.1	108
Education[2]			
No education	4.7	1.9	534
Primary	3.0	2.0	1,865
Secondary	2.1	1.2	1,693
More than secondary	0.9	0.3	435
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	3.9	2.5	825
Second	3.4	2.2	854
Middle	3.6	1.5	924
Fourth	1.9	1.2	915
Highest	0.9	0.5	1,012
Total	2.7	1.5	4,530

[1] Includes violence in the past 12 months
[2] Total includes two women with missing information on education.

Table 16.5 Persons committing sexual violence

Among women age 15-49 who have experienced sexual violence, percentage who report specific persons who committed the violence, according to the respondent's current marital status, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

	Marital status		
Person	Ever married	Never married	Total
Current husband	55.5	na	53.0
Former husband	42.6	na	40.7
Current/former boyfriend	5.4	*	6.3
Father/stepfather	2.3	*	2.2
Brother/stepbrother	0.0	*	0.1
Other relative	2.4	*	4.5
In-law	0.1	na	0.1
Own friend/acquaintance	2.3	*	2.3
Family friend	0.0	*	0.2
Employer/someone at work	1.6	*	1.5
Stranger	1.1	*	1.2
Missing	0.1	*	0.8
Number of women who have experienced sexual violence	116	6	122

Note: Women can report more than one person who committed the violence. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = Not applicable

Table 16.6 Experience of different forms of violence

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced different forms of violence, by current age, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Age	Physical violence only	Sexual violence only	Physical and sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Number of women
15-19	14.5	0.5	0.5	15.5	632
15-17	13.1	0.4	0.0	13.4	389
18-19	16.7	0.8	1.3	18.8	243
20-24	12.1	1.8	1.3	15.2	694
25-29	13.5	0.6	2.5	16.7	658
30-39	14.2	0.5	1.6	16.3	1,414
40-49	12.7	0.6	3.3	16.5	1,132
Total	13.4	0.7	1.9	16.1	4,530

Table 16.7 Marital control exercised by husbands

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 whose husbands have ever demonstrated specific types of controlling behaviors, by background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

	Percentage of women whose husband:							
Background characteristic	Is jealous or angry if she talks to other men	Frequently accuses her of being unfaithful	Does not permit her to meet her female friends	Tries to limit her contact with her family	Insists on knowing where she is at all times	Displays 3 or more of the specific behaviors	Displays none of the specific behaviors	Number of ever-married women
Age								
15-19	30.8	10.6	11.6	8.4	14.9	10.4	67.9	91
20-24	31.0	7.6	7.7	5.4	14.5	7.0	60.8	337
25-29	27.0	6.6	9.0	5.8	11.7	5.7	64.2	486
30-39	20.6	5.7	5.1	2.8	12.8	4.4	72.0	1,171
40-49	18.7	7.6	5.3	2.9	7.6	5.6	76.8	973
Marital status								
Married	21.2	5.7	5.0	2.5	10.8	4.3	72.2	2,750
Divorced/separated/ widowed	33.9	16.4	17.3	14.9	15.1	15.5	59.4	309
Number of living children								
0	33.1	6.1	10.6	6.5	14.2	6.3	61.6	365
1-2	22.2	6.7	5.4	3.3	11.2	5.0	71.1	1,631
3-4	17.4	6.1	5.2	3.8	11.1	4.5	74.4	804
5+	24.8	10.4	8.9	3.0	7.7	9.6	72.0	260
Employment								
Employed for cash	21.9	6.9	6.5	3.8	11.2	5.6	71.1	2,030
Employed not for cash	23.0	6.1	9.1	5.5	11.6	5.2	71.5	166
Not employed	23.8	6.8	5.2	3.3	11.1	5.1	70.5	863
Residence								
Urban	27.7	6.6	8.3	4.1	13.5	6.9	64.6	796
Rural	20.6	6.9	5.6	3.6	10.4	4.9	73.2	2,262
States/Regions								
Kachin	25.3	5.9	11.5	6.8	22.5	10.2	61.4	91
Kayah	32.3	12.6	12.4	4.8	24.4	7.9	52.4	15
Kayin	24.1	8.6	2.8	2.5	11.5	4.9	69.7	88
Chin	19.8	9.7	7.9	4.5	8.1	8.2	76.0	25
Sagaing	21.5	8.4	8.8	4.8	7.2	5.8	73.4	324
Tanintharyi	28.0	12.5	4.8	2.0	17.8	6.3	62.6	62
Bago	28.6	5.7	5.5	5.6	16.1	5.0	62.9	330
Magway	19.0	9.9	5.8	3.4	9.2	7.4	77.2	252
Mandalay	23.0	4.0	3.6	2.9	5.9	2.9	72.4	339
Mon	28.9	12.4	4.1	2.9	12.4	6.5	65.9	104
Rakhine	26.5	10.7	7.4	7.2	9.1	7.2	66.7	191
Yangon	16.2	2.4	3.4	0.0	7.4	1.4	79.0	414
Shan	21.7	5.6	5.0	2.9	14.2	5.3	71.5	325
Ayeyarwady	21.7	7.6	10.3	5.2	14.0	8.3	69.3	416
Nay Pyi Taw	21.2	6.9	8.1	4.1	12.7	4.6	70.7	79
Education[1]								
No education	17.1	8.5	7.4	3.8	7.6	6.0	76.6	467
Primary	19.1	7.1	5.5	3.4	10.3	5.5	75.0	1,470
Secondary	31.1	6.8	7.3	5.1	14.9	6.1	61.3	897
More than secondary	21.4	1.4	4.3	0.9	9.6	1.5	70.8	222
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	20.6	8.8	6.6	2.9	10.3	6.3	72.9	674
Second	24.7	8.2	7.4	5.3	12.3	6.0	69.0	629
Middle	17.5	6.3	5.9	3.3	9.9	5.6	76.5	605
Fourth	25.5	6.0	5.1	4.2	10.2	4.7	68.2	576
Highest	24.4	4.4	6.2	3.2	13.5	4.4	67.7	575
Woman afraid of husband[2]								
Afraid most of the time	60.1	29.8	30.0	33.5	27.0	33.9	32.5	111
Sometimes afraid	29.4	11.8	9.0	5.1	14.6	8.7	62.7	657
Never afraid	18.7	4.3	4.3	1.9	9.5	3.1	75.2	2,289
Total	22.5	6.8	6.3	3.8	11.2	5.4	70.9	3,059

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women.
[1] Total includes two women with missing information on education.
[2] Total includes two women with missing information on whether they are afraid of their husband.

Table 16.8 Forms of spousal violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced various forms of violence ever or in the 12 months preceding the survey committed by their husband, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Type of violence	Ever	In the past 12 months		Often or sometimes
		Often	Sometimes	
Physical violence				
Any physical violence	15.4	2.4	7.8	10.2
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	9.6	1.5	5.0	6.5
Slapped her	11.0	1.3	5.8	7.0
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	4.1	0.6	1.9	2.5
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	6.0	1.1	2.8	3.9
Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	3.6	0.6	1.7	2.3
Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.6
Threatened her or attacked her with a knife, gun, or other weapon	1.6	0.2	0.9	1.1
Sexual violence				
Any sexual violence	3.0	0.6	1.6	2.2
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him when she did not want to	2.9	0.5	1.5	2.1
Physically forced her to perform any other sexual acts she did not want to	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.7
Forced her with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts she did not want to	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.2
Emotional violence				
Any emotional violence	13.5	3.9	6.3	10.2
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	6.2	1.6	2.6	4.3
Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone she cared about	3.5	0.9	1.7	2.6
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	11.6	3.4	5.5	8.9
Any form of physical and/or sexual violence	16.3	2.7	8.3	11.0
Any form of emotional and/or physical and/or sexual violence	20.9	5.1	9.9	15.0
Spousal violence committed by any husband				
Physical violence	16.3	na	na	10.2
Sexual violence	3.5	na	na	2.2
Physical and/or sexual violence	17.3	na	na	11.0
Number of ever-married women	3,059	3,059	3,059	3,059

na = Not applicable

Table 16.9 Spousal violence by background characteristics

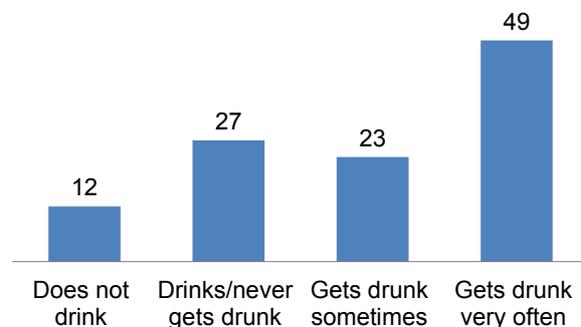Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, by background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical and sexual	Physical and sexual and emotional	Physical or sexual	Physical or sexual or emotional	Number of ever-married women
Age								
15-19	19.0	22.5	5.0	3.6	3.6	24.0	28.1	91
20-24	12.1	15.7	3.7	1.7	1.5	17.8	20.6	337
25-29	16.8	16.7	3.1	2.4	1.9	17.5	24.0	486
30-39	12.3	14.9	2.0	1.3	1.0	15.6	20.1	1,171
40-49	13.4	14.6	3.5	2.8	2.8	15.4	19.6	973
Marital status								
Married	10.9	13.7	2.3	1.5	1.2	14.5	18.5	2,750
Divorced/separated/ widowed	36.7	30.8	8.5	7.1	7.1	32.2	42.2	309
Number of living children								
0	14.0	16.5	2.6	1.9	1.9	17.2	21.4	365
1-2	12.7	13.8	2.7	1.8	1.5	14.8	19.3	1,631
3-4	12.0	15.1	2.8	2.0	1.9	15.9	20.3	804
5+	22.5	24.7	5.9	4.2	3.7	26.4	31.8	260
Employment								
Employed for cash	14.7	16.2	3.1	2.2	2.0	17.1	22.3	2,030
Employed not for cash	15.0	16.5	1.5	0.5	0.5	17.4	20.5	166
Not employed	10.4	13.4	3.0	2.1	1.7	14.3	17.4	863
Residence								
Urban	13.7	13.6	3.2	2.5	2.4	14.3	19.1	796
Rural	13.5	16.0	2.9	1.9	1.6	17.0	21.5	2,262
States/Regions								
Kachin	17.1	24.4	2.2	1.6	1.6	25.0	32.0	91
Kayah	25.3	12.7	10.9	5.0	5.0	18.5	28.8	15
Kayin	22.5	18.7	3.7	3.5	3.1	19.0	26.4	88
Chin	14.3	10.7	2.2	1.5	1.5	11.5	18.9	25
Sagaing	16.3	19.4	3.5	2.7	2.4	20.2	25.2	324
Tanintharyi	27.7	28.7	11.1	6.2	5.3	33.7	39.9	62
Bago	10.4	15.1	1.2	0.9	0.9	15.4	18.6	330
Magway	13.0	21.2	2.5	2.5	2.5	21.2	24.1	252
Mandalay	8.6	7.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	7.1	12.2	339
Mon	19.5	12.8	3.6	2.4	2.4	13.9	23.7	104
Rakhine	25.1	31.3	11.5	7.0	5.1	35.8	41.1	191
Yangon	6.2	9.3	0.9	0.6	0.6	9.7	11.7	414
Shan	12.9	7.7	3.1	1.6	1.6	9.2	15.4	325
Ayeyarwady	13.3	16.0	3.0	2.4	2.1	16.7	19.8	416
Nay Pyi Taw	16.6	20.4	1.4	0.4	0.4	21.5	27.8	79
Education[1]								
No education	17.4	17.1	3.9	3.2	3.1	17.8	23.5	467
Primary	13.1	16.5	3.1	2.0	1.6	17.5	22.0	1,470
Secondary	13.5	14.9	2.8	1.9	1.8	15.9	19.5	897
More than secondary	8.6	6.8	1.0	0.3	0.3	7.5	13.3	222
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	16.9	21.7	3.7	2.4	2.2	23.1	28.5	674
Second	16.5	18.2	4.0	3.0	2.5	19.2	23.6	629
Middle	11.5	14.7	3.9	2.9	2.6	15.7	18.9	605
Fourth	11.1	11.3	1.7	1.1	1.0	11.9	16.4	576
Highest	10.9	9.9	1.2	0.7	0.7	10.4	15.3	575
Total	13.5	15.4	3.0	2.0	1.8	16.3	20.9	3,059

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women.
[1] Total includes two women with missing information on education.

Table 16.10 Spousal violence by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators

Percentage of ever-married women age15-49 who have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical and sexual	Physical and sexual and emotional	Physical or sexual	Physical or sexual or emotional	Number of ever-married women
Husband's education[1]								
No education	15.4	14.9	4.0	2.9	2.8	16.0	21.9	482
Primary	13.7	16.5	3.1	2.1	1.8	17.5	21.9	1,229
Secondary	13.3	15.3	3.0	2.0	1.8	16.2	20.4	1,101
More than secondary	10.5	8.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	9.0	12.8	177
Husband's alcohol consumption								
Does not drink alcohol	6.7	9.4	1.7	1.0	0.9	10.1	12.2	1,627
Drinks alcohol but is never drunk	21.9	16.2	1.9	0.0	0.0	18.0	26.9	63
Is sometimes drunk	13.4	15.9	2.8	1.3	1.0	17.4	23.2	964
Is often drunk	39.8	38.3	8.6	8.0	7.8	38.9	49.1	404
Spousal education difference[2]								
Husband has more education	14.4	16.2	3.4	2.4	1.9	17.3	22.0	1,232
Wife has more education	13.2	14.5	2.7	1.6	1.6	15.5	20.3	977
Both have equal education	11.4	14.8	2.0	1.4	1.4	15.4	18.8	549
Neither has any education	17.0	16.0	4.6	4.1	3.9	16.5	22.0	229
Spousal age difference[3]								
Wife older	10.7	9.9	2.4	1.0	1.0	11.3	15.5	602
Wife is same age	12.5	15.1	1.4	1.4	1.4	15.1	20.8	320
Wife 1-4 years younger	11.4	14.5	2.1	1.1	0.9	15.5	19.5	1,014
Wife 5-9 years younger	9.4	14.6	3.0	2.2	1.9	15.5	18.1	546
Wife 10 or more years younger	10.9	15.5	2.9	2.7	1.6	15.7	18.9	268
Number of marital control behaviors displayed by husband[4]								
0	6.4	9.1	1.0	0.5	0.3	9.6	12.6	2,170
1-2	22.9	23.5	4.4	2.8	2.4	25.1	33.2	723
3-4	65.2	62.3	21.4	18.1	17.1	65.6	74.8	133
5	(71.8)	(66.7)	(29.7)	(25.5)	(25.5)	(70.9)	(72.0)	33
Number of decisions in which women participate[5]								
0	12.0	20.2	6.5	5.8	3.5	20.9	25.3	122
1-2	12.8	15.8	2.6	1.7	1.6	16.6	21.4	845
3	10.0	12.2	1.9	1.1	0.9	13.1	16.6	1,782
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified[6]								
0	11.8	13.1	2.3	1.6	1.6	13.7	17.8	1,493
1-2	16.2	18.0	3.7	2.6	2.2	19.0	24.0	1,151
3-4	11.5	16.0	3.3	1.8	1.6	17.6	22.3	342
5	16.4	19.7	3.2	2.4	2.4	20.5	26.8	73
Woman's father beat her mother								
Yes	24.2	27.4	5.8	4.4	4.3	28.8	35.2	552
No	10.7	12.3	2.2	1.3	1.0	13.1	17.2	2,360
Don't know	19.0	20.6	5.6	5.3	5.3	20.9	26.4	147
Woman afraid of husband[7]								
Afraid most of the time	67.8	63.8	23.2	19.5	17.9	67.5	80.7	111
Sometimes afraid	22.4	27.2	4.9	3.2	2.7	28.8	34.4	657
Never afraid	8.4	9.7	1.4	0.9	0.8	10.3	14.1	2,289
Total	13.5	15.4	3.0	2.0	1.8	16.3	20.9	3,059

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Total includes 69 women with missing information on husband's education.
[2] Total includes 69 women with missing information on husband's education and two women with missing information on their education.
[3] Includes only currently married women
[4] According to the wife's report. See Table 16.7 for list of behaviors.
[5] According to the wife's report. See Table 15.6.1 for list of decisions. Excludes decision on well-being of children. Includes only currently married women.
[6] According to the wife's report. See Table 15.7.1 for list of reasons. Excludes the reasons refusal of contraception and involvement in social activities.
[7] Total includes two women with missing information on whether they are afraid of their husband.

Table 16.11 Physical or sexual violence in the past 12 months by any husband

Percentage of ever-married women who experienced physical or sexual violence by any husband in the past 12 months, by background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who experienced physical or sexual violence in the past 12 months from any husband	Number of ever-married women
Age		
15-19	21.8	91
20-24	14.0	337
25-29	13.3	486
30-39	10.8	1,171
40-49	8.2	973
Marital status		
Married	10.7	2,750
Divorced/separated/ widowed	14.1	309
Number of living children		
0	14.5	365
1-2	10.0	1,631
3-4	9.8	804
5+	16.9	260
Employment		
Employed for cash	11.4	2,030
Employed not for cash	13.4	166
Not employed	9.8	863
Residence		
Urban	8.9	796
Rural	11.8	2,262
States/Regions		
Kachin	22.5	91
Kayah	12.2	15
Kayin	9.9	88
Chin	8.0	25
Sagaing	13.2	324
Tanintharyi	17.3	62
Bago	11.2	330
Magway	14.7	252
Mandalay	3.2	339
Mon	9.3	104
Rakhine	26.5	191
Yangon	5.0	414
Shan	7.4	325
Ayeyarwady	11.9	416
Nay Pyi Taw	14.8	79
Education[1]		
No education	10.8	467
Primary	11.8	1,470
Secondary	11.7	897
More than secondary	4.0	222
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	16.8	674
Second	12.9	629
Middle	10.0	605
Fourth	7.4	576
Highest	7.0	575
Woman afraid of husband[2]		
Afraid most of the time	48.9	111
Sometimes afraid	19.1	657
Never afraid	6.9	2,289
Total	11.0	3,059

Note: Any husband includes all current, most recent, and former husbands.
[1] Total includes two women with missing information on education.
[2] Total includes two women with missing information on whether they are afraid of their husband.

Table 16.12 Experience of spousal violence by duration of marriage

Among currently married women age 15-49 who have been married only once, the percentage who first experienced physical or sexual violence committed by their current husband by specific exact years since marriage, according to marital duration, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Duration of marriage	Percentage who first experienced spousal physical or sexual violence by exact marital duration:				Percentage who have not experienced spousal sexual or physical violence	Number of currently married women who have been married only once
	Before marriage	2 years	5 years	10 years		
Years since marriage						
<2	0.7	na	na	na	89.4	193
2-4	1.5	9.4	na	na	86.7	325
5-9	0.5	4.8	12.0	na	85.7	533
10+	0.2	4.1	9.5	11.6	85.4	1,551
Total	0.5	5.4	10.6	12.3	85.9	2,602

na = Not applicable

Table 16.13 Injuries to women due to spousal violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced specific types of spousal violence by types of injuries resulting from the violence, according to the type of violence and whether they experienced the violence ever and in the 12 months preceding the survey, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Type of violence	Cuts, bruises, or aches	Eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns	Deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury	Any of these injuries	Number of ever-married women who have ever experienced any physical or sexual violence
Experienced physical violence[1]					
Ever[2]	32.7	16.5	7.5	38.3	471
Past 12 months	35.6	19.2	8.5	41.1	312
Experienced sexual violence					
Ever[2]	32.1	21.9	11.4	38.9	91
Past 12 months	31.3	18.3	13.5	32.7	66
Experienced physical or sexual violence[1]					
Ever[2]	31.2	15.6	7.2	36.6	499
Past 12 months	33.5	17.7	8.0	38.7	337

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women.
[1] Excludes women who reported violence only in response to a direct question on violence during pregnancy
[2] Includes in the past 12 months

<u>**Table 16.14 Women's violence against their spouse by background characteristics**</u>

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have committed physical violence against their current or most recent husband when he was not already beating or physically hurting them, ever and in the past 12 months, according to women's own experience of spousal violence and background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who have committed physical violence against their husband		Number of ever-married women
	Ever[1]	Past 12 months	
Woman's experience of spousal physical violence			
Ever[1]	22.6	14.7	471
In the past 12 months	24.7	20.6	312
Never	5.8	4.2	2,587
Age			
15-19	7.7	7.7	91
20-24	7.5	5.9	337
25-29	10.0	7.4	486
30-39	7.9	5.5	1,171
40-49	8.6	5.4	973
Marital status			
Married	8.3	6.2	2,750
Divorced/separated/widowed	9.0	3.1	309
Employment			
Employed for cash	8.5	5.8	2,030
Employed not for cash	7.0	4.5	166
Not employed	8.5	6.3	863
Number of living children			
0	7.3	5.9	365
1-2	8.2	5.8	1,631
3-4	8.0	5.5	804
5+	12.4	7.2	260
Residence			
Urban	7.8	5.6	796
Rural	8.6	5.9	2,262
States/Regions			
Kachin	11.7	11.4	91
Kayah	4.4	2.8	15
Kayin	19.3	13.3	88
Chin	4.6	3.9	25
Sagaing	10.1	6.4	324
Tanintharyi	18.0	7.6	62
Bago	5.7	2.0	330
Magway	8.2	6.6	252
Mandalay	5.7	3.8	339
Mon	9.7	6.2	104
Rakhine	15.3	11.7	191
Yangon	2.3	1.6	414
Shan	4.6	4.0	325
Ayeyarwady	12.6	9.4	416
Nay Pyi Taw	11.0	7.3	79
Education[2]			
No education	7.8	5.3	467
Primary	8.2	5.4	1,470
Secondary	9.3	7.2	897
More than secondary	7.6	4.7	222
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	9.4	6.8	674
Second	9.4	6.8	629
Middle	9.1	5.7	605
Fourth	5.9	4.7	576
Highest	7.9	5.0	575
Total	8.4	5.9	3,059

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women.
[1] Includes in the past 12 months
[2] Total includes two women with missing information on education.

Table 16.15 Women's violence against their spouse by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators

Percentage of ever-married women who have committed physical violence against their current or most recent husband when he was not already beating or physically hurting them, ever and in the past 12 months, according to their husband's characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who have committed physical violence against their husband		Number of ever-married women
	Ever[1]	Past 12 months	
Husband's education[2]			
No education	6.1	3.8	482
Primary	8.8	6.1	1,229
Secondary	9.1	6.8	1,101
More than secondary	8.2	5.4	177
Husband's alcohol consumption			
Does not drink alcohol	6.5	4.6	1,627
Drinks alcohol but is never drunk	10.4	7.5	63
Is sometimes drunk	8.4	5.9	964
Is often drunk	15.7	10.5	404
Spousal education difference[3]			
Husband has more education	8.4	6.0	1,232
Wife has more education	8.9	6.8	977
Both have equal education	8.7	5.3	549
Neither has any education	6.1	2.9	229
Spousal age difference[4]			
Wife older	9.5	7.6	602
Wife is same age	7.8	5.8	320
Wife 1-4 years younger	9.3	6.5	1,014
Wife 5-9 years younger	6.0	4.8	546
Wife 10 or more years younger	7.1	4.7	268
Number of marital control behaviors displayed by husband[5]			
0	5.8	4.1	2,170
1-2	11.6	7.6	723
3-4	33.9	24.0	133
5	(10.0)	(10.0)	33
Number of decisions in which woman participates[6]			
0	4.0	2.5	122
1-2	8.5	6.2	845
3	8.5	6.4	1,782
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified[7]			
0	8.0	5.0	1,493
1-2	9.2	7.2	1,151
3-4	6.8	5.2	342
5	10.8	5.7	73
Woman's father beat her mother			
Yes	15.6	11.9	552
No	6.7	4.6	2,360
Don't know	9.1	3.2	147
Woman afraid of husband[8]			
Afraid most of the time	10.6	5.6	111
Sometimes afraid	10.2	7.1	657
Never afraid	7.8	5.5	2,289
Total	8.4	5.9	3,059

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Includes in the past 12 months
[2] Total includes 69 women with missing information on husband's education.
[3] Total includes 69 women with missing information on husband's education and two women with missing information on their education.
[4] Includes only currently married women
[5] According to the wife's report. See Table 16.7 for list of behaviors.
[6] According to the wife's report. See Table 15.6.1 for list of decisions. Excludes decision on well-being of children. Includes only currently married women.
[7] According to the wife's report. See Table 15.7.1 for list of reasons. Excludes the reasons refusal of contraception and involvement in social activities.
[8] Total includes two women with missing information on whether they are afraid of their husband.

Table 16.16 Help seeking to stop violence

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence according to their help-seeking behavior, by type of violence and background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Sought help to stop violence	Never sought help but told someone	Never sought help, never told anyone	Missing/ don't know	Total	Number of women who have ever experienced any physical or sexual violence
Type of violence						
Physical only	21.2	43.2	35.2	0.4	100.0	608
Sexual only	21.8	6.5	71.1	0.6	100.0	33
Physical and sexual	28.4	33.6	38.1	0.0	100.0	88
Age						
15-19	7.8	50.2	41.8	0.2	100.0	98
20-24	26.7	36.9	34.8	1.7	100.0	105
25-29	28.9	37.3	33.8	0.0	100.0	110
30-39	23.0	35.7	41.3	0.0	100.0	230
40-49	22.1	44.6	33.0	0.3	100.0	186
Marital status						
Never married	12.5	41.7	45.6	0.2	100.0	131
Married	23.0	41.2	35.3	0.5	100.0	492
Divorced/separated/ widowed	29.8	34.7	35.6	0.0	100.0	106
Number of living children						
0	15.8	42.5	41.1	0.5	100.0	202
1-2	25.7	38.6	35.4	0.3	100.0	301
3-4	22.5	43.2	33.9	0.4	100.0	149
5+	24.1	35.8	40.1	0.0	100.0	78
Employment						
Employed for cash	22.9	39.8	36.9	0.3	100.0	488
Employed not for cash	22.1	31.6	45.9	0.5	100.0	42
Not employed	20.2	43.4	36.0	0.4	100.0	199
Residence						
Urban	32.1	29.6	37.8	0.5	100.0	178
Rural	18.9	43.8	37.0	0.3	100.0	552
States/Regions						
Kachin	18.6	47.0	34.4	0.0	100.0	32
Kayah	29.7	40.4	29.8	0.0	100.0	4
Kayin	41.9	28.5	29.6	0.0	100.0	21
Chin	(25.6)	(26.5)	(44.1)	(3.7)	100.0	5
Sagaing	22.8	54.3	22.8	0.0	100.0	94
Tanintharyi	17.1	37.8	45.1	0.0	100.0	32
Bago	20.9	48.1	30.9	0.0	100.0	70
Magway	22.6	41.7	34.8	0.8	100.0	69
Mandalay	(26.8)	(39.5)	(33.7)	(0.0)	100.0	51
Mon	21.9	41.7	33.2	3.2	100.0	27
Rakhine	9.3	41.0	49.7	0.0	100.0	80
Yangon	(47.0)	(23.5)	(29.4)	(0.0)	100.0	57
Shan	(22.2)	(43.2)	(34.6)	(0.0)	100.0	53
Ayeyarwady	15.5	30.2	53.5	0.8	100.0	112
Nay Pyi Taw	17.2	46.1	36.7	0.0	100.0	23
Education						
No education	14.2	42.2	43.7	0.0	100.0	112
Primary	22.9	40.3	36.6	0.2	100.0	329
Secondary	25.3	39.6	34.3	0.7	100.0	260
More than secondary	(15.1)	(39.9)	(45.0)	(0.0)	100.0	29
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	20.5	38.4	40.8	0.3	100.0	197
Second	23.9	37.2	38.8	0.1	100.0	164
Middle	17.7	46.8	34.9	0.6	100.0	148
Fourth	19.7	48.6	30.9	0.7	100.0	121
Highest	31.9	29.8	38.3	0.0	100.0	99
Total	22.1	40.3	37.2	0.3	100.0	730

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 16.17 Sources for help to stop the violence

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence and sought help by sources from which they sought help, according to the type of violence that women reported, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Source	Type of violence			Total
	Physical only	Sexual only	Physical and sexual	
Own family	52.7	*	(43.2)	53.0
Husband's family	17.7	*	(7.4)	15.3
Husband	0.5	*	(0.0)	0.4
Boyfriend	0.0	*	(0.0)	0.0
Friend	10.2	*	(21.9)	11.9
Neighbor	26.0	*	(40.3)	27.1
Religious leader	0.2	*	(5.0)	1.0
Doctor/medical personnel	0.0	*	(0.0)	0.0
Police	1.2	*	(0.0)	0.9
Lawyer	0.0	*	(0.0)	2.5
Social work organization	1.5	*	(10.9)	2.9
Other	6.6	*	(9.1)	6.7
Number of women who have experienced violence and sought help	129	7	25	161

Note: Women can report more than one source from which they sought help. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

EARLY CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND CHILD DISCIPLINE

17

Key Findings

- **Early childhood education:** Twenty-three percent of children age 36-59 months have ever attended an early childhood education program, and 20% are currently attending such a program.

- **Early childhood learning:** Fifty-four percent of children engaged with adult household members in four or more activities that promote learning and school readiness during the 3 days before the survey.

- **Learning materials:** Only 5% of children under age 5 have three or more children's books present in the household.

- **Child care arrangements:** Thirteen percent of children were left alone or left in the care of another child younger than age 10 for more than 1 hour during the week preceding the survey.

- **Child discipline:** Seventy-seven percent of children age 2-14 have experienced any violent discipline method.

Information obtained in the 2015-16 MDHS allows for an assessment of several key aspects of the welfare of Myanmar's children. Questions were included on birth registration and living arrangements and the survival status of parents. A child's access to education is critical, and the MDHS gathered information on both the level of preschool education among young children and children's participation in primary and secondary school.

This chapter provides key data on early childhood development and child discipline collected in the survey. These data will help the Myanmar government, civil society, communities, and other stakeholders design and implement programs and policies that help young children reach their full potential by supporting families and communities and increasing access to quality early childhood care and education. The data gathered on child discipline will help parents and caretakers implement effective disciplinary techniques that make for happy, healthy and well-behaved children.

17.1 EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION

Early childhood education programs are important in preparing children for school. In Myanmar, preschool services are offered for all children age 3 and age 4, including services providing activities to transition children to kindergarten and primary school. Social organizations, the Department of Social Welfare, voluntary welfare schools run by nongovernmental organizations, private schools, monasteries, and churches also provide day care and similar preschool and preprimary classes attached to basic education schools. The MDHS included questions designed to determine if children age 3-4 had ever attended or were currently attending an organized learning program.

The MDHS data show that 23% of children age 36-59 months have ever attended an organized early childhood education program and that 20% are currently (in the last 7 days) attending such a program **(Table 17.1)**.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of children who have ever attended early childhood education programs increases with age, from 15% among children age 36-47 months to 32% among children age 48-59 months.

- Children living in urban areas are much more likely to attend an early childhood education program (33%) than children living in rural areas (21%).

- Participation in early childhood education programs varies by state and region, from a high of 62% of children in Kayah State to a low of 13% of children in Rakhine State.

Figure 17.1 Early childhood education by mother's education

Percentage of de facto children age 36-59 months attending early childhood education programs

- Considerable differences are observed by mothers' education. Fourteen percent of children whose mothers have no education have ever attended early childhood education programs, as compared with 42% of children whose mothers have more than a secondary education **(Figure 17.1)**.

- Only 11% of children living in households in the lowest wealth quintile have ever attended early childhood education programs, compared with 42% of children living in households in the highest quintile.

17.2 CHILDHOOD LEARNING

17.2.1 Support for Learning

It is recognized that a period of rapid brain development occurs in the first 3 to 4 years of life and that quality of home care is the major determinant of a child's development during this period. In this context, adults spending "quality time" with children, the presence of children's books in the home, opportunities for play to stimulate the imagination, and conditions of care are all important indicators of quality of home care. Children should be physically healthy, mentally alert, emotionally secure, socially competent, and ready to learn.

Fifty-four percent of children age 36-59 months were engaged by adult household members in four or more activities that promote learning and school readiness during the last 3 days. However, fathers (6%) were much less likely than mothers (25%) to have engaged in four or more of these activities. The mean number of activities in which any adult household member engaged with children was 3.6. Thirteen percent of children were not living with their natural father **(Table 17.2)**.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Children living in urban areas are much more likely to engage in four or more activities with adult household members than children living in rural areas (76% versus 49%).

- There are substantial differences by education in mothers' and fathers' involvement in learning activities. Children whose mothers have no education and children whose fathers have no education are much less likely to engage in four or more activities with adult household members (31% each) than children whose mothers and fathers have more than a secondary education (83% each) **(Figure 17.2)**.

Figure 17.2 **Adult support for learning by parent's education**

Percentage of children age 36-59 months with whom adults engage in learning activities

- Forty-three percent of children living in households in the lowest wealth quintile engaged in four or more activities with adult household members, as compared with 77% of children living in households in the highest quintile.
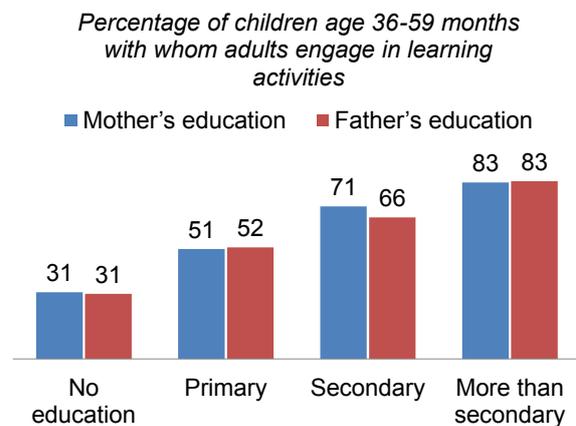
17.2.2 Children's Books and Playthings

Exposure to books in the early years not only provides children with a greater understanding of the nature of print but may also give them opportunities to see others reading (e.g., older siblings doing school work). The presence of books is also important for later school performance. Mothers of children under age 5 were asked about the number of children's books or picture books they have. By stimulating the imagination, play also contributes to brain development. Mothers were asked what items children play with, including homemade toys, toys purchased from a shop, and other household objects or objects found around the home.

Most children under age 5 in Myanmar do not have access to books in the household. Only 5% of children under age 5 have three or more children's books in the household, and only 1% have 10 or more children's

books. Fifty-nine percent of children under age 5 play with homemade toys (including dolls and cars). Overall, 72% of children play with two or more types of playthings, including homemade toys, toys purchased from a store, household objects (such as pots and bowls), and objects found outside the home (such as sticks, rocks, animals, shells, and leaves) **(Table 17.3)**.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of children who play with two or more types of playthings increases with age. For example, 52% of children age 0-23 months have two or more types of playthings, as compared with 83% of children age 24-59 months.

- Urban children under age 5 are more likely than rural children to have access to three or more children's books (12% versus 2%).

- The percentage of children who play with two or more types of playthings varies by state and region, from a high of 86% of children in Mandalay Region to a low of 53% of children in Chin State.

- Mother's and father's education determines children's access to books. For instance, children whose mothers have more than a secondary education are much more likely to have access to three or more children's books than children whose mothers have no education (18% versus 1%).

- Children living in households in the highest wealth quintile are much more likely to have three or more children's books in the household than children living in households in the lowest quintile (15% versus 1%).

17.3   ADEQUATE CARE FOR YOUNG CHILDREN

Leaving children alone or only in the presence of other young children is known to increase the risk of accidents, abuse, and neglect. In the 2015-16 MDHS, mothers were asked two questions to establish whether their youngest child under age 5 had been left alone during the week preceding the interview for 1 hour or more and whether the child was left in the care of other children under age 10 for 1 hour or more.

> **Inadequate care**
> Number of children under age 5 left alone or in the care of another child younger than age 10 for more than 1 hour at least once in the last week.
> *Sample:* De jure children under age 5

In Myanmar, 6% of children under age 5 were left alone and 10% were left in the care of another child younger than age 10 for more than 1 hour during the week before the survey. Overall, 13% of children were left alone or left in the care of another child younger than age 10 for more than 1 hour during the week **(Table 17.4)**.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Children age 48-59 months were slightly more likely to be left alone or left in the care of another child younger than age 10 for more than 1 hour during the week before the survey (19%) than children age 36-47 months (16%).

- A higher percentage of rural children (15%) than urban children (7%) were left alone or left in the care of another child younger than 10 years for more than one hour during the week.

- The percentage of children left alone or left in the care of another child for more than 1 hour during the week before the survey varies by state and region, from a high of 28% in Chin State to a low of only 3% in Yangon Region.

- There are sharp differences in the proportion of children left alone or left in the care of another child by mother's educational level. This proportion was four times higher among children whose mothers had no education than among children whose mothers had more than a secondary education (19% versus 5%).

- Similarly, 21% of children living in the poorest households were left alone or left in the care of another child for more than 1 hour during the week before the survey, as compared with 5% of children living in the wealthiest households.

17.4 CHILD DISCIPLINE

Nonviolent disciplinary approaches

Include one or more of the following:
- taking away privileges, forbidding something the child likes, or not allowing the child to leave the house
- explaining that the child's behavior was wrong
- giving the child something else to do

Sample: De jure children age 2-14

Psychological aggression

Includes one or both of the following:
- shouting, yelling, or screaming at the child
- calling the child dumb, lazy, or a similar term

Sample: De jure children age 2-14

Physical punishment

Includes one or more of the following:
- shaking the child
- spanking, hitting, or slapping the child on the bottom with a bare hand
- hitting the child on the bottom or another part of the body with a belt, hairbrush, stick, or other similar hard object
- hitting the child on the hand, arm, or leg

Sample: De jure children age 2-14

Severe physical punishment

Includes one or both of the following:
- hitting or slapping the child on the face, head, or ears
- beating the child up, that is, hitting the child over and over as hard as one can

Sample: De jure children age 2-14

The manner in which parents and caretakers discipline children can have long-term consequences for their physical and psychological development and well-being. The 2015-16 MDHS household questionnaire included questions on how children in the household are usually disciplined. The respondent to the household questionnaire (the household head or another household member) was asked a series of separate questions about disciplinary practices that may have been used with the child during the month before the survey.

17.4.1 Prevalence of Disciplinary Approaches

Table 17.5 shows the extent to which 11 different approaches were used to discipline children age 2-14 during the month before the survey. Both nonviolent and violent methods of child discipline were reported.

- The most common nonviolent disciplinary approach involved explaining that the child's behavior was wrong, and this approach was used for 74% of children.

- The most common form of psychological aggression involved shouting, yelling, or screaming, used for 72% of children.

- The most common form of physical punishment was spanking, hitting, or slapping the child on the bottom with a bare hand, used for 28% of children.

- The most common type of severe physical punishment involved hitting or slapping the child on the face, head, or ears, used for 10% of children.

Overall, 15% of children age 2-14 experienced only nonviolent discipline, 74% experienced any type of psychological aggression, 43% experienced any type of physical punishment, and 12% experienced any type of severe physical punishment. Overall, 77% of children experienced any violent discipline method **(Table 17.6)**.

17.4.2 Disciplinary Approaches by Background Characteristics

Methods used for disciplining children do not vary substantially by age with the exception of physical punishment. Fifty-four percent of children age 2-4 experienced any physical punishment, as compared with 32% of children age 10-14.

There are substantial differences in the use of severe physical punishment according to the educational level of the head of the household. Eleven percent of children in households where the household head has no education experienced severe physical punishment, compared with 7% of children in households where the household head has more than a secondary education.

Figure 17.3 **Child discipline by household wealth**

Percentage of children age 2-14 by experience of child disciplining methods

Children in households in the higher wealth quintiles are less likely than those in households in the lower wealth quintiles to experience any violent physical discipline methods. Children in households in the highest wealth quintile more often face only nonviolent discipline (19%) than those in the lowest quintile (11%) **(Figure 17.3)**.

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on early child development and child discipline, see the following tables:

- **Table 17.1   Early childhood education**
- **Table 17.2   Support for learning**
- **Table 17.3   Learning materials**
- **Table 17.4   Child care arrangements**
- **Table 17.5   Child discipline**
- **Table 17.6   Child discipline by background characteristics**

Table 17.1 Early childhood education

Percentage of de facto children age 36-59 months who ever attended an early childhood education program and among those who ever attended, the percentage currently attending, according to background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage ever attending early childhood education[1]	Percentage currently (in last 7 days) attending early childhood education	Number of children
Age in months			
36-47	14.8	12.2	812
48-59	31.9	27.8	778
Sex			
Male	21.6	19.0	815
Female	24.8	20.7	775
Residence			
Urban	32.7	30.1	324
Rural	20.7	17.2	1,267
States/Regions			
Kachin	36.5	34.8	69
Kayah	61.6	33.9	11
Kayin	17.2	13.4	45
Chin	28.6	24.9	23
Sagaing	30.8	24.4	195
Tanintharyi	18.4	12.2	46
Bago	19.8	17.2	161
Magway	19.2	18.2	128
Mandalay	25.0	21.7	153
Mon	29.2	18.5	51
Rakhine	13.0	11.4	104
Yangon	21.6	21.6	149
Shan	27.5	24.2	205
Ayeyarwady	15.9	14.1	211
Nay Pyi Taw	21.1	15.9	40
Mother's education			
No education	13.5	11.3	315
Primary	19.3	15.7	771
Secondary	33.3	30.3	401
More than secondary	41.8	36.6	103
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	10.7	7.8	493
Second	19.5	17.4	379
Middle	25.3	21.4	253
Fourth	35.7	30.8	257
Highest	41.5	37.5	208
Total	23.2	19.9	1,591

[1] Includes children currently attending early childhood education

Table 17.2 Support for learning

Percentage of children age 36-59 months with whom an adult household member engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness during the last 3 days, by background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of children age 36-59 months			Mean number of activities			
	With whom adult household members engaged in four or more activities	With whom the father engaged in four or more activities	With whom the mother engaged in four or more activities	Any adult household member engaged with the child	The father engaged with the child	Percentage of children not living with their natural father	Number of children age 36-59 months
Age in months							
36-47	55.7	5.9	25.7	3.8	0.8	13.3	812
48-59	53.0	6.1	25.1	3.5	0.8	13.6	778
Sex							
Male	53.4	6.6	23.0	3.6	0.9	13.8	815
Female	55.5	5.3	27.9	3.7	0.8	13.0	775
Residence							
Urban	76.2	9.0	42.6	4.6	1.1	14.6	324
Rural	48.8	5.2	21.0	3.4	0.7	13.2	1,267
States/Regions							
Kachin	63.4	6.6	28.2	4.2	0.6	18.5	69
Kayah	51.2	3.1	16.1	3.4	0.8	19.2	11
Kayin	37.2	1.6	14.6	2.9	0.2	16.3	45
Chin	49.1	2.2	33.5	3.4	0.5	12.7	23
Sagaing	34.8	3.4	13.8	2.6	0.6	14.6	195
Tanintharyi	40.4	5.3	21.7	2.9	0.5	14.2	46
Bago	51.7	2.9	25.2	3.7	0.8	11.9	161
Magway	68.5	7.9	29.4	4.2	0.7	14.4	128
Mandalay	57.1	13.1	26.9	3.7	1.3	7.6	153
Mon	40.0	4.7	15.1	3.1	0.5	23.6	51
Rakhine	53.3	3.6	17.9	3.7	0.8	23.0	104
Yangon	82.7	7.4	41.9	4.8	1.3	7.0	149
Shan	40.8	3.1	17.5	3.1	0.5	13.8	205
Ayeyarwady	69.5	8.7	37.3	4.4	1.1	11.9	211
Nay Pyi Taw	36.1	7.6	23.1	2.8	0.9	11.9	40
Mother's education							
No education	31.2	1.5	6.7	2.5	0.5	13.2	315
Primary	51.4	6.7	23.6	3.6	0.9	11.5	771
Secondary	71.3	7.2	36.3	4.4	0.9	17.1	401
More than secondary	82.5	9.4	54.0	4.9	1.2	14.2	103
Father's education							
No education	30.5	1.8	8.1	2.5	0.5	na	247
Primary	52.2	6.2	23.9	3.6	0.9	na	605
Secondary	66.2	8.6	32.2	4.2	1.0	na	450
More than secondary	83.1	15.4	49.5	5.0	1.6	na	75
Father not living in household	53.4	1.4	27.1	3.6	0.2	100.0	214
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	42.7	5.3	16.2	3.2	0.7	13.6	493
Second	51.3	5.2	21.9	3.5	0.8	11.1	379
Middle	56.9	4.3	26.4	3.7	0.8	13.4	253
Fourth	60.9	7.1	30.9	3.9	0.9	14.5	257
Highest	76.8	9.6	45.5	4.7	1.1	16.2	208
Total	54.4	6.0	25.4	3.6	0.8	13.4	1,591

na = Not applicable

Table 17.3 Learning materials

Percentage of oldest children under age 5 by numbers of children's books present in the household and by playthings that child plays with, by background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Household has for the child:		Child plays with:				Number of oldest children under age 5
	3 or more children's books	10 or more children's books	Homemade toys	Toys from a shop/manuf actured toys	Household objects/ objects found outside	Two or more types of playthings	
Age in months							
0-23	1.7	0.1	42.4	56.8	46.9	51.7	1,211
24-59	6.0	1.1	67.9	80.5	84.8	82.9	2,271
Sex							
Male	4.2	0.9	56.6	73.4	68.6	70.6	1,797
Female	4.9	0.5	61.6	71.1	74.9	73.5	1,684
Residence							
Urban	11.8	2.7	58.3	83.0	67.8	76.3	816
Rural	2.3	0.1	59.3	69.0	72.8	70.7	2,666
States/Regions							
Kachin	5.6	1.3	50.7	77.1	70.9	73.0	129
Kayah	4.7	0.0	48.3	81.9	80.7	79.7	23
Kayin	3.9	1.1	60.7	62.2	72.8	65.8	109
Chin	3.4	0.3	46.8	47.3	76.4	52.7	40
Sagaing	6.3	0.9	69.8	78.2	76.3	79.2	390
Tanintharyi	1.6	0.0	28.5	69.5	75.1	63.8	99
Bago	4.3	1.1	62.5	74.4	74.5	75.3	321
Magway	3.0	0.0	65.6	71.9	71.5	75.7	266
Mandalay	7.9	0.4	81.7	85.0	82.9	85.9	374
Mon	3.8	0.0	21.9	66.0	64.4	53.6	118
Rakhine	2.6	0.6	65.3	57.8	68.9	65.8	234
Yangon	5.5	1.6	56.4	87.5	71.2	80.9	375
Shan	3.3	0.4	47.4	60.8	62.6	60.3	445
Ayeyarwady	3.6	0.8	55.2	67.6	67.3	66.6	478
Nay Pyi Taw	4.7	1.2	59.1	69.1	72.1	73.0	80
Mother's education							
No education	0.5	0.0	52.4	52.9	72.0	59.5	561
Primary	1.8	0.1	60.7	73.1	73.3	73.3	1,589
Secondary	7.1	1.1	59.0	78.9	68.7	75.0	1,038
More than secondary	18.0	4.2	62.9	81.3	72.3	78.5	294
Father's education							
No education	0.6	0.2	49.8	56.3	69.2	59.5	474
Primary	1.9	0.0	60.0	71.3	75.3	72.7	1,243
Secondary	5.2	0.6	62.5	80.4	69.8	77.4	1,105
More than secondary	24.3	5.4	59.1	79.2	69.7	75.7	174
Father not living in household	6.3	1.7	57.8	69.4	69.5	68.8	485
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	0.9	0.0	54.6	59.5	73.4	64.3	950
Second	1.8	0.1	58.1	67.7	71.8	68.8	760
Middle	1.9	0.0	61.6	76.4	71.9	75.2	607
Fourth	6.7	1.5	63.2	84.0	73.3	81.3	623
Highest	15.2	2.7	60.6	83.1	65.9	75.8	543
Total	4.5	0.7	59.1	72.3	71.6	72.0	3,481

Table 17.4 Child care arrangements

Percentage of de jure children under age 5 left alone, percentage left in the care of another child younger than age 10 years for more than one hour, and percentage left alone or in the care of another child younger than 10 years for more than one hour during the week before the survey, by background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Left alone for more than 1 hour during the week	Left in the care of another child younger than age 10 for more than 1 hour during the week	Left alone or in the care of another child younger than age 10 for more than 1 hour during the week	Number of children
Age in months				
36-47	8.6	11.8	16.4	812
48-59	9.4	14.9	19.0	778
Sex				
Male	6.5	10.0	13.6	1,797
Female	6.0	10.7	13.2	1,684
Residence				
Urban	4.3	5.0	7.3	816
Rural	6.9	12.0	15.3	2,666
States/Regions				
Kachin	9.4	12.2	17.3	129
Kayah	1.1	3.3	4.4	23
Kayin	4.7	6.1	7.5	109
Chin	14.1	14.1	27.5	40
Sagaing	2.5	3.9	5.0	390
Tanintharyi	5.4	16.3	17.5	99
Bago	5.7	13.4	15.6	321
Magway	5.1	21.2	22.8	266
Mandalay	2.2	3.7	4.1	374
Mon	5.9	9.9	12.2	118
Rakhine	8.2	21.8	25.6	234
Yangon	1.9	1.3	2.7	375
Shan	11.4	11.2	18.4	445
Ayeyarwady	10.9	12.2	17.5	478
Nay Pyi Taw	4.9	14.0	15.0	80
Mother's education				
No education	10.7	14.2	18.8	561
Primary	7.0	13.2	16.2	1,589
Secondary	3.9	6.2	8.8	1,038
More than secondary	2.3	2.4	4.5	294
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	10.5	16.3	20.7	950
Second	7.0	13.1	16.7	760
Middle	4.7	8.1	10.7	607
Fourth	3.8	6.8	8.6	623
Highest	2.3	2.6	4.7	543
Total	6.3	10.3	13.4	3,481

Table 17.5 Child discipline

Percentage of de jure children age 2-14 reported as having been disciplined in specific manners during the month before the survey, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Type of discipline	Total
Nonviolent disciplinary approaches	
Taking away privileges, forbidding something the child likes, or not allowing the child to leave the house	19.6
Explaining that the child's behavior was wrong	73.5
Giving the child something else to do	52.5
Violent disciplinary approaches	
Psychological aggression	
Shouting, yelling, or screaming at the child	71.8
Calling the child dumb, lazy, or a similar term	22.4
Physical punishment	
Shaking the child	13.9
Hitting the child on the hand, arm, or leg	17.7
Spanking, hitting, or slapping the child on the bottom with a bare hand	28.4
Hitting the child on the bottom or another part of the body with a belt, hairbrush, stick, or other similar hard object	16.1
Severe physical punishment	
Hitting or slapping the child on the face, head, or ears	10.0
Beating up the child, that is, hitting the child over and over as hard as one can	3.0
Not disciplined with any of the approaches/missing	7.6
Number of children	7,395

Table 17.6 Child discipline by background characteristics

Percentage of children age 2-14 by child disciplining methods experienced during the month before the survey, by background characteristics, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of children age 2-14 who experienced:					Number of children
	Only nonviolent discipline	Any psychological aggression	Any physical punishment	Any severe physical punishment	Any violent discipline method	
Age in years						
2-4	12.6	75.8	53.6	12.6	80.0	1,627
5-9	12.8	77.7	48.3	14.5	81.1	2,758
10-14	18.7	69.5	32.1	8.7	72.0	3,010
Sex						
Male	13.7	76.8	46.9	13.4	79.9	3,749
Female	16.7	71.0	38.6	9.9	74.5	3,646
Residence						
Urban	18.0	73.3	42.3	11.8	76.0	1,688
Rural	14.4	74.1	43.1	11.6	77.6	5,654
States/Regions						
Kachin	14.2	76.0	47.3	11.9	79.1	230
Kayah	18.3	74.3	47.3	20.7	78.1	41
Kayin	16.5	70.6	42.9	11.8	75.2	246
Chin	17.1	69.9	48.1	21.4	74.6	69
Sagaing	13.2	72.2	37.6	9.9	75.6	819
Tanintharyi	22.0	67.9	47.1	14.5	73.3	206
Bago	15.7	76.4	43.6	11.1	79.2	693
Magway	15.1	76.5	41.9	8.6	79.6	598
Mandalay	16.4	71.7	41.9	12.1	74.5	814
Mon	17.6	69.2	42.6	11.5	72.2	301
Rakhine	14.6	74.0	43.6	13.6	79.1	451
Yangon	11.1	82.6	51.6	13.6	86.0	846
Shan	15.1	70.6	38.4	9.4	73.2	816
Ayeyarwady	16.1	74.1	43.2	13.3	76.8	1,034
Nay Pyi Taw	20.1	65.1	35.4	7.4	68.2	178
Education of the household head						
No education	12.2	75.1	43.7	11.1	78.5	1,918
Primary	14.7	74.0	44.1	13.0	77.6	3,231
Secondary	18.3	72.8	40.9	10.9	75.9	1,957
More than secondary	19.4	73.0	36.6	6.5	73.2	290
Parental survivorship[1]						
Both alive	14.9	74.3	43.3	11.9	77.5	6,823
Father deceased	15.5	73.0	41.3	12.1	76.1	396
Mother deceased	27.9	61.0	27.7	3.9	63.2	117
Both deceased	(16.5)	(66.4)	(28.5)	(10.6)	(71.9)	36
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	11.0	77.0	50.6	15.4	80.7	1,701
Second	13.4	77.0	46.5	12.0	80.4	1,610
Middle	16.7	72.7	40.7	9.4	76.5	1,460
Fourth	17.3	69.6	37.6	10.7	72.8	1,341
Highest	19.3	71.9	35.8	9.9	73.6	1,230
Total	15.2	74.0	42.8	11.7	77.2	7,395

Note: Nonviolent practices included one or more of the following: (1) taking away privileges, forbidding something the child likes, or not allowing the child to leave the house; (2) explaining that the child's behavior was wrong; or (3) giving the child something else to do. Psychological aggression included one or both of the following: (1) shouting, yelling, or screaming at the child or (2) calling the child dumb, lazy, or a similar term. Physical punishment included one or more of the following: (1) shaking the child; (2) spanking, hitting, or slapping the child on the bottom with a bare hand; (3) hitting the child on the bottom or another part of the body with a belt, hairbrush, stick, or other similar hard object; (4) hitting or slapping the child on the face, head, or ears; (5) hitting the child on the hand, arm, or leg; and (6) beating the child up, that is, hitting the child over and over as hard as one can. Severe physical punishment included one or both of the following: (1) hitting or slapping the child on the face, head, or ears or (2) beating the child up, that is, hitting the child over and over as hard as one can. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Total includes 23 children with missing information on parental survival status.

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SAMPLE DESIGN

Appendix **A**

A.1   INTRODUCTION

The 2015-16 Myanmar Demographic and Health Survey (2015-16 MDHS) is the first DHS survey to be conducted in Myanmar. A nationally representative sample of about 13,260 households was selected. All women age 15-49 who were usual residents of the selected households or who slept in the households the night before the survey were eligible for the survey. The survey resulted in about 16,800 interviews of women age 15-49. As for all DHS surveys, the main objectives of the 2015-16 MDHS survey were to provide up-to-date information on fertility and childhood mortality levels; fertility preferences; awareness, approval, and use of family planning methods; maternal and child health; knowledge and attitudes toward HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs); and domestic violence. The survey was designed to produce representative estimates for the main demographic and health indictors for the country as a whole, for the urban areas and the rural areas separately, for each of the 14 states and regions, and for the Nay Pyi Taw Union Territory.

Apart from the women's survey, a men's survey was also conducted at the same time in a subsample consisting of one household in every second household selected for the female survey. All men age 15-49 who were usual residents of the selected households or who slept in the households the night before the survey were eligible for the male survey. The survey collected information on their basic demographic and social status; on their knowledge and use of family planning methods; and on their knowledge and attitudes toward HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections. The survey resulted in about 7,500 interviews of men age 15-49. Also in this subsample, one woman per household was selected randomly from all eligible women in the selected household to take the domestic violence questionnaire.

In all of the selected households, parents or guardians of children age 6-59 months asked permission to collect a blood sample through a finger prick, also used to test for anemia. These children were also weighed and measured to obtain anthropometric indicators. Anemia testing and anthropometric measurements were also obtained for women age 15-49 in the sample households.

A.2   SAMPLE FRAME

The sampling frame used for 2015-16 MDHS is the cartographic frame of the Myanmar Population and Housing Census 2014 (MPHC 2014), provided by the Department of Population, the implementing institution of the MPHC 2014, of the Ministry of Immigration and Population of Myanmar. The sampling frame is a list of 76,990 primary sampling units (PSUs) covering the entire country. A PSU is either an enumeration area (EA) or a ward/village track for some of the non-enumerated or not completely enumerated areas during the census, mainly in Rakhine State. Each PSU has cartographic materials, which delineates its geographical locations, boundaries, main access point, and landmarks in or outside the PSU to identify the PSUs. Each PSU has identification information, administrative belongings, and a measure of size, which is the number of residential households enumerated during the population census if the PSU was an EA, or estimated during the census preparation work if the PSU was a ward/village track. Each PSU was also classified into one of the two types of residence, urban or rural. Institutional PSUs were excluded from this list, but the internally displaced population camps are included in the list.

Myanmar is administratively divided into 14 states/regions and the Nay Pyi Taw Union Territory. These administrative units are further subdivided into districts and the districts are divided into townships. Table A.1 below shows the distribution of residential households by state/region and according to type of residence (urban and rural) summarized from the sampling frame. The shares vary from 14% for Yangon Region and Ayeyarwady Region to 0.5% for Kayah State. In Myanmar, 28% of the residential households

live in urban areas. The urban percentage of the states/regions varies from 68% for Yangon Region to 13% for Ayeyarwady Region and Rakhine State.

Table A.1 Distribution of residential households by state/region and type of residence

State/region	Households			Percentage	
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	State/region
Kachin	91,907	174,945	266,852	34.4	2.5
Kayah	13,730	41,162	54,892	25.0	0.5
Kayin	63,951	237,614	301,565	21.2	2.8
Chin	19,022	71,475	90,497	21.0	0.8
Sagaing	179,736	909,647	1,089,383	16.5	10.1
Tanintharyi	63,170	207,729	270,899	23.3	2.5
Bago	234,228	891,334	1,125,562	20.8	10.4
Magway	128,363	777,702	906,065	14.2	8.4
Mandalay	406,173	898,061	1,304,234	31.1	12.1
Mon	111,929	303,825	415,754	26.9	3.8
Rakhine	74,120	493,336	567,456	13.1	5.2
Yangon	1,051,226	499,273	1,550,499	67.8	14.3
Shan	265,943	875,137	1,141,080	23.3	10.5
Ayeyarwady	198,294	1,286,144	1,484,438	13.4	13.7
Nay Pyi Taw	68,639	178,654	247,293	27.8	2.3
Myanmar	2,970,431	7,846,038	10,816,469	27.5	100.0

Source: Sampling frame of Myanmar Population and Household Census 2014, Myanmar

Table A.2 below shows the distribution of population by states/regions and according to residence type, which is very close to the distribution of residential households.

Table A.2 Distribution of residential household population by state/region and type of residence

State/region	Household population			Percentage	
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Total
Kachin	503,959	863,252	1,367,211	36.9	2.9
Kayah	66,767	206,052	272,819	24.5	0.6
Kayin	313,008	1,138,892	1,451,900	21.6	3.0
Chin	94,807	374,105	468,912	20.2	1.0
Sagaing	852,477	4,215,743	5,068,220	16.8	10.6
Tanintharyi	320,405	1,030,066	1,350,471	23.7	2.8
Bago	1,017,785	3,719,720	4,737,505	21.5	9.9
Magway	559,258	3,222,350	3,781,608	14.8	7.9
Mandalay	1,955,420	3,874,183	5,829,603	33.5	12.2
Mon	538,059	1,407,157	1,945,216	27.7	4.1
Rakhine	337,658	1,696,889	2,034,547	16.6	4.3
Yangon	4,848,157	2,091,491	6,939,648	69.9	14.5
Shan	1,266,090	4,222,479	5,488,569	23.1	11.5
Ayeyarwady	826,944	5,214,719	6,041,663	13.7	12.6
Nay Pyi Taw	319,033	751,896	1,070,929	29.8	2.2
Myanmar	13,819,827	34,028,994	47,848,821	28.9	100.0

Source: Sampling frame of Myanmar Population and Household Census 2014, Myanmar

A master sample was created based on the above described census frame for responding and coordinating different household based surveys, which will be conducted in Myanmar for years to come, including the current 2015-16 MDHS. A master sample is a large, nationally representative sample of primary sampling units drawn from the entire census frame that can be used for sub-selecting multi-stage household based survey samples. A master sample is large enough for bearing and providing design flexibility for various household based surveys. Table A.3 below shows the sample allocation of the Myanmar 2014 master sample from which the MDHS 2015-16 sample clusters are selected. The master sample is a stratified sample selected with probability proportional to size (PPS). Stratification is achieved by separating each state/region into urban and rural areas, the urban and rural areas of each state/region forms each a sampling stratum. In total, 30 sampling strata were created. Samples were selected independently in each sampling stratum. Implicit stratification and proportional allocation were achieved at each of the lower administrative unit levels by sorting the sampling frame within the explicit stratum according to administrative unit in different levels before sample selection and by using a PPS selection procedure.

Table A.3 Master sample allocation of clusters by state/region and type of residence

State/region	Full master sample			Each of the four replicates		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Kachin	80	96	176	20	24	44
Kayah	40	60	100	10	15	25
Kayin	52	136	188	13	34	47
Chin	40	64	104	10	16	26
Sagaing	76	280	356	19	70	89
Tanintharyi	56	124	180	14	31	45
Bago	100	264	364	25	66	91
Magway	60	264	324	15	66	81
Mandalay	160	232	392	40	58	98
Mon	80	140	220	20	35	55
Rakhine	44	216	260	11	54	65
Yangon	272	128	400	68	32	100
Shan	112	252	364	28	63	91
Ayeyarwady	72	328	400	18	82	100
Nay Pyi Taw	64	108	172	16	27	43
Myanmar	1,308	2,692	4,000	327	673	1000

Source: Sampling frame of Myanmar Population and Household Census 2014, Myanmar

A.3 SAMPLE DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION

The sample for 2015-16 MDHS was a stratified sample selected in two stages from the master sample. In the first stage, 442 clusters were selected with equal probability systematic sampling and with independent selection in each sampling stratum. Stratification was achieved by separating each state/region into urban and rural areas. The urban and rural areas of each state/region form a sampling stratum that follows exactly the master sample stratification. In total, 30 sampling strata were created. Implicit stratification and proportional allocation were achieved at each of the lower administrative unit levels by taking into account the sampling procedure used in the master sample selection.

Table A.4 below shows the sample allocation of clusters and households. Among the 442 clusters, 123 were from urban areas and 319 were from rural areas. With a fixed number of 30 households to be selected per cluster, the total number of households selected was 13,260. Among them, 3,690 households were from urban areas, and 9,570 households were from rural areas. Table A.5 shows the sample allocation of a number of completed women interviews. With the large number of survey regions and the tight total sample size, the sample allocation features a power allocation with small adjustment in order to get at least 1,000 women interviews per state/region. The sample allocation is not far from an equal size allocation, which guarantees comparable survey precision across regions, with the largest sample size allocated to Yangon (about 1300 women 15-49) because it is the largest region and has a low fertility level.

At the second stage, a fixed number of 30 households were selected from each selected cluster using equal probability systematic sampling. For the clusters that were completely enumerated in the population census, the census household listings were used as the base, which were updated by the MDHS listers and mappers, for selecting the sample households. For the clusters that were not enumerated or only partially enumerated in the census, an independent household listing operation was carried out to create a complete list of households residing in the cluster. Sample households were selected from the newly updated listing. The interviewers were asked to interview only the pre-selected households, no replacement was allowed for nonresponse households to prevent bias. The interviewers were asked to make at least three callbacks to reduce nonresponse

The household listing operation consists of visiting each of the selected clusters; drawing a location map and a detailed sketch map; and recording on the household listing forms all residential households found in the cluster with the address and the name of the head of the households. Some of the selected EAs in the household listing operation were large. To minimize the task of household listing, the selected clusters with an estimated number of households greater than 300 were to be segmented. Only one segment was selected with probability proportional to the segment size.

Table A.4 Sample allocation of EAs and households by state/region and type of residence

State/region	Allocation of clusters			Allocation of households		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Kachin	10	17	27	300	510	810
Kayah	7	20	27	210	600	810
Kayin	7	21	28	210	630	840
Chin	6	21	27	180	630	810
Sagaing	6	25	31	180	750	930
Tanintharyi	7	20	27	210	600	810
Bago	8	24	32	240	720	960
Magway	6	25	31	180	750	930
Mandalay	10	21	31	300	630	930
Mon	8	20	28	240	600	840
Rakhine	5	24	29	150	720	870
Yangon	21	12	33	630	360	990
Shan	8	23	31	240	690	930
Ayeyarwady	6	27	33	180	810	990
Nay Pyi Taw	8	19	27	240	570	810
Myanmar	123	319	442	3,690	9,570	13,260

The sample calculations were based on the survey results of the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) conducted in Myanmar in 2009-2010 (MICS 2009-2010): the average number of women 15-49 per household is 1.4 and 1.3 per urban household and rural household, respectively; women's individual response rates were 98% and 97.4% in urban and rural areas, respectively; the average number of men 15-49 per household is 1.2; men's individual response rate was assumed to be 96%. The MICS 2009-2010 report showed a very high household response rate; 99.9% and 100% for the urban and rural areas, respectively. To be precocious, the MDHS assumed a household response rate of 98% for both urban and rural areas.

Table A.5 Sample allocation of expected number of interviews by state/region and type of residence

State/region	Expected number of interviews with women age 15-49			Expected number of interviews with men age 15-49		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Kachin	404	633	1,037	169	288	457
Kayah	282	744	1,026	119	339	458
Kayin	282	781	1,063	119	356	475
Chin	241	781	1,022	101	356	457
Sagaing	241	931	1,172	101	424	525
Tanintharyi	282	744	1,026	119	339	458
Bago	322	894	1,216	136	407	543
Magway	241	931	1,172	101	424	525
Mandalay	404	781	1,185	169	356	525
Mon	322	744	1,066	136	339	475
Rakhine	202	894	1,096	85	407	492
Yangon	847	447	1,294	356	203	559
Shan	322	856	1,178	136	389	525
Ayeyarwady	241	1,005	1,246	101	457	558
Nay Pyi Taw	322	708	1,030	136	321	457
Myanmar	4,955	11,874	16,829	2,084	5,405	7,489

* Male survey will be carried out in half of the households selected for the female survey.

A.4   SAMPLE PROBABILITIES AND SAMPLING WEIGHTS

Due to the nonproportional allocation of the sample to the different states/regions and the possible differences in response rates across states/regions, sampling weights are required for any analysis using 2015-16 MDHS data to ensure the actual representative of the survey results at the national level and state/region level. Since the 2015-16 MDHS sample is a two-stage stratified cluster sample, sampling weights were calculated based on sampling probabilities calculated separately for each sampling stage and for each cluster. The following notations were used where:

P_{1hi}:   first-stage sampling probability of the ith EA in stratum h
P_{2hi}:   second-stage sampling probability within the ith EA (household selection)

Let a_h be the number of EAs selected in stratum h, M_{hi} the total population according to the sampling frame in the ith EA, and $\sum M_{hi}$ the total population in the stratum h. The probability of selecting the ith EA in the 2015-16 MDHS sample is calculated as follows:

$$\frac{a_h\, M_{hi}}{\sum M_{hi}}$$

Let b_{hi} be the proportion of households in the selected segment compared with the total number of households in the EA i in stratum h if the EA is segmented, otherwise $b_{hi} = 1$. Then the probability of selecting EA i in the sample is:

$$P_{1hi} = \frac{a_h\, M_{hi}}{\sum M_{hi}} \times b_{hi}$$

Let L_{hi} be the number of households listed in the census or in the household listing operation in the cluster i in stratum h, let g_{hi} be the number of households selected in the cluster. The second stage's selection probability for each household in the cluster is calculated as follows:

$$P_{2hi} = \frac{g_{hi}}{L_{hi}}$$

The overall selection probability of each household in cluster i of stratum h is therefore the product of the two-stage selection probabilities:

$$P_{hi} = P_{1hi} \times P_{2hi}$$

The design weight for each household in cluster i of stratum h is the inverse of its overall selection probability:

$$W_{hi} = 1/P_{hi}$$

A spreadsheet containing all sampling parameters and selection probabilities was prepared to facilitate the calculation of the design weights. Design weights were adjusted for household nonresponse and also for individual nonresponse to get the sampling weights for female and male surveys, respectively. The differences of the household sampling weights and the individual sampling weights are introduced by individual nonresponse. Sampling weights for the domestic violence survey were calculated based on the number of eligible respondents in the households selected for the domestic violence module. The final sampling weights were normalized to give the total number of unweighted cases equal to the total number of weighted cases at national level, for both household weights and individual weights, respectively. The normalized weights are relative weights, which are valid for estimating means, proportions, and ratios, but not valid for estimating population totals and for pooled data.

There are four sets of weights that were calculated:

- One set for all households selected for the survey
- One set for women's individual survey
- One set for households selected for the men's survey
- One set for the male individual survey
- One set for the domestic violence survey

The number of weighted cases by using the normalized weight has no direct relation to the survey's precision because it is relative; especially for oversampled areas, the number of weighted cases will be much smaller than the number of unweighted cases, which are directly related to survey precision.

Sampling errors were calculated for selected indicators for the national sample, for the urban and rural areas separately, and for each of the 15 states and regions.

Table A.6 Sample implementation: Women

Percent distribution of households and eligible women by results of the household and individual interviews, and household, eligible women and overall women response rates, according to urban-rural residence and region (unweighted), Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Result	Residence		States/Regions															Total
	Urban	Rural	Kachin	Kayah	Kayin	Chin	Sagaing	Tanin-tharyi	Bago	Mag-way	Man-dalay	Mon	Rakhine	Yangon	Shan	Ayeyar-wady	Nay Pyi Taw	
Selected households																		
Completed (C)	92.6	95.1	93.8	93.0	94.9	93.0	98.9	93.6	96.0	97.2	94.5	94.2	94.8	94.8	89.6	93.0	94.3	94.4
Household present but no competent respondent at home (HP)	2.6	1.3	2.9	2.8	1.3	1.8	0.0	0.2	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.4	3.0	1.6	5.3	1.7
Refused (R)	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.7	0.0	0.1	0.3
Dwelling not found (DNF)	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Household absent (HA)	2.0	1.1	2.5	1.1	2.7	0.9	0.6	3.1	0.5	1.0	2.4	1.8	0.9	1.6	0.7	0.9	0.1	1.4
Dwelling vacant/address not a dwelling (DV)	1.1	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.0	2.3	0.4	0.5	1.0	0.3	0.5	0.6	2.2	0.7	2.0	1.0	0.0	0.8
Dwelling destroyed (DD)	0.8	1.3	0.1	0.9	1.0	1.7	0.0	2.0	1.5	0.3	0.4	1.8	0.8	0.5	2.8	3.2	0.0	1.1
Other (O)	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of sampled households	3,672	9,566	801	810	840	817	931	811	962	930	931	842	870	990	902	991	810	13,238
Household response rate (HRR)[1]	96.5	98.3	96.7	96.7	98.6	97.8	100.0	99.2	99.0	98.8	97.8	98.4	98.7	97.6	94.7	98.2	94.4	97.8
Eligible women																		
Completed (EWC)	93.7	96.7	94.3	95.0	97.8	96.8	97.5	96.4	97.8	97.4	96.8	94.8	93.2	96.5	89.7	96.3	95.7	95.8
Not at home (EWNH)	3.7	1.9	2.9	2.3	1.4	1.5	1.3	2.6	1.1	1.3	2.2	2.5	4.3	1.5	7.3	2.2	2.9	2.5
Postponed (EWP)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Refused (EWR)	1.5	0.4	1.3	1.5	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.7	0.2	0.3	0.8
Partly completed (EWPC)	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.1
Incapacitated (EWI)	0.8	0.9	1.5	1.1	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.9
Other (EWO)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	4,039	9,415	853	797	768	775	1,066	744	960	972	995	832	977	1,104	867	954	790	13,454
Eligible women response rate (EWRR)[2]	93.7	96.7	94.3	95.0	97.8	96.8	97.5	96.4	97.8	97.4	96.8	94.8	93.2	96.5	89.7	96.3	95.7	95.8
Overall women response rate (ORR)[3]	90.4	95.0	91.1	91.8	96.5	94.7	97.5	95.6	96.9	96.3	94.6	93.3	92.0	94.2	85.0	94.6	90.4	93.7

[1] Using the number of households falling into specific response categories, the household response rate (HRR) is calculated as:

$$\frac{100 * C}{C + HP + P + R + DNF}$$

[2] The eligible women response rate (EWRR) is equivalent to the percentage of interviews completed (EWC)
[3] The overall women response rate (OWRR) is calculated as:

$$OWRR = HRR * EWRR/100$$

Percent distribution of households and eligible men by results of the household and individual interviews, and household, eligible men and overall men response rates, according to urban-rural residence and region (unweighted), Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Result	Residence		States/Regions															Total
	Urban	Rural	Kachin	Kayah	Kayin	Chin	Sagaing	Tanin-tharyi	Bago	Mag-way	Man-dalay	Mon	Rakhine	Yangon	Shan	Ayeya-rwady	Nay Pyi Taw	
Selected households																		
Completed (C)	92.2	95.0	93.8	92.1	95.0	92.9	99.4	92.3	95.6	96.1	93.5	93.3	95.4	94.3	90.7	93.5	93.8	94.2
Household present but no competent respondent at home (HP)	2.4	1.5	2.5	3.7	1.2	1.7	0.0	0.2	0.8	1.3	1.3	1.9	0.9	1.0	2.2	1.8	5.9	1.7
Refused (R)	1.0	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.4
Dwelling not found (DNF)	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2
Household absent (HA)	2.1	1.0	2.7	1.2	2.4	0.5	0.4	3.5	0.6	1.3	1.9	1.7	1.1	2.0	0.4	0.6	0.0	1.3
Dwelling vacant/address not a dwelling (DV)	1.1	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	2.2	0.2	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.7	1.8	0.6	1.3	1.0	0.0	0.8
Dwelling destroyed (DD)	0.8	1.4	0.0	0.5	1.2	2.4	0.0	2.7	1.9	0.4	0.6	1.9	0.7	0.4	2.9	3.0	0.0	1.3
Other (O)	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of sampled households	1,838	4,782	401	405	420	411	465	405	481	465	465	420	435	495	450	496	406	6,620
Household response rate (HRR)[1]	96.2	98.2	96.7	95.9	98.8	97.9	100.0	99.5	98.9	98.5	96.9	97.8	99.0	97.3	95.1	98.1	93.8	97.6
Eligible men																		
Completed (EMC)	87.4	92.2	87.2	90.1	95.5	94.6	96.3	87.1	92.8	96.0	91.2	88.5	88.5	94.6	78.1	90.8	89.4	90.8
Not at home (EMNH)	9.2	6.2	10.6	6.5	2.5	3.2	2.7	11.2	5.9	3.3	6.4	7.6	9.8	2.6	17.5	8.0	9.4	7.1
Refused (EMR)	1.8	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.2	2.3	0.3	1.4	1.9	0.2	0.6	0.7
Partly completed (EMPC)	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Incapacitated (EMI)	1.3	1.0	1.1	2.7	1.6	1.6	0.5	0.3	1.1	0.3	0.7	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.9	0.5	0.6	1.1
Other (EMO)	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of men	1,512	3,706	376	293	314	313	409	286	373	303	408	304	295	427	366	401	350	5,218
Eligible men response rate (EMRR)[2]	87.4	92.2	87.2	90.1	95.5	94.6	96.3	87.1	92.8	96.0	91.2	88.5	88.5	94.6	78.1	90.8	89.4	90.8
Overall men response rate (ORR)[3]	84.0	90.5	84.3	86.4	94.4	92.6	96.3	86.6	91.8	94.6	88.3	86.5	87.6	92.1	74.3	89.0	83.9	88.6

[1] Using the number of households falling into specific response categories, the household response rate (HRR) is calculated as:

$$\frac{100 * C}{C + HP + P + R + DNF}$$

[2] The eligible men response rate (EMRR) is equivalent to the percentage of interviews completed (EMC)
[3] The overall men response rate (OMRR) is calculated as:

$$OMRR = HRR * EMRR/100$$

ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS *Appendix* **B**

The estimates from a sample survey are affected by two types of errors: nonsampling errors and sampling errors. Nonsampling errors are the results of mistakes made in implementing data collection and data processing, such as failure to locate and interview the correct household, misunderstanding of the questions on the part of either the interviewer or the respondent, and data entry errors. Although numerous efforts were made during the implementation of the 2015-16 Myanmar Demographic and Health Survey (2015-16 MDHS) to minimize this type of error, nonsampling errors are impossible to avoid and difficult to evaluate statistically.

Sampling errors, on the other hand, can be evaluated statistically. The sample of respondents selected in the 2015-16 MDHS is only one of many samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and expected size. Each of these samples would yield results that differ somewhat from the results of the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability among all possible samples. Although the degree of variability is not known exactly, it can be estimated from the survey results.

Sampling error is usually measured in terms of the *standard error* for a particular statistic (mean, percentage, etc.), which is the square root of the variance. The standard error can be used to calculate confidence intervals within which the true value for the population can reasonably be assumed to fall. For example, for any given statistic calculated from a sample survey, the value of that statistic will fall within a range of plus or minus two times the standard error of that statistic in 95% of all possible samples of identical size and design.

If the sample of respondents had been selected as a simple random sample, it would have been possible to use straightforward formulas for calculating sampling errors. However, the 2015-16 MDHS sample is the result of a multi-stage stratified design, and, consequently, it was necessary to use more complex formulas. Sampling errors are computed by SAS programs developed by ICF. These programs use the Taylor linearization method to estimate variances for survey estimates that are means, proportions, or ratios. The Jackknife repeated replication method is used for variance estimation of more complex statistics such as fertility and mortality rates.

The Taylor linearization method treats any percentage or average as a ratio estimate, $r = y/x$, where y represents the total sample value for variable y, and x represents the total number of cases in the group or subgroup under consideration. The variance of r is computed using the formula given below, with the standard error being the square root of the variance:

$$SE^2(r) = var(r) = \frac{1-f}{x^2} \sum_{h=1}^{H} \left[\frac{m_h}{m_h - 1} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{m_h} z_{hi}^2 - \frac{z_h^2}{m_h} \right) \right]$$

in which

$$z_{hi} = y_{hi} - rx_{hi} \text{, and } z_h = y_h - rx_h$$

where h represents the stratum, which varies from 1 to H,
          m_h is the total number of clusters selected in the hth stratum,
          y_{hi} is the sum of the weighted values of variable y in the ith cluster in the hth stratum,
          x_{hi} is the sum of the weighted number of cases in the ith cluster in the hth stratum, and
          f_h is the sampling fraction of PSU in the hth stratum.

The Jackknife repeated replication method derives estimates of complex rates from each of several replications of the parent sample, and calculates standard errors for these estimates using simple formulas. Each replication considers *all but one* cluster in the calculation of the estimates. Pseudo-independent replications are thus created. In the 2015-16 MDHS there were 441 non-empty clusters. Hence, 441 replications were created. The variance of a rate *r* is calculated as follows:

$$SE^2(r) = var(r) = \frac{1}{k(k-1)} \sum_{i=1}^{k} (r_i - r)^2$$

in which

$$r_i = kr - (k-1)r_{(i)}$$

where r is the estimate computed from the full sample of 441 clusters,
         $r_{(i)}$ is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 440 clusters (ith cluster excluded), and
         k is the total number of clusters.

In addition to the standard error, the design effect (DEFT) for each estimate is also calculated. The design effect is defined as the ratio between the standard error using the given sample design and the standard error that would result if a simple random sample had been used. A DEFT value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design is as efficient as a simple random sample, while a value greater than 1.0 indicates the increase in the sampling error due to the use of a more complex and less statistically efficient design, such as multistage and cluster selection. Relative standard errors and confidence limits for the estimates are also calculated.

Sampling errors for the 2015-16 MDHS are calculated for selected variables considered to be of primary interest for the woman's and the man's surveys. The results are presented in this appendix for the country as a whole, for urban and rural areas, and for each of the 15 states/regions. For each variable, the type of statistic (mean, proportion, or rate) and the base population are given in Table B.1. Tables B.2 to B.19 present the value of the statistic (R), its standard error (SE), the number of unweighted (N-UNWE) and weighted (N-WEIG) cases, the design effect (DEFT), the relative standard error (SE/R), and the 95 percent confidence limits (R±2SE), for each variable. The DEFT is considered undefined when the standard error considering simple random sample is zero (when the estimate is close to 0 or 1). In the case of the total fertility rate, the number of unweighted cases is not relevant, as there is no known unweighted value for woman-years of exposure to child-bearing.

The confidence interval (e.g., as calculated for *children ever born to women over age 40*) can be interpreted as follows: the overall average from the national sample is 3.028 and its standard error is 0.065. Therefore, to obtain the 95 percent confidence limits, one adds and subtracts twice the standard error to the sample estimate, that is, 3.028±2×0.065. There is a high probability (95 percent) that the *true* average number of children ever born to all women over age 40 is between 2.898 and 3.158.

For the total sample, the value of the design effect (DEFT), averaged over all variables for the women's survey, is 1.517 which means that, due to multistage and clustering of the sample, the average standard error is increased by a factor of 1.517 over that in an equivalent simple random sample.

Table B.1 List of selected variables for sampling errors, Myanmar 2015-16

Variable	Estimate	Base population
	WOMEN	
Urban residence	Proportion	Ever-married women 15-49
Literacy	Proportion	Ever-married women 15-49
No education	Proportion	Ever-married women 15-49
Secondary education or higher	Proportion	Ever-married women 15-49
Never married/never in union	Proportion	All women 15-49
Currently married/in union	Proportion	All women 15-49
Married before age 20	Proportion	All women 20-49
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	Proportion	All women 20-49
Currently pregnant	Proportion	All women 15-49
Children ever born	Mean	All women 15-49
Children surviving	Mean	All women 15-49
Children ever born to women age 40-49	Mean	All women 40-49
Know any contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Know a modern method	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using any method	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using a modern method	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using pill	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using IUD	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using condoms	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using injectables	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using implants	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using female sterilization	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Used public sector source	Proportion	Current users of modern method
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Ideal number of children	Mean	All women 15-49
Mothers received ANC for last birth from skilled provider	Proportion	Women with a live birth in last five years
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	Proportion	Women with a live birth in last five years
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	Proportion	Births occurring 1-59 months before survey
Had diarrhea in the past 2 weeks	Proportion	Children under 5
Treated with ORS	Proportion	Children under 5 with diarrhea in past 2 weeks
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	Proportion	Children under 5 with diarrhea in past 2 weeks
Vaccination card seen	Proportion	Children 12-23 months
Received BCG vaccination	Proportion	Children 12-23 months
Received Penvavalent vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children 12-23 months
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children 12-23 months
Received measles vaccination	Proportion	Children 12-23 months
Received all vaccinations	Proportion	Children 12-23 months
Height-for-age (-2SD)	Proportion	Children under 5 who are measured
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	Proportion	Children under 5 who are measured
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	Proportion	Children under 5 who are measured
Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5	Proportion	All women 15-49 who were measured
Prevalence of anemia (children 6-59 months)	Proportion	All children 6-59 months who were tested
Prevalence of anemia (women 15-49)	Proportion	All women 15-49 who were tested
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	Proportion	Ever-married women 15-49
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	Proportion	All women who have heard of HIV/AIDS
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	Proportion	Ever-married women 15-49
Ever experienced any sexual violence	Proportion	Ever-married women 15-49
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by husband	Proportion	Ever-married women 15-49
Ever experienced any physica/sexual violence in the past 12 months	Proportion	Ever-married women 15-49
Total fertility rate (3 years)	Rate	Women-years of exposure to childbearing
Neonatal mortality rate[1]	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
Postneonatal mortality rate[1]	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
Infant mortality rate[1]	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
Child mortality rate[1]	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
Under-5 mortality rate[1]	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
	MEN	
Urban residence	Proportion	Ever-married men 15-49
Literacy	Proportion	Ever-married men 15-49
No education	Proportion	Ever-married men 15-49
Secondary education or higher	Proportion	Ever-married men 15-49
Never married/never in union	Proportion	All men 15-49
Currently married/in union	Proportion	All men 15-49
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	Proportion	All men 20-49
Know any contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married men 15-49
Know a modern method	Proportion	Currently married men 15-49
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married men 15-49
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married men 15-49
Ideal number of children	Mean	All men 15-49
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	Proportion	Ever-married men 15-49
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	Proportion	All men who have heard of HIV/AIDS

[1] The mortality rates are calculated for 5 years and 10 years before the survey for the national sample and regional samples, respectively

Table B.2 Sampling errors: National sample, Myanmar 2015-16

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits Upper (R+2SE)
				WOMEN				
Urban residence	0.292	0.007	12885	12885	1.707	0.023	0.279	0.306
Literacy	0.883	0.006	12885	12885	1.949	0.006	0.872	0.894
No education	0.125	0.008	12885	12885	2.772	0.065	0.108	0.141
Secondary or higher education	0.463	0.011	12885	12885	2.397	0.023	0.442	0.485
Never married (never in union)	0.332	0.006	12885	12885	1.407	0.018	0.320	0.344
Currently married (in union)	0.602	0.006	12885	12885	1.385	0.010	0.590	0.614
Married before age 20	0.343	0.008	11050	11075	1.776	0.023	0.327	0.359
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.165	0.006	11050	11075	1.653	0.035	0.153	0.177
Currently pregnant	0.036	0.002	12885	12885	1.205	0.055	0.032	0.040
Children ever born	1.636	0.028	12885	12885	1.623	0.017	1.581	1.692
Children surviving	1.463	0.024	12885	12885	1.580	0.016	1.416	1.510
Children ever born to women age 40-49	3.028	0.065	3388	3351	1.618	0.021	2.898	3.158
Know any contraceptive method	0.985	0.003	7870	7759	1.914	0.003	0.980	0.990
Know a modern method	0.984	0.003	7870	7759	1.925	0.003	0.979	0.990
Currently using any method	0.522	0.008	7870	7759	1.455	0.016	0.506	0.539
Currently using a modern method	0.513	0.008	7870	7759	1.468	0.016	0.496	0.529
Currently using pill	0.138	0.006	7870	7759	1.425	0.040	0.127	0.149
Currently using IUD	0.028	0.003	7870	7759	1.691	0.112	0.022	0.035
Currently using condoms	0.010	0.002	7870	7759	1.405	0.157	0.007	0.013
Currently using injectables	0.276	0.007	7870	7759	1.364	0.025	0.262	0.290
Currently using implants	0.009	0.001	7870	7759	1.229	0.146	0.006	0.011
Currently using female sterilization	0.048	0.003	7870	7759	1.368	0.069	0.041	0.054
Using public sector source	0.542	0.012	3774	3996	1.524	0.023	0.517	0.566
Want no more children	0.605	0.007	7870	7759	1.233	0.011	0.592	0.619
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.184	0.006	7870	7759	1.345	0.032	0.173	0.196
Ideal number of children	2.533	0.025	11723	11874	1.836	0.010	2.483	2.582
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.807	0.015	3867	3583	2.293	0.019	0.777	0.837
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.719	0.013	3867	3583	1.760	0.018	0.693	0.745
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.602	0.019	4815	4286	2.246	0.032	0.564	0.640
Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks	0.104	0.006	4597	4099	1.260	0.059	0.092	0.116
Treated with ORS	0.619	0.031	550	427	1.321	0.050	0.556	0.681
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.537	0.030	550	427	1.237	0.057	0.477	0.598
Vaccination card seen	0.449	0.023	915	852	1.321	0.050	0.404	0.495
Received BCG vaccination	0.878	0.018	915	852	1.576	0.020	0.842	0.914
Received Pentavalent vaccination (3 doses)	0.623	0.023	915	852	1.404	0.038	0.576	0.670
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.670	0.023	915	852	1.427	0.034	0.624	0.717
Received measles vaccination	0.771	0.021	915	852	1.456	0.027	0.729	0.813
Received all vaccinations	0.548	0.024	915	852	1.397	0.044	0.500	0.596
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.292	0.010	4640	4089	1.312	0.033	0.272	0.311
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.070	0.005	4620	4076	1.248	0.072	0.060	0.080
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.189	0.008	4645	4100	1.272	0.043	0.173	0.206
Prevalence of anemia (children 6-59 months)	0.578	0.010	3926	3376	1.213	0.018	0.557	0.599
Prevalence of anemia (women 15-49)	0.465	0.007	12516	12489	1.642	0.016	0.451	0.480
Body Mass Index (BMI) < 18.5	0.155	0.005	12053	12100	1.376	0.029	0.146	0.164
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.048	0.003	12885	12885	1.414	0.055	0.043	0.054
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.200	0.007	11742	11797	1.893	0.035	0.186	0.214
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.154	0.007	4530	4530	1.369	0.048	0.139	0.168
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.027	0.003	4530	4530	1.339	0.120	0.020	0.033
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband	0.173	0.009	3425	3059	1.388	0.052	0.155	0.191
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband	0.110	0.007	3425	3059	1.345	0.065	0.096	0.125
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	2.279	0.068	37018	37015	1.469	0.030	2.143	2.415
Neonatal mortality (last 0-4 years)	24.546	2.956	4875	4340	1.081	0.120	18.633	30.459
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-4 years)	15.772	2.869	4876	4348	1.326	0.182	10.034	21.510
Infant mortality (last 0-4 years)	40.318	4.144	4879	4344	1.191	0.103	32.030	48.605
Child mortality (last 0-4 years)	10.085	1.775	4816	4325	1.183	0.176	6.535	13.635
Under-5 mortality (last 0-4 years)	49.996	4.689	4897	4360	1.238	0.094	40.619	59.373
				MEN				
Urban residence	0.285	0.009	4737	4737	1.343	0.031	0.267	0.303
Literacy	0.905	0.009	4737	4737	2.142	0.010	0.887	0.924
No education	0.121	0.009	4737	4737	1.887	0.074	0.103	0.139
Secondary or higher education	0.523	0.013	4737	4737	1.722	0.024	0.498	0.548
Never married (in union)	0.347	0.009	4737	4737	1.280	0.025	0.330	0.365
Currently married (in union)	0.624	0.009	4737	4737	1.271	0.014	0.606	0.642
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.074	0.005	3969	4006	1.229	0.069	0.063	0.084
Knows any contraceptive method	0.969	0.006	2916	2957	1.768	0.006	0.958	0.981
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.966	0.006	2916	2957	1.721	0.006	0.954	0.978
Want no more children	0.456	0.011	2916	2957	1.228	0.025	0.433	0.479
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.253	0.011	2916	2957	1.305	0.042	0.232	0.274
Ideal family size	2.808	0.046	4472	4477	1.852	0.016	2.716	2.901
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.052	0.004	4737	4737	1.387	0.086	0.043	0.061
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.189	0.007	4388	4358	1.243	0.039	0.174	0.204

Table B.3 Sampling errors: Urban sample, Myanmar 2015-16

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits Upper (R+2SE)
WOMEN								
Urban residence	1.000	0.000	3785	3768	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Literacy	0.955	0.004	3785	3768	1.319	0.005	0.946	0.964
No education	0.051	0.010	3785	3768	2.694	0.189	0.032	0.071
Secondary or higher education	0.721	0.018	3785	3768	2.501	0.025	0.684	0.757
Never married (never in union)	0.393	0.012	3785	3768	1.473	0.030	0.370	0.417
Currently married (in union)	0.537	0.011	3785	3768	1.410	0.021	0.514	0.560
Married before age 20	0.245	0.015	3213	3178	1.975	0.061	0.215	0.275
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.110	0.010	3213	3178	1.725	0.087	0.091	0.129
Currently pregnant	0.028	0.003	3785	3768	1.218	0.116	0.022	0.035
Children ever born	1.214	0.039	3785	3768	1.538	0.032	1.136	1.292
Children surviving	1.140	0.036	3785	3768	1.558	0.032	1.067	1.213
Children ever born to women age 40-49	2.321	0.095	1018	988	1.596	0.041	2.132	2.510
Know any contraceptive method	0.998	0.001	2057	2022	1.169	0.001	0.996	1.000
Know a modern method	0.997	0.002	2057	2022	1.772	0.002	0.993	1.001
Currently using any method	0.596	0.014	2057	2022	1.295	0.024	0.568	0.624
Currently using a modern method	0.573	0.014	2057	2022	1.286	0.024	0.545	0.601
Currently using pill	0.181	0.011	2057	2022	1.315	0.062	0.159	0.203
Currently using IUD	0.043	0.007	2057	2022	1.520	0.159	0.029	0.056
Currently using condoms	0.021	0.004	2057	2022	1.405	0.210	0.012	0.030
Currently using injectables	0.214	0.014	2057	2022	1.602	0.068	0.185	0.243
Currently using implants	0.013	0.003	2057	2022	1.061	0.204	0.008	0.018
Currently using female sterilization	0.096	0.008	2057	2022	1.305	0.088	0.079	0.113
Using public sector source	0.344	0.020	1131	1168	1.399	0.057	0.305	0.384
Want no more children	0.640	0.015	2057	2022	1.380	0.023	0.611	0.670
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.171	0.014	2057	2022	1.665	0.081	0.143	0.199
Ideal number of children	2.234	0.037	3484	3462	1.724	0.016	2.161	2.308
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.944	0.013	881	838	1.594	0.013	0.919	0.969
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.805	0.018	881	838	1.359	0.023	0.768	0.842
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.878	0.024	1012	953	2.046	0.028	0.830	0.927
Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks	0.084	0.011	980	925	1.207	0.132	0.062	0.106
Treated with ORS	0.671	0.056	91	77	1.068	0.083	0.560	0.783
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.487	0.058	91	77	1.012	0.119	0.371	0.603
Vaccination card seen	0.553	0.038	209	220	1.134	0.069	0.477	0.628
Received BCG vaccination	0.918	0.027	209	220	1.399	0.029	0.864	0.972
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.752	0.034	209	220	1.165	0.045	0.684	0.820
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.760	0.036	209	220	1.246	0.047	0.688	0.832
Received measles vaccination	0.817	0.035	209	220	1.320	0.043	0.747	0.887
Received all vaccinations	0.675	0.038	209	220	1.194	0.056	0.599	0.750
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.200	0.016	950	876	1.141	0.078	0.169	0.231
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.089	0.013	948	874	1.303	0.142	0.064	0.114
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.151	0.015	953	881	1.253	0.101	0.120	0.181
Prevalence of anemia (children 6-59 months)	0.587	0.022	772	699	1.173	0.037	0.543	0.631
Prevalence of anemia (women 15-49)	0.465	0.016	3593	3554	1.889	0.034	0.433	0.496
Body Mass Index (BMI) < 18.5	0.126	0.007	3543	3521	1.218	0.054	0.113	0.140
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.076	0.005	3785	3768	1.253	0.071	0.065	0.087
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.295	0.014	3702	3695	1.867	0.047	0.267	0.323
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.129	0.013	1208	1300	1.374	0.103	0.102	0.155
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.029	0.008	1208	1300	1.615	0.270	0.013	0.045
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband	0.152	0.018	832	796	1.452	0.119	0.116	0.188
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband	0.089	0.015	832	796	1.477	0.164	0.060	0.118
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.914	0.108	10866	10808	1.486	0.056	1.698	2.130
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	17.892	3.736	2108	1951	0.986	0.209	10.419	25.364
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	18.828	4.406	2111	1958	1.281	0.234	10.015	27.640
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	36.719	5.708	2111	1956	1.183	0.155	25.303	48.136
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	5.064	1.998	2096	1915	1.213	0.395	1.068	9.060
Under-five mortality (last 0-9 years)	41.597	6.132	2114	1960	1.180	0.147	29.334	53.861
MEN								
Urban residence	1.000	0.000	1321	1350	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Literacy	0.961	0.011	1321	1350	2.016	0.011	0.939	0.982
No education	0.045	0.011	1321	1350	1.941	0.246	0.023	0.067
Secondary or higher education	0.754	0.021	1321	1350	1.807	0.028	0.711	0.797
Never married (in union)	0.403	0.015	1321	1350	1.117	0.037	0.373	0.433
Currently married (in union)	0.568	0.015	1321	1350	1.104	0.027	0.538	0.598
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.065	0.009	1107	1130	1.220	0.139	0.047	0.083
Knows any contraceptive method	0.990	0.004	749	767	1.102	0.004	0.982	0.998
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.990	0.004	749	767	1.102	0.004	0.982	0.998
Want no more children	0.477	0.027	749	767	1.467	0.056	0.424	0.531
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.257	0.021	749	767	1.304	0.081	0.215	0.299
Ideal family size	2.442	0.063	1259	1292	1.658	0.026	2.316	2.568
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.100	0.011	1321	1350	1.356	0.112	0.078	0.123
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.269	0.013	1296	1320	1.053	0.048	0.243	0.295

na=not applicable

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Un-weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.000	0.000	9100	9117	na	na	0.000	0.000
Literacy	0.853	0.008	9100	9117	2.022	0.009	0.838	0.868
No education	0.155	0.011	9100	9117	2.786	0.068	0.134	0.176
Secondary or higher education	0.357	0.012	9100	9117	2.483	0.035	0.332	0.382
Never married (never in union)	0.307	0.007	9100	9117	1.403	0.022	0.293	0.320
Currently married (in union)	0.629	0.007	9100	9117	1.381	0.011	0.615	0.643
Married before age 20	0.383	0.009	7837	7897	1.715	0.025	0.364	0.402
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.187	0.007	7837	7897	1.638	0.039	0.173	0.202
Currently pregnant	0.039	0.002	9100	9117	1.198	0.062	0.034	0.044
Children ever born	1.811	0.035	9100	9117	1.647	0.020	1.740	1.882
Children surviving	1.597	0.029	9100	9117	1.587	0.018	1.538	1.656
Children ever born to women age 40-49	3.324	0.081	2370	2362	1.625	0.024	3.161	3.487
Know any contraceptive method	0.980	0.004	5813	5737	1.934	0.004	0.973	0.987
Know a modern method	0.980	0.004	5813	5737	1.932	0.004	0.973	0.987
Currently using any method	0.496	0.010	5813	5737	1.501	0.020	0.477	0.516
Currently using a modern method	0.491	0.010	5813	5737	1.519	0.020	0.471	0.511
Currently using pill	0.123	0.006	5813	5737	1.456	0.051	0.111	0.136
Currently using IUD	0.023	0.004	5813	5737	1.795	0.153	0.016	0.030
Currently using condoms	0.006	0.001	5813	5737	1.451	0.241	0.003	0.009
Currently using injectables	0.298	0.008	5813	5737	1.295	0.026	0.283	0.314
Currently using implants	0.007	0.001	5813	5737	1.324	0.201	0.004	0.010
Currently using female sterilization	0.031	0.003	5813	5737	1.422	0.104	0.024	0.037
Using public sector source	0.623	0.015	2643	2828	1.563	0.024	0.594	0.653
Want no more children	0.593	0.008	5813	5737	1.191	0.013	0.577	0.608
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.189	0.006	5813	5737	1.230	0.033	0.176	0.202
Ideal number of children	2.655	0.032	8239	8413	1.874	0.012	2.592	2.718
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.765	0.019	2986	2744	2.345	0.025	0.727	0.802
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.692	0.016	2986	2744	1.837	0.023	0.660	0.724
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.523	0.022	3803	3333	2.282	0.042	0.478	0.567
Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks	0.110	0.007	3617	3174	1.272	0.065	0.096	0.125
Treated with ORS	0.607	0.036	459	350	1.368	0.059	0.535	0.679
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.548	0.035	459	350	1.283	0.063	0.479	0.618
Vaccination card seen	0.413	0.027	706	631	1.368	0.065	0.360	0.467
Received BCG vaccination	0.864	0.022	706	631	1.610	0.026	0.820	0.908
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.578	0.029	706	631	1.452	0.050	0.521	0.635
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.639	0.028	706	631	1.460	0.044	0.583	0.695
Received measles vaccination	0.755	0.025	706	631	1.489	0.034	0.704	0.806
Received all vaccinations	0.504	0.029	706	631	1.441	0.057	0.447	0.561
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.316	0.011	3690	3213	1.321	0.035	0.294	0.339
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.065	0.006	3672	3202	1.240	0.085	0.054	0.076
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.200	0.009	3692	3219	1.277	0.047	0.181	0.219
Prevalence of anemia (children 6-59 months)	0.575	0.012	3154	2676	1.220	0.021	0.552	0.599
Prevalence of anemia (women 15-49)	0.466	0.008	8923	8935	1.533	0.017	0.449	0.482
Body Mass Index (BMI) < 18.5	0.167	0.006	8510	8579	1.421	0.034	0.156	0.179
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.037	0.003	9100	9117	1.522	0.081	0.031	0.043
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.158	0.008	8040	8102	1.889	0.049	0.142	0.173
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.164	0.009	3322	3230	1.378	0.054	0.146	0.182
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.026	0.003	3322	3230	1.171	0.124	0.020	0.033
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband	0.180	0.010	2593	2262	1.374	0.058	0.159	0.201
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband	0.118	0.008	2593	2262	1.311	0.070	0.101	0.135
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	2.427	0.084	26151	26207	1.467	0.035	2.259	2.595
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	35.796	2.746	7940	7083	1.093	0.077	30.304	41.288
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	28.633	3.225	7964	7103	1.460	0.113	22.182	35.083
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	64.428	4.201	7951	7090	1.257	0.065	56.027	72.830
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	16.755	2.064	7995	7178	1.266	0.123	12.628	20.883
Under-five mortality (last 0-9 years)	80.104	5.081	7999	7125	1.357	0.063	69.943	90.266
MEN								
Urban residence	0.000	0.000	3416	3387	na	na	0.000	0.000
Literacy	0.883	0.012	3416	3387	2.166	0.013	0.860	0.907
No education	0.152	0.012	3416	3387	1.892	0.077	0.129	0.175
Secondary or higher education	0.431	0.015	3416	3387	1.784	0.035	0.401	0.461
Never married (in union)	0.325	0.011	3416	3387	1.361	0.034	0.303	0.347
Currently married (in union)	0.647	0.011	3416	3387	1.351	0.017	0.624	0.669
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.077	0.006	2862	2875	1.235	0.080	0.065	0.089
Knows any contraceptive method	0.962	0.007	2167	2190	1.818	0.008	0.947	0.977
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.957	0.008	2167	2190	1.762	0.008	0.942	0.973
Want no more children	0.449	0.012	2167	2190	1.141	0.027	0.424	0.473
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.251	0.012	2167	2190	1.303	0.048	0.227	0.276
Ideal family size	2.957	0.059	3213	3185	1.909	0.020	2.838	3.076
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.033	0.004	3416	3387	1.372	0.127	0.025	0.041
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.154	0.009	3092	3039	1.374	0.058	0.136	0.172

na=not applicable

Table B.5 Sampling errors: Kachin sample, Myanmar 2015-16

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits Upper (R+2SE)
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.343	0.035	804	374	2.063	0.101	0.274	0.412
Literacy	0.907	0.013	804	374	1.226	0.014	0.882	0.932
No education	0.028	0.009	804	374	1.618	0.337	0.009	0.047
Secondary or higher education	0.585	0.033	804	374	1.923	0.057	0.518	0.652
Never married (never in union)	0.287	0.015	804	374	0.967	0.054	0.256	0.318
Currently married (in union)	0.636	0.021	804	374	1.250	0.033	0.593	0.678
Married before age 20	0.365	0.028	679	315	1.517	0.077	0.309	0.422
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.179	0.023	679	315	1.534	0.126	0.134	0.224
Currently pregnant	0.059	0.010	804	374	1.146	0.161	0.040	0.078
Children ever born	2.005	0.100	804	374	1.364	0.050	1.804	2.205
Children surviving	1.795	0.078	804	374	1.205	0.043	1.640	1.951
Children ever born to women age 40-49	3.535	0.223	224	102	1.504	0.063	3.088	3.981
Know any contraceptive method	0.993	0.005	505	238	1.325	0.005	0.983	1.003
Know a modern method	0.993	0.005	505	238	1.325	0.005	0.983	1.003
Currently using any method	0.435	0.033	505	238	1.486	0.075	0.370	0.501
Currently using a modern method	0.416	0.035	505	238	1.574	0.083	0.347	0.486
Currently using pill	0.150	0.023	505	238	1.458	0.155	0.103	0.196
Currently using IUD	0.009	0.004	505	238	0.864	0.415	0.001	0.016
Currently using condoms	0.030	0.008	505	238	1.032	0.261	0.014	0.046
Currently using injectables	0.171	0.029	505	238	1.705	0.168	0.114	0.228
Currently using implants	0.009	0.007	505	238	1.687	0.779	0.000	0.024
Currently using female sterilization	0.040	0.010	505	238	1.138	0.247	0.020	0.060
Using public sector source	0.498	0.053	194	99	1.458	0.106	0.393	0.603
Want no more children	0.578	0.022	505	238	0.997	0.038	0.534	0.622
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.169	0.027	505	238	1.641	0.162	0.114	0.224
Ideal number of children	3.022	0.072	778	362	1.267	0.024	2.877	3.167
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.800	0.055	277	133	2.280	0.068	0.691	0.909
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.802	0.041	277	133	1.703	0.051	0.720	0.883
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.637	0.058	353	168	2.028	0.092	0.520	0.754
Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks	0.200	0.039	340	162	1.662	0.197	0.121	0.278
Treated with ORS	0.635	0.120	56	32	1.958	0.189	0.395	0.874
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.522	0.105	56	32	1.591	0.201	0.312	0.731
Vaccination card seen	0.553	0.097	60	26	1.413	0.176	0.359	0.747
Received BCG vaccination	0.912	0.036	60	26	0.930	0.039	0.840	0.983
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.736	0.081	60	26	1.294	0.110	0.575	0.898
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.704	0.091	60	26	1.421	0.130	0.521	0.886
Received measles vaccination	0.819	0.046	60	26	0.883	0.056	0.726	0.911
Received all vaccinations	0.594	0.083	60	26	1.223	0.140	0.428	0.761
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.361	0.041	321	154	1.491	0.114	0.279	0.443
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.040	0.022	321	154	1.986	0.548	0.000	0.084
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.173	0.048	321	154	2.030	0.275	0.078	0.268
Prevalence of anemia (children 6-59 months)	0.478	0.030	296	141	1.031	0.063	0.418	0.538
Prevalence of anemia (women 15-49)	0.366	0.019	780	363	1.122	0.053	0.327	0.405
Body Mass Index (BMI) < 18.5	0.101	0.024	727	339	2.135	0.236	0.053	0.149
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.069	0.011	804	374	1.276	0.165	0.046	0.092
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.259	0.021	772	358	1.319	0.080	0.218	0.301
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.239	0.034	272	128	1.304	0.142	0.171	0.307
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.045	0.013	272	128	0.995	0.278	0.020	0.070
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband	0.260	0.032	212	91	1.059	0.123	0.196	0.324
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband	0.225	0.038	212	91	1.317	0.169	0.149	0.300
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	2.979	0.278	2293	1067	1.313	0.093	2.422	3.535
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	30.252	9.883	724	344	1.404	0.327	10.485	50.018
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	19.577	5.497	725	346	0.957	0.281	8.583	30.572
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	49.829	10.662	726	346	1.151	0.214	28.504	71.154
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	11.672	4.431	731	349	0.970	0.380	2.811	20.534
Under-five mortality (last 0-9 years)	60.920	11.503	728	347	1.121	0.189	37.914	83.926
MEN								
Urban residence	0.315	0.045	328	161	1.733	0.142	0.226	0.405
Literacy	0.962	0.011	328	161	1.064	0.012	0.939	0.984
No education	0.067	0.016	328	161	1.164	0.241	0.035	0.099
Secondary or higher education	0.579	0.045	328	161	1.652	0.078	0.489	0.670
Never married (in union)	0.388	0.031	328	161	1.153	0.080	0.326	0.450
Currently married (in union)	0.580	0.031	328	161	1.131	0.053	0.518	0.641
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.077	0.019	283	141	1.173	0.242	0.040	0.114
Knows any contraceptive method	0.977	0.010	186	93	0.932	0.010	0.957	0.998
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.977	0.010	186	93	0.932	0.010	0.957	0.998
Want no more children	0.449	0.038	186	93	1.046	0.085	0.372	0.525
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.214	0.025	186	93	0.843	0.119	0.163	0.265
Ideal family size	3.395	0.160	312	154	1.735	0.047	3.075	3.716
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.037	0.010	328	161	0.941	0.266	0.017	0.056
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.279	0.025	320	156	1.003	0.090	0.229	0.330

			Number of cases				Confidence limits	
Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Un-weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.273	0.016	757	65	0.957	0.057	0.242	0.304
Literacy	0.927	0.011	757	65	1.123	0.011	0.906	0.948
No education	0.147	0.029	757	65	2.260	0.199	0.089	0.205
Secondary or higher education	0.552	0.033	757	65	1.821	0.060	0.486	0.618
Never married (never in union)	0.314	0.020	757	65	1.168	0.063	0.274	0.353
Currently married (in union)	0.618	0.023	757	65	1.324	0.038	0.572	0.665
Married before age 20	0.324	0.026	651	56	1.422	0.081	0.272	0.376
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.147	0.020	651	56	1.435	0.136	0.107	0.187
Currently pregnant	0.048	0.009	757	65	1.188	0.192	0.030	0.067
Children ever born	2.079	0.137	757	65	1.569	0.066	1.805	2.353
Children surviving	1.911	0.117	757	65	1.494	0.061	1.677	2.145
Children ever born to women age 40-49	3.878	0.339	185	16	1.519	0.087	3.200	4.556
Know any contraceptive method	0.998	0.002	468	40	0.995	0.002	0.994	1.002
Know a modern method	0.998	0.002	468	40	0.995	0.002	0.994	1.002
Currently using any method	0.545	0.041	468	40	1.790	0.076	0.462	0.628
Currently using a modern method	0.506	0.046	468	40	1.981	0.091	0.414	0.598
Currently using pill	0.102	0.022	468	40	1.591	0.219	0.058	0.147
Currently using IUD	0.040	0.010	468	40	1.146	0.261	0.019	0.060
Currently using condoms	0.011	0.004	468	40	0.940	0.421	0.002	0.019
Currently using injectables	0.221	0.027	468	40	1.425	0.124	0.167	0.276
Currently using implants	0.007	0.004	468	40	0.969	0.551	0.000	0.014
Currently using female sterilization	0.102	0.023	468	40	1.633	0.224	0.056	0.148
Using public sector source	0.724	0.033	236	20	1.135	0.046	0.658	0.791
Want no more children	0.581	0.033	468	40	1.447	0.057	0.515	0.647
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.208	0.022	468	40	1.144	0.103	0.165	0.251
Ideal number of children	3.246	0.139	609	52	2.172	0.043	2.968	3.524
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.933	0.021	276	24	1.358	0.022	0.891	0.974
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.759	0.031	276	24	1.202	0.041	0.697	0.821
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.532	0.066	379	32	2.153	0.124	0.400	0.664
Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks	0.106	0.014	369	31	0.878	0.135	0.077	0.134
Treated with ORS	0.765	0.067	39	3	0.897	0.087	0.631	0.898
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.591	0.086	39	3	1.096	0.145	0.419	0.763
Vaccination card seen	0.470	0.083	66	6	1.340	0.176	0.305	0.636
Received BCG vaccination	1.000	0.000	66	6	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.848	0.042	66	6	0.937	0.049	0.765	0.931
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.848	0.041	66	6	0.917	0.048	0.766	0.929
Received measles vaccination	0.956	0.030	66	6	1.190	0.032	0.895	1.016
Received all vaccinations	0.803	0.057	66	6	1.155	0.071	0.690	0.917
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.397	0.031	353	30	1.130	0.078	0.335	0.459
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.026	0.008	349	30	0.901	0.298	0.010	0.041
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.179	0.022	353	30	1.002	0.126	0.134	0.224
Prevalence of anemia (children 6-59 months)	0.456	0.041	296	25	1.376	0.090	0.374	0.538
Prevalence of anemia (women 15-49)	0.309	0.022	738	63	1.295	0.071	0.264	0.353
Body Mass Index (BMI) < 18.5	0.093	0.012	707	60	1.063	0.125	0.070	0.116
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.078	0.014	757	65	1.413	0.177	0.050	0.105
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.267	0.020	718	61	1.187	0.073	0.228	0.306
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.124	0.019	284	24	0.972	0.153	0.086	0.163
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.097	0.018	284	24	1.021	0.185	0.061	0.133
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband	0.189	0.023	215	15	0.852	0.120	0.144	0.235
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband	0.122	0.021	215	15	0.919	0.168	0.081	0.163
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	3.299	0.338	2175	186	1.558	0.103	2.623	3.976
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	26.423	7.410	751	64	1.219	0.280	11.604	41.242
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	11.612	3.928	760	65	0.976	0.338	3.755	19.469
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	38.035	7.881	751	64	1.048	0.207	22.273	53.797
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	12.674	4.174	758	65	0.991	0.329	4.325	21.022
Under-five mortality (last 0-9 years)	50.226	9.943	756	64	1.169	0.198	30.340	70.113
MEN								
Urban residence	0.234	0.033	264	23	1.247	0.139	0.169	0.299
Literacy	0.878	0.029	264	23	1.434	0.033	0.820	0.936
No education	0.111	0.030	264	23	1.552	0.271	0.051	0.171
Secondary or higher education	0.573	0.044	264	23	1.426	0.076	0.486	0.660
Never married (in union)	0.338	0.037	264	23	1.272	0.110	0.264	0.413
Currently married (in union)	0.658	0.037	264	23	1.279	0.057	0.583	0.733
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.063	0.014	223	19	0.877	0.228	0.034	0.091
Knows any contraceptive method	0.983	0.010	173	15	0.993	0.010	0.963	1.003
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.983	0.010	173	15	0.993	0.010	0.963	1.003
Want no more children	0.419	0.033	173	15	0.879	0.079	0.353	0.486
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.270	0.028	173	15	0.840	0.105	0.213	0.327
Ideal family size	3.472	0.204	240	21	1.996	0.059	3.063	3.881
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.053	0.018	264	23	1.330	0.348	0.016	0.090
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.203	0.024	247	21	0.931	0.117	0.156	0.251

na=not applicable

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits Upper (R+2SE)
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.236	0.026	751	303	1.678	0.110	0.184	0.289
Literacy	0.935	0.009	751	303	1.031	0.010	0.916	0.953
No education	0.222	0.043	751	303	2.793	0.192	0.137	0.307
Secondary or higher education	0.409	0.042	751	303	2.349	0.103	0.324	0.493
Never married (never in union)	0.264	0.020	751	303	1.248	0.076	0.224	0.305
Currently married (in union)	0.663	0.022	751	303	1.258	0.033	0.620	0.706
Married before age 20	0.366	0.026	650	262	1.371	0.071	0.314	0.417
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.193	0.023	650	262	1.489	0.120	0.147	0.239
Currently pregnant	0.049	0.012	751	303	1.510	0.243	0.025	0.073
Children ever born	2.197	0.116	751	303	1.472	0.053	1.965	2.429
Children surviving	1.939	0.083	751	303	1.234	0.043	1.772	2.105
Children ever born to women age 40-49	3.676	0.189	210	85	1.210	0.051	3.298	4.054
Know any contraceptive method	0.980	0.008	494	201	1.279	0.008	0.964	0.996
Know a modern method	0.980	0.008	494	201	1.279	0.008	0.964	0.996
Currently using any method	0.405	0.030	494	201	1.370	0.075	0.344	0.465
Currently using a modern method	0.395	0.031	494	201	1.394	0.078	0.333	0.456
Currently using pill	0.147	0.021	494	201	1.322	0.144	0.104	0.189
Currently using IUD	0.018	0.006	494	201	1.044	0.344	0.006	0.031
Currently using condoms	0.013	0.005	494	201	1.022	0.404	0.002	0.023
Currently using injectables	0.139	0.017	494	201	1.083	0.122	0.105	0.172
Currently using implants	0.008	0.005	494	201	1.236	0.619	0.000	0.018
Currently using female sterilization	0.069	0.014	494	201	1.246	0.206	0.040	0.097
Using public sector source	0.394	0.040	202	81	1.154	0.101	0.314	0.473
Want no more children	0.552	0.020	494	201	0.909	0.037	0.511	0.593
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.202	0.021	494	201	1.165	0.104	0.160	0.244
Ideal number of children	3.235	0.125	674	271	1.896	0.039	2.986	3.485
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.717	0.071	273	113	2.615	0.099	0.575	0.859
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.673	0.062	273	113	2.184	0.092	0.550	0.797
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.496	0.076	351	147	2.499	0.154	0.344	0.648
Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks	0.165	0.022	336	140	1.028	0.131	0.122	0.208
Treated with ORS	0.509	0.059	54	23	0.904	0.115	0.391	0.626
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.476	0.085	54	23	1.256	0.178	0.306	0.646
Vaccination card seen	0.658	0.073	66	28	1.286	0.112	0.511	0.805
Received BCG vaccination	0.884	0.042	66	28	1.099	0.048	0.799	0.968
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.709	0.067	66	28	1.226	0.095	0.575	0.843
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.725	0.060	66	28	1.124	0.083	0.604	0.846
Received measles vaccination	0.826	0.052	66	28	1.149	0.063	0.721	0.931
Received all vaccinations	0.650	0.070	66	28	1.213	0.107	0.511	0.789
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.254	0.033	410	177	1.539	0.131	0.187	0.321
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.059	0.011	411	177	0.961	0.186	0.037	0.080
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.152	0.018	413	178	0.969	0.115	0.117	0.187
Prevalence of anemia (children 6-59 months)	0.467	0.019	373	162	0.743	0.041	0.429	0.504
Prevalence of anemia (women 15-49)	0.441	0.022	731	295	1.221	0.051	0.396	0.486
Body Mass Index (BMI) < 18.5	0.135	0.013	690	278	0.977	0.094	0.110	0.161
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.075	0.011	751	303	1.173	0.151	0.052	0.097
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.163	0.014	665	267	0.972	0.085	0.136	0.191
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.182	0.033	297	114	1.486	0.183	0.116	0.249
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.032	0.012	297	114	1.189	0.381	0.008	0.056
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband	0.201	0.043	240	88	1.638	0.212	0.116	0.286
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband	0.099	0.024	240	88	1.219	0.237	0.052	0.147
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	3.914	0.366	2154	868	1.445	0.094	3.182	4.646
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	33.028	9.538	734	306	1.248	0.289	13.952	52.103
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	32.489	14.276	738	308	1.935	0.439	3.936	61.041
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	65.516	14.164	735	307	1.371	0.216	37.189	93.844
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	19.629	10.426	711	296	1.706	0.531	0.000	40.481
Under-five mortality (last 0-9 years)	83.860	22.326	741	310	1.734	0.266	39.207	128.513
MEN								
Urban residence	0.250	0.024	300	115	0.950	0.095	0.203	0.298
Literacy	0.721	0.039	300	115	1.508	0.054	0.642	0.799
No education	0.317	0.045	300	115	1.658	0.141	0.227	0.406
Secondary or higher education	0.422	0.048	300	115	1.675	0.114	0.326	0.518
Never married (in union)	0.366	0.030	300	115	1.064	0.081	0.307	0.426
Currently married (in union)	0.613	0.027	300	115	0.961	0.044	0.559	0.667
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.093	0.020	254	97	1.070	0.210	0.054	0.132
Knows any contraceptive method	0.966	0.012	179	70	0.877	0.012	0.942	0.990
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.966	0.012	179	70	0.877	0.012	0.942	0.990
Want no more children	0.445	0.037	179	70	0.998	0.084	0.371	0.519
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.323	0.032	179	70	0.907	0.098	0.260	0.387
Ideal family size	3.029	0.108	294	113	0.743	0.036	2.812	3.246
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.041	0.011	300	115	0.992	0.279	0.018	0.063
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.194	0.036	264	101	1.480	0.187	0.121	0.266

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un-weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.253	0.016	750	102	0.988	0.062	0.221	0.284
Literacy	0.943	0.015	750	102	1.720	0.015	0.914	0.972
No education	0.139	0.028	750	102	2.224	0.203	0.083	0.195
Secondary or higher education	0.560	0.027	750	102	1.484	0.048	0.506	0.614
Never married (never in union)	0.271	0.019	750	102	1.160	0.069	0.234	0.309
Currently married (in union)	0.645	0.022	750	102	1.238	0.034	0.601	0.688
Married before age 20	0.363	0.027	621	85	1.406	0.075	0.308	0.417
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.161	0.020	621	85	1.352	0.124	0.121	0.201
Currently pregnant	0.066	0.008	750	102	0.930	0.128	0.049	0.083
Children ever born	2.704	0.117	750	102	1.146	0.043	2.470	2.938
Children surviving	2.337	0.097	750	102	1.104	0.041	2.144	2.530
Children ever born to women age 40-49	5.188	0.217	197	27	1.098	0.042	4.754	5.621
Know any contraceptive method	0.875	0.031	481	66	2.052	0.035	0.813	0.937
Know a modern method	0.867	0.034	481	66	2.167	0.039	0.799	0.934
Currently using any method	0.254	0.033	481	66	1.679	0.132	0.187	0.321
Currently using a modern method	0.252	0.033	481	66	1.677	0.132	0.185	0.318
Currently using pill	0.057	0.013	481	66	1.252	0.233	0.030	0.083
Currently using IUD	0.040	0.017	481	66	1.860	0.419	0.006	0.073
Currently using condoms	0.000	0.000	481	66	na	na	0.000	0.000
Currently using injectables	0.048	0.013	481	66	1.339	0.273	0.022	0.074
Currently using implants	0.056	0.019	481	66	1.757	0.329	0.019	0.093
Currently using female sterilization	0.051	0.013	481	66	1.259	0.247	0.026	0.077
Using public sector source	0.595	0.070	123	17	1.570	0.118	0.454	0.735
Want no more children	0.502	0.027	481	66	1.179	0.054	0.448	0.555
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.225	0.020	481	66	1.047	0.089	0.185	0.265
Ideal number of children	4.085	0.149	705	95	2.187	0.037	3.786	4.383
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.735	0.060	315	43	2.395	0.081	0.615	0.855
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.691	0.065	315	43	2.494	0.094	0.561	0.822
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.356	0.041	479	65	1.555	0.116	0.273	0.438
Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks	0.244	0.025	439	60	1.116	0.103	0.194	0.295
Treated with ORS	0.620	0.067	106	15	1.247	0.108	0.486	0.754
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.412	0.082	106	15	1.545	0.200	0.247	0.576
Vaccination card seen	0.157	0.061	83	11	1.523	0.391	0.034	0.279
Received BCG vaccination	0.927	0.032	83	11	1.114	0.034	0.863	0.991
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.647	0.073	83	11	1.383	0.113	0.501	0.793
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.699	0.065	83	11	1.287	0.093	0.569	0.830
Received measles vaccination	0.730	0.068	83	11	1.393	0.094	0.593	0.867
Received all vaccinations	0.530	0.084	83	11	1.523	0.158	0.362	0.698
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.410	0.028	435	61	1.136	0.069	0.354	0.467
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.033	0.012	425	59	1.428	0.368	0.009	0.057
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.167	0.024	431	60	1.259	0.141	0.120	0.214
Prevalence of anemia (children 6-59 months)	0.423	0.041	378	53	1.619	0.097	0.340	0.505
Prevalence of anemia (women 15-49)	0.385	0.038	740	100	2.123	0.099	0.309	0.461
Body Mass Index (BMI) < 18.5	0.094	0.012	679	92	1.031	0.123	0.071	0.117
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.053	0.013	750	102	1.643	0.255	0.026	0.080
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.187	0.019	566	77	1.187	0.104	0.148	0.226
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.126	0.024	264	35	1.164	0.189	0.078	0.173
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.046	0.014	264	35	1.094	0.306	0.018	0.075
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband	0.122	0.029	209	25	1.257	0.234	0.065	0.180
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband	0.080	0.020	209	25	1.079	0.254	0.039	0.121
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	4.572	0.442	2131	289	1.372	0.097	3.688	5.456
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	44.374	6.771	969	132	0.971	0.153	30.832	57.916
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	30.687	7.727	966	132	1.226	0.252	15.234	46.140
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	75.061	10.003	971	133	1.031	0.133	55.055	95.066
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	31.797	7.530	958	131	1.116	0.237	16.736	46.858
Under-five mortality (last 0-9 years)	104.471	13.337	980	134	1.156	0.128	77.797	131.144
MEN								
Urban residence	0.189	0.018	296	39	0.795	0.096	0.153	0.225
Literacy	0.852	0.025	296	39	1.204	0.029	0.802	0.902
No education	0.035	0.011	296	39	1.027	0.313	0.013	0.057
Secondary or higher education	0.658	0.026	296	39	0.954	0.040	0.605	0.711
Never married (in union)	0.376	0.029	296	39	1.042	0.078	0.317	0.434
Currently married (in union)	0.607	0.030	296	39	1.062	0.050	0.547	0.668
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.121	0.021	238	31	1.015	0.178	0.078	0.164
Knows any contraceptive method	0.961	0.013	179	24	0.869	0.013	0.936	0.986
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.950	0.016	179	24	0.959	0.017	0.918	0.981
Want no more children	0.425	0.039	179	24	1.060	0.092	0.346	0.503
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.337	0.036	179	24	1.009	0.106	0.265	0.408
Ideal family size	4.383	0.120	268	35	1.233	0.027	4.144	4.622
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.033	0.012	296	39	1.104	0.346	0.010	0.057
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.157	0.028	265	35	1.264	0.181	0.100	0.213

na=not applicable

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits Upper (R+2SE)
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.174	0.013	1039	1410	1.111	0.075	0.147	0.200
Literacy	0.857	0.017	1039	1410	1.576	0.020	0.823	0.891
No education	0.096	0.020	1039	1410	2.221	0.211	0.056	0.137
Secondary or higher education	0.431	0.027	1039	1410	1.728	0.062	0.377	0.484
Never married (never in union)	0.349	0.018	1039	1410	1.228	0.052	0.313	0.386
Currently married (in union)	0.587	0.018	1039	1410	1.196	0.031	0.551	0.624
Married before age 20	0.333	0.023	915	1245	1.466	0.069	0.288	0.379
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.161	0.017	915	1245	1.427	0.108	0.126	0.195
Currently pregnant	0.024	0.005	1039	1410	0.995	0.197	0.015	0.034
Children ever born	1.813	0.107	1039	1410	1.687	0.059	1.599	2.027
Children surviving	1.628	0.089	1039	1410	1.590	0.055	1.450	1.805
Children ever born to women age 40-49	3.323	0.205	289	394	1.494	0.062	2.913	3.733
Know any contraceptive method	0.986	0.008	606	828	1.636	0.008	0.971	1.002
Know a modern method	0.986	0.008	606	828	1.636	0.008	0.971	1.002
Currently using any method	0.512	0.031	606	828	1.542	0.061	0.449	0.575
Currently using a modern method	0.511	0.031	606	828	1.544	0.062	0.448	0.573
Currently using pill	0.094	0.016	606	828	1.389	0.176	0.061	0.127
Currently using IUD	0.022	0.006	606	828	0.968	0.261	0.011	0.034
Currently using condoms	0.005	0.003	606	828	0.994	0.562	0.000	0.011
Currently using injectables	0.314	0.028	606	828	1.467	0.088	0.258	0.369
Currently using implants	0.010	0.005	606	828	1.130	0.462	0.001	0.019
Currently using female sterilization	0.064	0.012	606	828	1.157	0.179	0.041	0.087
Using public sector source	0.667	0.039	312	424	1.468	0.059	0.588	0.745
Want no more children	0.595	0.020	606	828	0.990	0.033	0.556	0.635
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.181	0.016	606	828	1.035	0.089	0.149	0.214
Ideal number of children	2.791	0.096	994	1348	2.036	0.034	2.599	2.983
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.848	0.056	292	398	2.664	0.066	0.736	0.961
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.677	0.041	292	398	1.507	0.061	0.595	0.760
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.653	0.075	348	474	2.660	0.115	0.504	0.803
Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks	0.061	0.016	334	456	1.160	0.260	0.029	0.093
Treated with ORS	0.644	0.163	20	28	1.496	0.253	0.318	0.970
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.509	0.118	20	28	1.016	0.232	0.273	0.744
Vaccination card seen	0.589	0.073	58	79	1.068	0.124	0.442	0.735
Received BCG vaccination	0.865	0.047	58	79	0.960	0.055	0.770	0.959
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.715	0.070	58	79	1.083	0.098	0.576	0.855
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.715	0.070	58	79	1.083	0.098	0.576	0.855
Received measles vaccination	0.769	0.074	58	79	1.253	0.096	0.622	0.916
Received all vaccinations	0.664	0.081	58	79	1.211	0.121	0.503	0.825
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.267	0.026	335	474	1.072	0.099	0.214	0.320
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.060	0.017	335	474	1.255	0.277	0.027	0.093
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.134	0.015	335	474	0.793	0.111	0.105	0.164
Prevalence of anemia (children 6-59 months)	0.705	0.034	220	312	1.120	0.049	0.636	0.774
Prevalence of anemia (women 15-49)	0.510	0.024	1013	1376	1.531	0.047	0.462	0.558
Body Mass Index (BMI) < 18.5	0.134	0.011	999	1355	1.067	0.086	0.111	0.157
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.029	0.005	1039	1410	1.004	0.180	0.019	0.040
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.169	0.015	1002	1358	1.305	0.091	0.138	0.200
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.173	0.024	362	527	1.207	0.139	0.125	0.222
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.025	0.007	362	527	0.905	0.296	0.010	0.040
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband	0.205	0.030	252	324	1.158	0.144	0.146	0.264
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband	0.132	0.028	252	324	1.321	0.215	0.075	0.188
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	2.098	0.201	3005	4081	1.418	0.096	1.697	2.500
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	35.173	6.794	737	1006	0.830	0.193	21.585	48.762
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	17.304	8.110	745	1017	1.421	0.469	1.084	33.525
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	52.478	11.723	739	1009	1.257	0.223	29.032	75.924
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	16.902	5.649	747	1021	1.128	0.334	5.603	28.200
Under-five mortality (last 0-9 years)	68.492	14.989	741	1012	1.452	0.219	38.514	98.471
MEN								
Urban residence	0.162	0.015	394	514	0.824	0.094	0.132	0.193
Literacy	0.958	0.014	394	514	1.384	0.015	0.930	0.986
No education	0.094	0.024	394	514	1.661	0.261	0.045	0.143
Secondary or higher education	0.540	0.035	394	514	1.398	0.065	0.469	0.610
Never married (in union)	0.357	0.029	394	514	1.201	0.081	0.299	0.415
Currently married (in union)	0.600	0.026	394	514	1.070	0.044	0.547	0.653
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.066	0.016	323	423	1.129	0.237	0.035	0.097
Knows any contraceptive method	0.974	0.010	235	308	0.967	0.010	0.954	0.994
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.970	0.011	235	308	0.950	0.011	0.949	0.991
Want no more children	0.482	0.028	235	308	0.863	0.058	0.425	0.538
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.254	0.027	235	308	0.948	0.106	0.200	0.308
Ideal family size	3.287	0.130	388	506	1.539	0.040	3.027	3.547
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.037	0.011	394	514	1.165	0.300	0.015	0.059
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.186	0.021	369	480	1.034	0.113	0.144	0.228

Table B.10 Sampling errors: Tanintharyi sample, Myanmar 2015-16

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Un-weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
			Number of cases				**Confidence limits**	
			WOMEN					
Urban residence	0.244	0.019	717	283	1.156	0.076	0.207	0.281
Literacy	0.927	0.010	717	283	1.018	0.011	0.907	0.947
No education	0.045	0.012	717	283	1.493	0.258	0.022	0.068
Secondary or higher education	0.512	0.031	717	283	1.647	0.060	0.450	0.573
Never married (never in union)	0.326	0.029	717	283	1.672	0.090	0.267	0.385
Currently married (in union)	0.615	0.029	717	283	1.580	0.047	0.558	0.673
Married before age 20	0.356	0.027	611	242	1.371	0.075	0.302	0.409
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.158	0.019	611	242	1.275	0.119	0.120	0.195
Currently pregnant	0.039	0.007	717	283	0.999	0.184	0.025	0.054
Children ever born	2.013	0.130	717	283	1.511	0.064	1.754	2.273
Children surviving	1.797	0.098	717	283	1.330	0.055	1.601	1.993
Children ever born to women age 40-49	3.914	0.284	183	72	1.373	0.073	3.346	4.482
Know any contraceptive method	0.998	0.002	438	174	1.034	0.002	0.993	1.002
Know a modern method	0.998	0.002	438	174	1.034	0.002	0.993	1.002
Currently using any method	0.440	0.025	438	174	1.046	0.056	0.390	0.490
Currently using a modern method	0.433	0.025	438	174	1.058	0.058	0.383	0.483
Currently using pill	0.109	0.021	438	174	1.388	0.190	0.067	0.150
Currently using IUD	0.002	0.002	438	174	0.935	1.004	0.000	0.006
Currently using condoms	0.000	0.000	438	174	na	na	0.000	0.000
Currently using injectables	0.208	0.021	438	174	1.066	0.099	0.167	0.250
Currently using implants	0.009	0.005	438	174	1.196	0.595	0.000	0.020
Currently using female sterilization	0.093	0.016	438	174	1.165	0.174	0.061	0.126
Using public sector source	0.555	0.052	193	76	1.444	0.094	0.451	0.658
Want no more children	0.488	0.024	438	174	1.016	0.050	0.440	0.537
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.258	0.020	438	174	0.976	0.079	0.217	0.299
Ideal number of children	2.997	0.085	681	269	1.482	0.028	2.827	3.167
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.806	0.062	253	102	2.502	0.077	0.681	0.931
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.689	0.043	253	102	1.463	0.062	0.604	0.774
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.653	0.081	329	133	2.383	0.125	0.490	0.815
Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks	0.079	0.017	310	125	1.088	0.216	0.045	0.113
Treated with ORS	0.706	0.063	24	10	0.680	0.090	0.579	0.833
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.619	0.125	24	10	1.202	0.202	0.369	0.870
Vaccination card seen	0.444	0.080	56	22	1.200	0.180	0.284	0.603
Received BCG vaccination	0.981	0.019	56	22	1.031	0.019	0.944	1.019
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.618	0.061	56	22	0.942	0.099	0.496	0.740
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.673	0.061	56	22	0.972	0.091	0.551	0.795
Received measles vaccination	0.849	0.061	56	22	1.274	0.072	0.728	0.971
Received all vaccinations	0.524	0.087	56	22	1.303	0.166	0.350	0.698
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.256	0.027	363	148	1.138	0.105	0.202	0.309
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.103	0.016	364	148	0.956	0.153	0.072	0.135
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.196	0.016	364	148	0.705	0.083	0.163	0.228
Prevalence of anemia (children 6-59 months)	0.616	0.031	329	134	1.117	0.050	0.555	0.678
Prevalence of anemia (women 15-49)	0.545	0.025	708	280	1.323	0.045	0.496	0.595
Body Mass Index (BMI) < 18.5	0.162	0.019	674	266	1.304	0.114	0.125	0.199
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.042	0.010	717	283	1.295	0.231	0.023	0.061
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.247	0.022	695	275	1.318	0.087	0.204	0.290
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.298	0.033	248	95	1.129	0.110	0.232	0.364
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.076	0.016	248	95	0.949	0.211	0.044	0.108
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband	0.370	0.036	182	62	1.015	0.099	0.297	0.442
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband	0.173	0.025	182	62	0.893	0.145	0.123	0.224
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	3.083	0.317	2065	817	1.496	0.103	2.450	3.716
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	20.287	6.557	644	259	1.047	0.323	7.172	33.401
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	35.546	14.475	647	261	1.752	0.407	6.597	64.496
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	55.833	16.830	646	260	1.596	0.301	22.174	89.492
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	28.698	8.093	651	262	1.029	0.282	12.513	44.883
Under-five mortality (last 0-9 years)	82.929	21.814	649	261	1.645	0.263	39.301	126.557
			MEN					
Urban residence	0.247	0.026	249	103	0.939	0.104	0.195	0.298
Literacy	0.888	0.024	249	103	1.221	0.028	0.839	0.937
No education	0.070	0.026	249	103	1.607	0.372	0.018	0.123
Secondary or higher education	0.548	0.045	249	103	1.435	0.083	0.457	0.639
Never married (in union)	0.407	0.033	249	103	1.063	0.081	0.341	0.474
Currently married (in union)	0.551	0.030	249	103	0.941	0.054	0.492	0.611
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.036	0.014	201	83	1.060	0.388	0.008	0.064
Knows any contraceptive method	0.988	0.013	137	57	1.327	0.013	0.963	1.013
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.988	0.013	137	57	1.327	0.013	0.963	1.013
Want no more children	0.348	0.042	137	57	1.022	0.120	0.265	0.432
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.343	0.045	137	57	1.097	0.130	0.253	0.432
Ideal family size	3.383	0.126	235	97	1.169	0.037	3.131	3.635
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.071	0.019	249	103	1.141	0.263	0.034	0.108
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.267	0.035	242	100	1.241	0.133	0.196	0.338

na=not applicable

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Un-weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
			Number of cases				Confidence limits	
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.200	0.015	939	1244	1.173	0.077	0.170	0.231
Literacy	0.891	0.010	939	1244	0.946	0.011	0.872	0.911
No education	0.060	0.008	939	1244	1.092	0.141	0.043	0.077
Secondary or higher education	0.495	0.024	939	1244	1.492	0.049	0.446	0.544
Never married (never in union)	0.320	0.013	939	1244	0.842	0.040	0.294	0.345
Currently married (in union)	0.627	0.015	939	1244	0.939	0.024	0.597	0.657
Married before age 20	0.341	0.018	803	1063	1.073	0.053	0.305	0.377
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.175	0.009	803	1063	0.658	0.050	0.157	0.192
Currently pregnant	0.028	0.004	939	1244	0.833	0.160	0.019	0.037
Children ever born	1.497	0.106	939	1244	1.740	0.071	1.285	1.708
Children surviving	1.340	0.093	939	1244	1.735	0.069	1.155	1.525
Children ever born to women age 40-49	2.843	0.258	244	323	1.669	0.091	2.326	3.360
Know any contraceptive method	0.999	0.001	588	780	0.784	0.001	0.997	1.001
Know a modern method	0.999	0.001	588	780	0.784	0.001	0.997	1.001
Currently using any method	0.607	0.018	588	780	0.894	0.030	0.571	0.643
Currently using a modern method	0.601	0.018	588	780	0.869	0.029	0.566	0.636
Currently using pill	0.158	0.015	588	780	0.971	0.092	0.129	0.187
Currently using IUD	0.022	0.007	588	780	1.130	0.311	0.008	0.036
Currently using condoms	0.004	0.003	588	780	0.923	0.578	0.000	0.009
Currently using injectables	0.367	0.018	588	780	0.883	0.048	0.331	0.402
Currently using implants	0.010	0.004	588	780	0.950	0.394	0.002	0.017
Currently using female sterilization	0.035	0.008	588	780	1.009	0.220	0.019	0.050
Using public sector source	0.543	0.036	353	469	1.367	0.067	0.470	0.616
Want no more children	0.642	0.026	588	780	1.301	0.040	0.591	0.694
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.170	0.017	588	780	1.107	0.101	0.136	0.205
Ideal number of children	2.342	0.092	854	1131	1.829	0.039	2.159	2.525
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.795	0.026	248	329	1.027	0.033	0.742	0.848
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.726	0.031	248	329	1.100	0.043	0.664	0.788
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.629	0.054	280	373	1.732	0.086	0.521	0.738
Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks	0.070	0.017	270	360	1.079	0.237	0.037	0.104
Treated with ORS	0.748	0.084	19	25	0.840	0.112	0.581	0.915
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.544	0.081	19	25	0.706	0.148	0.383	0.705
Vaccination card seen	0.441	0.055	57	75	0.784	0.125	0.331	0.550
Received BCG vaccination	0.945	0.041	57	75	1.041	0.043	0.863	1.027
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.563	0.067	57	75	0.966	0.119	0.428	0.697
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.590	0.065	57	75	0.943	0.110	0.460	0.720
Received measles vaccination	0.776	0.073	57	75	1.219	0.094	0.631	0.922
Received all vaccinations	0.467	0.063	57	75	0.897	0.135	0.341	0.593
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.230	0.023	296	406	0.926	0.102	0.183	0.277
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.061	0.014	297	407	1.045	0.235	0.032	0.089
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.176	0.017	297	407	0.756	0.097	0.142	0.210
Prevalence of anemia (children 6-59 months)	0.540	0.021	272	374	0.702	0.040	0.497	0.583
Prevalence of anemia (women 15-49)	0.476	0.019	935	1239	1.172	0.040	0.438	0.514
Body Mass Index (BMI) < 18.5	0.222	0.019	907	1201	1.350	0.084	0.185	0.259
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.041	0.007	939	1244	1.092	0.171	0.027	0.056
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.174	0.017	892	1182	1.362	0.099	0.139	0.209
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.147	0.024	340	462	1.252	0.164	0.099	0.195
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.017	0.008	340	462	1.121	0.468	0.001	0.032
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband	0.157	0.025	264	330	1.128	0.161	0.106	0.208
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband	0.112	0.022	264	330	1.132	0.197	0.068	0.156
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.896	0.159	2674	3536	1.070	0.084	1.578	2.214
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	43.396	9.371	600	800	1.023	0.216	24.654	62.138
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	36.152	7.357	599	799	0.929	0.203	21.438	50.865
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	79.547	14.362	600	800	1.172	0.181	50.823	108.272
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	4.087	2.508	610	814	0.995	0.614	0.000	9.102
Under-five mortality (last 0-9 years)	83.309	13.915	600	800	1.134	0.167	55.479	111.140
MEN								
Urban residence	0.197	0.028	346	454	1.288	0.140	0.142	0.253
Literacy	0.917	0.016	346	454	1.087	0.018	0.885	0.949
No education	0.082	0.013	346	454	0.870	0.157	0.056	0.107
Secondary or higher education	0.524	0.042	346	454	1.571	0.081	0.440	0.609
Never married (in union)	0.291	0.027	346	454	1.098	0.092	0.238	0.345
Currently married (in union)	0.681	0.029	346	454	1.140	0.042	0.624	0.738
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.089	0.016	293	385	0.985	0.184	0.056	0.122
Knows any contraceptive method	0.997	0.003	236	309	0.793	0.003	0.992	1.003
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.997	0.003	236	309	0.793	0.003	0.992	1.003
Want no more children	0.395	0.029	236	309	0.906	0.073	0.338	0.453
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.232	0.030	236	309	1.094	0.130	0.171	0.292
Ideal family size	2.771	0.127	323	423	1.586	0.046	2.518	3.024
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.059	0.013	346	454	1.032	0.221	0.033	0.086
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.163	0.024	344	452	1.183	0.145	0.116	0.210

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits Upper (R+2SE)
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.150	0.014	947	1081	1.238	0.096	0.121	0.179
Literacy	0.774	0.031	947	1081	2.303	0.041	0.711	0.837
No education	0.116	0.022	947	1081	2.139	0.192	0.071	0.161
Secondary or higher education	0.426	0.034	947	1081	2.129	0.080	0.358	0.495
Never married (never in union)	0.348	0.019	947	1081	1.248	0.056	0.309	0.387
Currently married (in union)	0.594	0.018	947	1081	1.146	0.031	0.557	0.631
Married before age 20	0.298	0.024	831	947	1.485	0.079	0.250	0.345
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.137	0.015	831	947	1.218	0.106	0.108	0.167
Currently pregnant	0.029	0.006	947	1081	1.042	0.195	0.018	0.041
Children ever born	1.564	0.067	947	1081	1.087	0.043	1.430	1.698
Children surviving	1.385	0.061	947	1081	1.123	0.044	1.264	1.507
Children ever born to women age 40-49	2.791	0.176	276	315	1.295	0.063	2.438	3.144
Know any contraceptive method	0.996	0.003	560	642	1.024	0.003	0.991	1.002
Know a modern method	0.994	0.004	560	642	1.329	0.004	0.986	1.003
Currently using any method	0.473	0.029	560	642	1.371	0.061	0.415	0.531
Currently using a modern method	0.454	0.030	560	642	1.418	0.066	0.394	0.514
Currently using pill	0.089	0.012	560	642	1.003	0.135	0.065	0.114
Currently using IUD	0.042	0.012	560	642	1.394	0.281	0.019	0.066
Currently using condoms	0.015	0.005	560	642	1.035	0.355	0.004	0.026
Currently using injectables	0.262	0.018	560	642	0.990	0.070	0.225	0.298
Currently using implants	0.016	0.006	560	642	1.129	0.369	0.004	0.029
Currently using female sterilization	0.026	0.008	560	642	1.175	0.303	0.010	0.042
Using public sector source	0.648	0.030	255	291	0.999	0.046	0.589	0.708
Want no more children	0.600	0.018	560	642	0.885	0.031	0.564	0.637
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.218	0.016	560	642	0.941	0.075	0.185	0.251
Ideal number of children	2.654	0.066	881	1009	1.489	0.025	2.522	2.787
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.825	0.038	238	274	1.554	0.046	0.748	0.901
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.665	0.038	238	274	1.243	0.057	0.589	0.741
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.684	0.058	270	310	1.918	0.085	0.568	0.800
Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks	0.084	0.020	261	299	1.159	0.238	0.044	0.124
Treated with ORS	0.543	0.124	22	25	1.162	0.228	0.295	0.790
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.688	0.110	22	25	1.108	0.159	0.469	0.908
Vaccination card seen	0.430	0.093	48	55	1.298	0.215	0.245	0.616
Received BCG vaccination	0.978	0.022	48	55	1.049	0.023	0.933	1.022
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.618	0.077	48	55	1.103	0.125	0.463	0.772
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.682	0.085	48	55	1.265	0.125	0.512	0.852
Received measles vaccination	0.910	0.039	48	55	0.943	0.043	0.832	0.988
Received all vaccinations	0.582	0.087	48	55	1.222	0.149	0.408	0.756
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.259	0.031	252	299	1.091	0.118	0.198	0.321
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.062	0.013	249	295	0.842	0.204	0.037	0.087
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.218	0.025	252	299	0.946	0.115	0.168	0.268
Prevalence of anemia (children 6-59 months)	0.595	0.041	214	254	1.205	0.068	0.513	0.676
Prevalence of anemia (women 15-49)	0.522	0.026	929	1062	1.571	0.049	0.471	0.574
Body Mass Index (BMI) < 18.5	0.185	0.018	909	1037	1.380	0.096	0.149	0.220
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.041	0.008	947	1081	1.302	0.205	0.024	0.058
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.136	0.014	927	1056	1.251	0.104	0.108	0.164
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.180	0.026	328	380	1.231	0.145	0.128	0.233
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.017	0.012	328	380	1.690	0.723	0.000	0.040
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband	0.212	0.036	238	252	1.370	0.172	0.139	0.285
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband	0.147	0.027	238	252	1.178	0.184	0.093	0.201
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.814	0.127	2748	3135	0.939	0.070	1.560	2.068
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	27.661	5.690	582	672	0.823	0.206	16.281	39.040
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	20.769	7.417	585	674	1.031	0.357	5.936	35.602
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	48.430	8.490	582	672	0.872	0.175	31.450	65.410
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	7.413	3.388	588	678	0.934	0.457	0.637	14.188
Under-five mortality (last 0-9 years)	55.484	9.153	583	673	0.895	0.165	37.178	73.789
MEN								
Urban residence	0.145	0.016	291	320	0.755	0.108	0.113	0.176
Literacy	0.956	0.011	291	320	0.951	0.012	0.933	0.979
No education	0.102	0.026	291	320	1.448	0.253	0.050	0.154
Secondary or higher education	0.481	0.049	291	320	1.670	0.102	0.383	0.579
Never married (in union)	0.303	0.029	291	320	1.081	0.096	0.245	0.362
Currently married (in union)	0.674	0.029	291	320	1.066	0.044	0.615	0.733
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.088	0.021	257	282	1.189	0.239	0.046	0.130
Knows any contraceptive method	0.961	0.018	195	215	1.309	0.019	0.925	0.998
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.961	0.018	195	215	1.309	0.019	0.925	0.998
Want no more children	0.515	0.031	195	215	0.873	0.061	0.453	0.578
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.210	0.022	195	215	0.754	0.105	0.166	0.254
Ideal family size	2.752	0.103	261	286	1.225	0.038	2.546	2.959
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.046	0.012	291	320	0.985	0.262	0.022	0.071
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.169	0.024	282	309	1.094	0.145	0.120	0.218

Table B.13 Sampling errors: Mandalay sample, Myanmar 2015-16

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Un-weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
			Number of cases				Confidence limits	

WOMEN

Variable	Value (R)	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
Urban residence	0.292	0.020	963	1541	1.368	0.069	0.252	0.332
Literacy	0.872	0.018	963	1541	1.706	0.021	0.836	0.909
No education	0.107	0.020	963	1541	1.976	0.184	0.068	0.147
Secondary or higher education	0.459	0.037	963	1541	2.317	0.081	0.385	0.534
Never married (never in union)	0.394	0.019	963	1541	1.175	0.047	0.357	0.431
Currently married (in union)	0.544	0.017	963	1541	1.073	0.032	0.509	0.578
Married before age 20	0.258	0.022	845	1353	1.430	0.083	0.215	0.301
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.108	0.016	845	1353	1.516	0.150	0.075	0.140
Currently pregnant	0.029	0.007	963	1541	1.206	0.224	0.016	0.042
Children ever born	1.351	0.072	963	1541	1.263	0.053	1.207	1.494
Children surviving	1.211	0.060	963	1541	1.229	0.050	1.091	1.331
Children ever born to women age 40-49	2.651	0.200	249	399	1.364	0.076	2.251	3.052
Know any contraceptive method	0.996	0.003	525	838	0.983	0.003	0.991	1.001
Know a modern method	0.996	0.003	525	838	0.983	0.003	0.991	1.001
Currently using any method	0.557	0.025	525	838	1.166	0.045	0.506	0.608
Currently using a modern method	0.553	0.025	525	838	1.151	0.045	0.503	0.603
Currently using pill	0.118	0.014	525	838	0.973	0.116	0.091	0.146
Currently using IUD	0.040	0.009	525	838	1.070	0.229	0.022	0.058
Currently using condoms	0.011	0.006	525	838	1.334	0.554	0.000	0.023
Currently using injectables	0.321	0.020	525	838	1.003	0.064	0.280	0.362
Currently using implants	0.010	0.005	525	838	1.194	0.520	0.000	0.020
Currently using female sterilization	0.047	0.010	525	838	1.104	0.218	0.026	0.067
Using public sector source	0.585	0.041	292	466	1.420	0.070	0.503	0.667
Want no more children	0.566	0.022	525	838	1.021	0.039	0.522	0.610
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.199	0.016	525	838	0.938	0.082	0.167	0.232
Ideal number of children	2.242	0.063	940	1508	1.366	0.028	2.116	2.367
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.854	0.045	239	383	1.961	0.052	0.765	0.944
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.786	0.033	239	383	1.237	0.042	0.721	0.852
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.787	0.045	268	431	1.665	0.058	0.696	0.877
Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks	0.087	0.017	255	411	0.976	0.198	0.052	0.121
Treated with ORS	0.591	0.103	24	36	0.988	0.174	0.385	0.797
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.539	0.099	24	36	0.939	0.184	0.340	0.738
Vaccination card seen	0.599	0.064	56	89	0.969	0.107	0.471	0.727
Received BCG vaccination	0.934	0.043	56	89	1.300	0.046	0.847	1.021
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.882	0.048	56	89	1.114	0.055	0.786	0.979
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.901	0.048	56	89	1.194	0.053	0.806	0.997
Received measles vaccination	0.865	0.056	56	89	1.209	0.064	0.754	0.976
Received all vaccinations	0.813	0.057	56	89	1.090	0.070	0.699	0.927
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.261	0.034	254	424	1.236	0.129	0.194	0.328
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.071	0.020	252	420	1.237	0.282	0.031	0.111
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.180	0.026	254	424	1.088	0.147	0.127	0.233
Prevalence of anemia (children 6-59 months)	0.578	0.026	192	327	0.736	0.045	0.526	0.631
Prevalence of anemia (women 15-49)	0.436	0.023	931	1496	1.403	0.052	0.390	0.481
Body Mass Index (BMI) < 18.5	0.177	0.014	913	1469	1.102	0.078	0.149	0.205
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.062	0.008	963	1541	0.983	0.123	0.047	0.077
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.143	0.014	912	1454	1.214	0.099	0.115	0.171
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.091	0.016	331	550	1.041	0.181	0.058	0.124
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.010	0.004	331	550	0.765	0.412	0.002	0.019
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband	0.082	0.019	235	339	1.073	0.235	0.043	0.120
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband	0.032	0.011	235	339	0.986	0.354	0.009	0.055
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	2.009	0.162	2804	4486	1.139	0.080	1.685	2.332
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	32.180	8.670	559	905	0.929	0.269	14.840	49.519
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	26.503	6.294	552	894	0.841	0.237	13.914	39.091
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	58.683	10.557	559	905	0.791	0.180	37.568	79.798
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	7.151	3.396	543	878	0.960	0.475	0.360	13.943
Under-five mortality (last 0-9 years)	65.414	11.653	561	908	0.768	0.178	42.108	88.721

MEN

Variable	Value (R)	SE	N	WN	DEFT	SE/R	Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
Urban residence	0.308	0.027	372	601	1.124	0.087	0.254	0.362
Literacy	0.969	0.007	372	601	0.796	0.007	0.955	0.984
No education	0.082	0.018	372	601	1.263	0.219	0.046	0.118
Secondary or higher education	0.563	0.045	372	601	1.737	0.080	0.473	0.652
Never married (in union)	0.377	0.028	372	601	1.124	0.075	0.320	0.433
Currently married (in union)	0.596	0.032	372	601	1.269	0.054	0.532	0.661
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.057	0.013	309	499	1.011	0.235	0.030	0.084
Knows any contraceptive method	0.983	0.008	221	358	0.934	0.008	0.967	0.999
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.974	0.012	221	358	1.110	0.012	0.950	0.998
Want no more children	0.421	0.031	221	358	0.935	0.074	0.359	0.484
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.233	0.029	221	358	1.034	0.127	0.174	0.291
Ideal family size	2.862	0.092	363	587	1.243	0.032	2.679	3.045
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.060	0.018	372	601	1.455	0.299	0.024	0.096
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.187	0.026	358	578	1.252	0.138	0.135	0.238

Table B.14 Sampling errors: Mon sample, Myanmar 2015-16

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits Upper (R+2SE)
				WOMEN				
Urban residence	0.308	0.019	789	463	1.157	0.062	0.270	0.346
Literacy	0.872	0.015	789	463	1.290	0.018	0.841	0.903
No education	0.092	0.016	789	463	1.543	0.173	0.060	0.124
Secondary or higher education	0.509	0.033	789	463	1.874	0.066	0.442	0.576
Never married (never in union)	0.350	0.025	789	463	1.443	0.070	0.301	0.399
Currently married (in union)	0.601	0.026	789	463	1.486	0.043	0.549	0.653
Married before age 20	0.325	0.033	675	397	1.831	0.102	0.258	0.391
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.133	0.024	675	397	1.859	0.184	0.084	0.181
Currently pregnant	0.037	0.007	789	463	1.051	0.190	0.023	0.052
Children ever born	1.791	0.107	789	463	1.450	0.060	1.577	2.005
Children surviving	1.630	0.090	789	463	1.372	0.055	1.450	1.811
Children ever born to women age 40-49	3.256	0.236	257	151	1.614	0.072	2.784	3.728
Know any contraceptive method	0.996	0.003	474	278	0.947	0.003	0.991	1.002
Know a modern method	0.996	0.003	474	278	0.947	0.003	0.991	1.002
Currently using any method	0.450	0.028	474	278	1.205	0.061	0.395	0.505
Currently using a modern method	0.446	0.027	474	278	1.169	0.060	0.393	0.500
Currently using pill	0.143	0.018	474	278	1.144	0.129	0.106	0.179
Currently using IUD	0.013	0.005	474	278	0.939	0.381	0.003	0.022
Currently using condoms	0.005	0.003	474	278	0.966	0.653	0.000	0.011
Currently using injectables	0.218	0.023	474	278	1.230	0.107	0.171	0.264
Currently using implants	0.011	0.004	474	278	0.921	0.410	0.002	0.019
Currently using female sterilization	0.058	0.011	474	278	1.002	0.185	0.037	0.080
Using public sector source	0.537	0.033	212	125	0.971	0.062	0.470	0.604
Want no more children	0.589	0.029	474	278	1.283	0.049	0.531	0.647
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.162	0.017	474	278	1.025	0.107	0.127	0.197
Ideal number of children	2.707	0.098	617	363	1.637	0.036	2.510	2.904
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.932	0.021	207	121	1.199	0.023	0.889	0.974
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.835	0.026	207	121	0.992	0.031	0.784	0.886
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.668	0.066	247	144	1.909	0.098	0.537	0.800
Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks	0.075	0.016	239	140	0.962	0.215	0.043	0.107
Treated with ORS	0.655	0.130	18	10	1.156	0.199	0.395	0.916
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.615	0.131	18	10	1.132	0.212	0.354	0.877
Vaccination card seen	0.461	0.103	44	26	1.369	0.223	0.255	0.666
Received BCG vaccination	0.954	0.032	44	26	0.999	0.033	0.891	1.017
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.687	0.091	44	26	1.298	0.132	0.505	0.868
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.753	0.065	44	26	1.008	0.087	0.622	0.884
Received measles vaccination	0.844	0.055	44	26	1.002	0.065	0.734	0.953
Received all vaccinations	0.644	0.090	44	26	1.249	0.140	0.464	0.824
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.281	0.042	285	168	1.436	0.148	0.198	0.364
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.068	0.016	286	168	1.066	0.229	0.037	0.099
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.188	0.032	286	168	1.307	0.170	0.124	0.252
Prevalence of anemia (children 6-59 months)	0.548	0.040	241	142	1.256	0.074	0.467	0.629
Prevalence of anemia (women 15-49)	0.390	0.026	767	449	1.467	0.066	0.339	0.442
Body Mass Index (BMI) < 18.5	0.147	0.015	743	436	1.167	0.103	0.116	0.177
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.065	0.009	789	463	1.053	0.142	0.047	0.084
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.291	0.031	764	448	1.886	0.107	0.229	0.354
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.161	0.019	263	159	0.851	0.120	0.123	0.200
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.026	0.010	263	159	0.993	0.375	0.006	0.046
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband	0.155	0.025	190	104	0.967	0.164	0.104	0.206
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband	0.093	0.022	190	104	1.064	0.242	0.048	0.137
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	2.333	0.273	2271	1333	1.484	0.117	1.788	2.878
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	26.179	7.762	529	309	0.842	0.297	10.654	41.703
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	11.213	3.820	528	308	0.797	0.341	3.573	18.853
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	37.392	9.295	530	309	0.892	0.249	18.802	55.982
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	6.633	3.225	523	305	0.916	0.486	0.183	13.084
Under-five mortality (last 0-9 years)	43.777	11.622	530	309	1.026	0.265	20.532	67.022
				MEN				
Urban residence	0.329	0.040	269	162	1.379	0.121	0.250	0.408
Literacy	0.903	0.021	269	162	1.162	0.023	0.861	0.945
No education	0.136	0.031	269	162	1.468	0.226	0.074	0.198
Secondary or higher education	0.528	0.044	269	162	1.448	0.084	0.440	0.617
Never married (in union)	0.484	0.035	269	162	1.146	0.072	0.414	0.554
Currently married (in union)	0.509	0.035	269	162	1.157	0.070	0.438	0.579
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.071	0.021	209	126	1.201	0.302	0.028	0.114
Knows any contraceptive method	0.958	0.016	139	82	0.962	0.017	0.926	0.991
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.951	0.018	139	82	0.963	0.019	0.916	0.987
Want no more children	0.354	0.037	139	82	0.909	0.105	0.280	0.428
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.304	0.042	139	82	1.081	0.139	0.220	0.389
Ideal family size	3.259	0.159	261	157	1.512	0.049	2.942	3.576
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.056	0.015	269	162	1.090	0.273	0.025	0.087
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.200	0.030	261	157	1.191	0.148	0.141	0.259

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits Upper (R+2SE)
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.136	0.018	911	777	1.581	0.132	0.100	0.172
Literacy	0.921	0.014	911	777	1.565	0.015	0.893	0.949
No education	0.259	0.045	911	777	3.117	0.176	0.168	0.350
Secondary or higher education	0.308	0.039	911	777	2.563	0.128	0.229	0.387
Never married (never in union)	0.311	0.023	911	777	1.489	0.073	0.266	0.357
Currently married (in union)	0.585	0.025	911	777	1.546	0.043	0.534	0.635
Married before age 20	0.460	0.034	762	649	1.851	0.073	0.393	0.527
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.251	0.029	762	649	1.871	0.117	0.192	0.310
Currently pregnant	0.049	0.009	911	777	1.185	0.172	0.032	0.066
Children ever born	1.858	0.129	911	777	1.693	0.070	1.600	2.116
Children surviving	1.680	0.118	911	777	1.732	0.070	1.445	1.916
Children ever born to women age 40-49	3.823	0.303	197	168	1.497	0.079	3.218	4.429
Know any contraceptive method	0.937	0.022	535	454	2.090	0.023	0.893	0.981
Know a modern method	0.937	0.022	535	454	2.090	0.023	0.893	0.981
Currently using any method	0.371	0.034	535	454	1.619	0.091	0.303	0.439
Currently using a modern method	0.369	0.034	535	454	1.645	0.093	0.300	0.438
Currently using pill	0.132	0.025	535	454	1.706	0.190	0.082	0.182
Currently using IUD	0.000	0.000	535	454	na	na	0.000	0.000
Currently using condoms	0.000	0.000	535	454	na	na	0.000	0.000
Currently using injectables	0.229	0.027	535	454	1.483	0.118	0.175	0.283
Currently using implants	0.000	0.000	535	454	na	na	0.000	0.000
Currently using female sterilization	0.008	0.005	535	454	1.134	0.531	0.000	0.017
Using public sector source	0.474	0.060	201	170	1.698	0.127	0.354	0.595
Want no more children	0.471	0.023	535	454	1.049	0.048	0.425	0.516
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.261	0.018	535	454	0.970	0.071	0.224	0.298
Ideal number of children	3.086	0.115	741	633	1.732	0.037	2.856	3.317
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.711	0.070	281	238	2.573	0.099	0.570	0.852
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.741	0.032	281	238	1.224	0.044	0.677	0.806
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.297	0.057	357	303	2.057	0.191	0.184	0.411
Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks	0.139	0.021	346	294	1.072	0.153	0.096	0.181
Treated with ORS	0.619	0.092	50	41	1.264	0.149	0.434	0.804
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.453	0.086	50	41	1.104	0.189	0.282	0.624
Vaccination card seen	0.133	0.045	79	66	1.161	0.337	0.043	0.223
Received BCG vaccination	0.881	0.031	79	66	0.853	0.036	0.819	0.944
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.483	0.063	79	66	1.101	0.129	0.358	0.609
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.722	0.065	79	66	1.284	0.091	0.592	0.853
Received measles vaccination	0.734	0.055	79	66	1.090	0.075	0.624	0.843
Received all vaccinations	0.410	0.066	79	66	1.172	0.160	0.278	0.541
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.375	0.038	318	269	1.339	0.102	0.299	0.452
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.139	0.028	317	269	1.314	0.202	0.083	0.195
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.343	0.057	317	269	1.985	0.167	0.229	0.458
Prevalence of anemia (children 6-59 months)	0.615	0.042	278	236	1.409	0.068	0.531	0.699
Prevalence of anemia (women 15-49)	0.554	0.029	866	740	1.687	0.051	0.497	0.611
Body Mass Index (BMI) < 18.5	0.200	0.017	821	702	1.207	0.084	0.167	0.234
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.026	0.005	911	777	0.867	0.177	0.017	0.035
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.114	0.020	664	563	1.613	0.175	0.074	0.154
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.268	0.026	300	267	1.023	0.098	0.216	0.320
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.086	0.016	300	267	1.002	0.189	0.054	0.119
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband	0.372	0.033	235	191	1.049	0.089	0.306	0.438
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband	0.265	0.028	235	191	0.974	0.106	0.209	0.321
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	2.674	0.270	2607	2223	1.528	0.101	2.133	3.215
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	31.916	6.945	758	643	0.917	0.218	18.026	45.807
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	14.755	4.055	751	638	0.834	0.275	6.646	22.865
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	46.672	9.121	758	643	1.032	0.195	28.429	64.915
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	12.050	3.898	770	656	0.920	0.323	4.254	19.846
Under-five mortality (last 0-9 years)	58.159	10.540	761	646	1.054	0.181	37.079	79.240
MEN								
Urban residence	0.126	0.028	261	222	1.372	0.225	0.069	0.182
Literacy	0.782	0.067	261	222	2.570	0.085	0.649	0.915
No education	0.151	0.046	261	222	2.076	0.307	0.058	0.244
Secondary or higher education	0.478	0.049	261	222	1.570	0.102	0.380	0.575
Never married (in union)	0.340	0.036	261	222	1.213	0.105	0.268	0.411
Currently married (in union)	0.626	0.032	261	222	1.058	0.051	0.563	0.690
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.069	0.016	210	178	0.924	0.235	0.036	0.101
Knows any contraceptive method	0.945	0.021	163	139	1.182	0.023	0.902	0.987
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.945	0.021	163	139	1.182	0.023	0.902	0.987
Want no more children	0.336	0.041	163	139	1.107	0.122	0.254	0.418
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.395	0.036	163	139	0.946	0.092	0.322	0.467
Ideal family size	3.879	0.342	256	218	2.254	0.088	3.195	4.563
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.025	0.010	261	222	1.082	0.419	0.004	0.046
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.199	0.025	212	180	0.915	0.126	0.149	0.250

na=not applicable

	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
Variable			Un-weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.713	0.016	1065	1927	1.185	0.023	0.681	0.746
Literacy	0.960	0.010	1065	1927	1.716	0.011	0.939	0.981
No education	0.047	0.011	1065	1927	1.746	0.241	0.024	0.070
Secondary or higher education	0.650	0.029	1065	1927	1.983	0.045	0.591	0.708
Never married (never in union)	0.398	0.017	1065	1927	1.139	0.043	0.364	0.432
Currently married (in union)	0.541	0.017	1065	1927	1.117	0.032	0.507	0.575
Married before age 20	0.261	0.025	892	1611	1.679	0.095	0.212	0.311
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.129	0.013	892	1611	1.123	0.098	0.104	0.154
Currently pregnant	0.026	0.005	1065	1927	1.004	0.190	0.016	0.035
Children ever born	1.205	0.064	1065	1927	1.334	0.053	1.077	1.332
Children surviving	1.122	0.057	1065	1927	1.304	0.051	1.007	1.237
Children ever born to women age 40-49	2.376	0.166	282	513	1.481	0.070	2.044	2.707
Know any contraceptive method	1.000	0.000	584	1042	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Know a modern method	1.000	0.000	584	1042	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Currently using any method	0.627	0.022	584	1042	1.098	0.035	0.583	0.671
Currently using a modern method	0.602	0.022	584	1042	1.077	0.036	0.558	0.646
Currently using pill	0.213	0.019	584	1042	1.144	0.091	0.174	0.252
Currently using IUD	0.031	0.009	584	1042	1.176	0.270	0.014	0.048
Currently using condoms	0.012	0.004	584	1042	0.935	0.356	0.003	0.020
Currently using injectables	0.260	0.019	584	1042	1.056	0.074	0.222	0.299
Currently using implants	0.011	0.005	584	1042	1.041	0.402	0.002	0.021
Currently using female sterilization	0.074	0.011	584	1042	1.047	0.153	0.052	0.097
Using public sector source	0.356	0.033	357	629	1.318	0.094	0.289	0.423
Want no more children	0.649	0.022	584	1042	1.129	0.034	0.604	0.693
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.163	0.024	584	1042	1.597	0.150	0.114	0.211
Ideal number of children	2.051	0.046	945	1709	1.208	0.022	1.960	2.142
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.946	0.019	219	387	1.239	0.020	0.908	0.984
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.846	0.029	219	387	1.170	0.034	0.789	0.904
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.825	0.050	248	435	1.758	0.060	0.726	0.924
Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks	0.048	0.015	240	423	1.063	0.303	0.019	0.078
Treated with ORS	0.671	0.114	12	20	0.820	0.170	0.443	0.898
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.818	0.114	12	20	0.997	0.139	0.591	1.045
Vaccination card seen	0.668	0.074	55	99	1.171	0.111	0.519	0.816
Received BCG vaccination	0.964	0.024	55	99	0.960	0.025	0.916	1.012
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.760	0.090	55	99	1.564	0.118	0.580	0.940
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.780	0.089	55	99	1.596	0.114	0.601	0.958
Received measles vaccination	0.797	0.063	55	99	1.170	0.079	0.670	0.923
Received all vaccinations	0.674	0.088	55	99	1.401	0.131	0.497	0.850
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.203	0.028	240	433	1.068	0.139	0.147	0.260
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.126	0.022	239	430	0.994	0.171	0.083	0.169
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.153	0.024	242	436	1.015	0.158	0.105	0.201
Prevalence of anemia (children 6-59 months)	0.663	0.029	213	384	0.894	0.043	0.606	0.721
Prevalence of anemia (women 15-49)	0.535	0.024	1031	1861	1.530	0.045	0.487	0.583
Body Mass Index (BMI) < 18.5	0.119	0.011	1013	1830	1.112	0.095	0.097	0.142
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.061	0.007	1065	1927	0.949	0.114	0.048	0.075
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.315	0.025	1048	1897	1.711	0.078	0.266	0.365
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.084	0.016	343	664	1.091	0.195	0.051	0.117
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.006	0.003	343	664	0.781	0.557	0.000	0.012
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband	0.100	0.020	241	414	1.009	0.196	0.061	0.139
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband	0.050	0.016	241	414	1.128	0.319	0.018	0.081
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.768	0.173	3055	5522	1.280	0.098	1.423	2.113
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	20.791	8.974	521	907	1.222	0.432	2.844	38.738
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	18.372	7.679	524	912	1.244	0.418	3.014	33.730
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	39.163	10.449	523	911	1.125	0.267	18.265	60.061
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	6.990	3.666	510	890	0.999	0.524	0.000	14.321
Under-five mortality (last 0-9 years)	45.879	10.302	523	911	1.045	0.225	25.275	66.483
MEN								
Urban residence	0.668	0.025	404	703	1.081	0.038	0.617	0.719
Literacy	0.981	0.006	404	703	0.895	0.006	0.969	0.993
No education	0.038	0.011	404	703	1.167	0.292	0.016	0.061
Secondary or higher education	0.713	0.026	404	703	1.153	0.036	0.661	0.765
Never married (in union)	0.388	0.023	404	703	0.942	0.059	0.342	0.434
Currently married (in union)	0.587	0.022	404	703	0.891	0.037	0.544	0.631
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.067	0.012	343	597	0.880	0.177	0.044	0.091
Knows any contraceptive method	0.996	0.004	240	413	1.037	0.004	0.987	1.004
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.996	0.004	240	413	1.037	0.004	0.987	1.004
Want no more children	0.494	0.043	240	413	1.333	0.087	0.407	0.580
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.310	0.033	240	413	1.088	0.105	0.245	0.375
Ideal family size	2.408	0.084	399	694	1.348	0.035	2.239	2.577
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.076	0.012	404	703	0.889	0.154	0.053	0.100
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.278	0.022	399	695	0.987	0.080	0.234	0.322

na=not applicable

Table B.17 Sampling errors: Shan sample, Myanmar 2015-16

	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits Upper (R+2SE)
Variable								
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.268	0.027	778	1368	1.715	0.102	0.213	0.322
Literacy	0.923	0.019	778	1368	1.994	0.021	0.885	0.962
No education	0.353	0.058	778	1368	3.345	0.163	0.238	0.469
Secondary or higher education	0.342	0.045	778	1368	2.647	0.132	0.251	0.432
Never married (never in union)	0.266	0.024	778	1368	1.515	0.090	0.218	0.314
Currently married (in union)	0.659	0.024	778	1368	1.393	0.036	0.611	0.706
Married before age 20	0.454	0.034	645	1134	1.751	0.076	0.385	0.523
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.230	0.033	645	1134	2.006	0.145	0.163	0.296
Currently pregnant	0.044	0.006	778	1368	0.868	0.145	0.031	0.057
Children ever born	1.877	0.115	778	1368	1.632	0.061	1.647	2.106
Children surviving	1.649	0.088	778	1368	1.516	0.054	1.472	1.826
Children ever born to women age 40-49	3.495	0.229	164	287	1.378	0.065	3.038	3.952
Know any contraceptive method	0.940	0.018	521	901	1.713	0.019	0.904	0.976
Know a modern method	0.938	0.018	521	901	1.732	0.020	0.901	0.974
Currently using any method	0.470	0.030	521	901	1.362	0.063	0.410	0.530
Currently using a modern method	0.461	0.032	521	901	1.440	0.068	0.398	0.524
Currently using pill	0.095	0.015	521	901	1.200	0.162	0.064	0.126
Currently using IUD	0.049	0.017	521	901	1.841	0.358	0.014	0.084
Currently using condoms	0.025	0.009	521	901	1.380	0.378	0.006	0.044
Currently using injectables	0.222	0.025	521	901	1.393	0.115	0.171	0.272
Currently using implants	0.004	0.002	521	901	0.934	0.674	0.000	0.009
Currently using female sterilization	0.065	0.015	521	901	1.354	0.225	0.036	0.095
Using public sector source	0.570	0.044	240	418	1.376	0.078	0.481	0.658
Want no more children	0.660	0.020	521	901	0.964	0.030	0.620	0.700
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.147	0.014	521	901	0.891	0.094	0.120	0.175
Ideal number of children	2.622	0.106	698	1229	2.062	0.040	2.410	2.834
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.681	0.068	266	459	2.361	0.100	0.545	0.818
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.579	0.063	266	459	2.079	0.110	0.452	0.706
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.467	0.070	351	607	2.176	0.149	0.328	0.607
Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks	0.102	0.020	326	564	1.188	0.201	0.061	0.143
Treated with ORS	0.395	0.094	34	57	1.053	0.237	0.208	0.582
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.343	0.091	34	57	1.081	0.265	0.162	0.525
Vaccination card seen	0.364	0.066	72	127	1.162	0.180	0.233	0.496
Received BCG vaccination	0.761	0.071	72	127	1.427	0.094	0.618	0.904
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.539	0.080	72	127	1.364	0.148	0.379	0.698
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.527	0.079	72	127	1.342	0.149	0.370	0.685
Received measles vaccination	0.637	0.083	72	127	1.468	0.130	0.471	0.803
Received all vaccinations	0.457	0.073	72	127	1.248	0.159	0.312	0.603
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.365	0.033	262	433	1.065	0.091	0.298	0.431
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.047	0.011	263	435	0.853	0.232	0.025	0.069
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.155	0.022	265	438	0.903	0.143	0.111	0.199
Prevalence of anemia (children 6-59 months)	0.403	0.039	166	275	1.042	0.097	0.325	0.481
Prevalence of anemia (women 15-49)	0.349	0.021	727	1275	1.163	0.059	0.308	0.390
Body Mass Index (BMI) < 18.5	0.081	0.014	701	1229	1.349	0.171	0.054	0.109
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.047	0.014	778	1368	1.879	0.304	0.018	0.076
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.200	0.029	535	961	1.655	0.143	0.143	0.257
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.100	0.023	270	444	1.238	0.227	0.054	0.145
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.035	0.018	270	444	1.589	0.512	0.000	0.070
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband	0.104	0.034	216	325	1.634	0.328	0.036	0.172
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband	0.074	0.022	216	325	1.235	0.298	0.030	0.118
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	2.976	0.279	2195	3857	1.263	0.094	2.418	3.534
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	31.104	7.529	692	1204	0.812	0.242	16.047	46.161
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	42.520	13.184	698	1214	1.386	0.310	16.152	68.888
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	73.624	14.558	693	1205	1.095	0.198	44.507	102.740
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	26.910	8.163	703	1219	1.176	0.303	10.584	43.236
Under-five mortality (last 0-9 years)	98.553	19.048	699	1216	1.251	0.193	60.456	136.649
MEN								
Urban residence	0.251	0.034	286	542	1.316	0.135	0.183	0.318
Literacy	0.668	0.068	286	542	2.415	0.102	0.532	0.804
No education	0.354	0.061	286	542	2.144	0.173	0.232	0.476
Secondary or higher education	0.301	0.045	286	542	1.666	0.151	0.210	0.392
Never married (in union)	0.284	0.028	286	542	1.060	0.100	0.227	0.340
Currently married (in union)	0.685	0.031	286	542	1.111	0.045	0.624	0.746
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.111	0.023	248	471	1.150	0.207	0.065	0.157
Knows any contraceptive method	0.889	0.039	198	371	1.745	0.044	0.810	0.968
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.878	0.039	198	371	1.677	0.045	0.800	0.957
Want no more children	0.501	0.037	198	371	1.028	0.073	0.428	0.574
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.177	0.030	198	371	1.109	0.170	0.117	0.238
Ideal family size	2.779	0.144	243	463	1.426	0.052	2.491	3.066
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.050	0.018	286	542	1.408	0.366	0.013	0.086
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.144	0.023	191	367	0.921	0.163	0.097	0.190

Table B.18 Sampling errors: Ayeyarwady sample, Myanmar 2015-16

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases — Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases — Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits — Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits — Upper (R+2SE)
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.161	0.010	919	1650	0.838	0.063	0.141	0.182
Literacy	0.816	0.020	919	1650	1.546	0.024	0.777	0.856
No education	0.087	0.016	919	1650	1.686	0.181	0.055	0.118
Secondary or higher education	0.408	0.035	919	1650	2.168	0.086	0.338	0.479
Never married (never in union)	0.279	0.018	919	1650	1.223	0.065	0.242	0.315
Currently married (in union)	0.656	0.020	919	1650	1.245	0.030	0.617	0.695
Married before age 20	0.398	0.026	810	1455	1.486	0.064	0.346	0.449
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.178	0.016	810	1455	1.182	0.089	0.146	0.209
Currently pregnant	0.054	0.008	919	1650	1.038	0.143	0.039	0.070
Children ever born	1.724	0.070	919	1650	1.123	0.041	1.583	1.864
Children surviving	1.505	0.061	919	1650	1.151	0.040	1.383	1.627
Children ever born to women age 40-49	2.923	0.169	234	423	1.118	0.058	2.586	3.260
Know any contraceptive method	1.000	0.000	601	1083	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Know a modern method	1.000	0.000	601	1083	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Currently using any method	0.556	0.024	601	1083	1.162	0.042	0.508	0.603
Currently using a modern method	0.554	0.023	601	1083	1.149	0.042	0.507	0.600
Currently using pill	0.179	0.020	601	1083	1.257	0.110	0.140	0.218
Currently using IUD	0.027	0.009	601	1083	1.400	0.342	0.009	0.046
Currently using condoms	0.003	0.002	601	1083	0.964	0.714	0.000	0.007
Currently using injectables	0.310	0.019	601	1083	0.986	0.060	0.273	0.347
Currently using implants	0.006	0.003	601	1083	0.908	0.481	0.000	0.012
Currently using female sterilization	0.026	0.007	601	1083	1.149	0.288	0.011	0.041
Using public sector source	0.581	0.027	336	605	1.004	0.047	0.527	0.635
Want no more children	0.640	0.019	601	1083	0.973	0.030	0.602	0.679
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.178	0.019	601	1083	1.233	0.108	0.140	0.217
Ideal number of children	2.412	0.073	901	1615	1.543	0.030	2.267	2.557
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.783	0.034	275	497	1.378	0.044	0.715	0.852
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.710	0.036	275	497	1.303	0.050	0.639	0.782
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.500	0.042	314	567	1.368	0.083	0.417	0.584
Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks	0.172	0.024	300	542	1.096	0.141	0.123	0.220
Treated with ORS	0.730	0.063	52	93	1.022	0.086	0.604	0.855
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.612	0.071	52	93	1.031	0.117	0.469	0.755
Vaccination card seen	0.336	0.069	69	125	1.202	0.205	0.198	0.474
Received BCG vaccination	0.745	0.069	69	125	1.314	0.093	0.606	0.884
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.408	0.062	69	125	1.043	0.153	0.283	0.532
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.516	0.059	69	125	0.969	0.115	0.398	0.635
Received measles vaccination	0.706	0.056	69	125	1.007	0.079	0.594	0.817
Received all vaccinations	0.338	0.061	69	125	1.055	0.179	0.217	0.459
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.372	0.034	283	522	1.176	0.091	0.305	0.440
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.039	0.012	280	516	1.076	0.319	0.014	0.064
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.246	0.027	283	521	1.057	0.109	0.192	0.299
Prevalence of anemia (children 6-59 months)	0.619	0.038	255	474	1.226	0.062	0.543	0.696
Prevalence of anemia (women 15-49)	0.430	0.020	888	1598	1.198	0.046	0.390	0.470
Body Mass Index (BMI) < 18.5	0.184	0.013	848	1520	0.976	0.071	0.158	0.210
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.047	0.008	919	1650	1.202	0.178	0.030	0.064
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.204	0.025	869	1556	1.857	0.125	0.153	0.255
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.195	0.030	340	574	1.414	0.156	0.134	0.256
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.033	0.013	340	574	1.381	0.405	0.006	0.060
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband	0.189	0.032	269	416	1.325	0.168	0.126	0.253
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband	0.119	0.026	269	416	1.331	0.221	0.066	0.172
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	2.340	0.214	2644	4744	1.362	0.092	1.911	2.768
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	36.185	6.858	705	1270	0.930	0.190	22.470	49.900
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	29.410	7.141	710	1277	1.080	0.243	15.128	43.692
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	65.595	9.047	705	1270	0.960	0.138	47.501	83.689
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	17.822	5.359	722	1304	1.057	0.301	7.105	28.540
Under-five mortality (last 0-9 years)	82.248	10.993	710	1279	0.995	0.134	60.263	104.234
MEN								
Urban residence	0.161	0.010	364	653	0.533	0.064	0.141	0.182
Literacy	0.944	0.021	364	653	1.721	0.022	0.902	0.985
No education	0.101	0.023	364	653	1.430	0.225	0.055	0.146
Secondary or higher education	0.470	0.039	364	653	1.494	0.083	0.392	0.548
Never married (in union)	0.332	0.030	364	653	1.226	0.091	0.271	0.393
Currently married (in union)	0.642	0.029	364	653	1.155	0.045	0.584	0.700
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.056	0.013	316	567	1.042	0.242	0.029	0.083
Knows any contraceptive method	0.991	0.006	234	419	1.027	0.007	0.978	1.004
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.991	0.006	234	419	1.027	0.007	0.978	1.004
Want no more children	0.492	0.035	234	419	1.076	0.072	0.422	0.563
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.236	0.039	234	419	1.398	0.165	0.158	0.313
Ideal family size	1.961	0.208	339	607	2.281	0.106	1.544	2.378
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.041	0.012	364	653	1.120	0.283	0.018	0.065
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.116	0.018	340	609	1.053	0.158	0.080	0.153

na=not applicable

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits Upper (R+2SE)
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.315	0.049	756	300	2.898	0.156	0.217	0.414
Literacy	0.868	0.014	756	300	1.136	0.016	0.840	0.896
No education	0.098	0.015	756	300	1.372	0.152	0.068	0.127
Secondary or higher education	0.444	0.029	756	300	1.620	0.066	0.385	0.502
Never married (never in union)	0.279	0.017	756	300	1.031	0.060	0.246	0.313
Currently married (in union)	0.649	0.018	756	300	1.046	0.028	0.613	0.685
Married before age 20	0.404	0.026	660	261	1.361	0.064	0.352	0.456
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.217	0.022	660	261	1.394	0.103	0.172	0.262
Currently pregnant	0.026	0.006	756	300	1.059	0.238	0.013	0.038
Children ever born	1.650	0.093	756	300	1.332	0.056	1.464	1.835
Children surviving	1.460	0.077	756	300	1.274	0.053	1.306	1.615
Children ever born to women age 40-49	3.093	0.161	197	76	0.947	0.052	2.772	3.414
Know any contraceptive method	0.992	0.004	490	195	0.909	0.004	0.984	0.999
Know a mordern method	0.992	0.004	490	195	0.909	0.004	0.984	0.999
Currently using any method	0.586	0.031	490	195	1.370	0.052	0.525	0.647
Currently using a modern method	0.547	0.030	490	195	1.317	0.054	0.488	0.606
Currently using pill	0.110	0.020	490	195	1.439	0.185	0.069	0.151
Currently using IUD	0.018	0.005	490	195	0.769	0.259	0.009	0.027
Currently using condoms	0.014	0.006	490	195	1.031	0.388	0.003	0.025
Currently using injectables	0.377	0.028	490	195	1.274	0.074	0.321	0.433
Currently using implants	0.002	0.002	490	195	0.904	1.005	0.000	0.005
Currently using female sterilization	0.020	0.006	490	195	0.969	0.303	0.008	0.033
Using public sector source	0.529	0.068	268	107	2.195	0.128	0.394	0.664
Want no more children	0.571	0.034	490	195	1.504	0.059	0.504	0.639
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.171	0.021	490	195	1.209	0.121	0.129	0.212
Ideal number of children	2.530	0.061	705	281	1.158	0.024	2.409	2.651
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.789	0.038	208	83	1.342	0.048	0.713	0.864
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.722	0.048	208	83	1.547	0.066	0.626	0.817
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.665	0.050	241	96	1.509	0.076	0.564	0.765
Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks	0.086	0.021	232	92	1.183	0.250	0.043	0.129
Treated with ORS	0.692	0.098	20	8	0.950	0.141	0.496	0.887
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.611	0.068	20	8	0.629	0.112	0.474	0.747
Vaccination card seen	0.251	0.077	46	18	1.207	0.308	0.097	0.406
Received BCG vaccination	0.977	0.019	46	18	0.866	0.020	0.939	1.015
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.599	0.073	46	18	1.008	0.122	0.453	0.745
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.596	0.094	46	18	1.302	0.159	0.407	0.785
Received measles vaccination	0.858	0.045	46	18	0.873	0.052	0.768	0.948
Received all vaccinations	0.494	0.080	46	18	1.077	0.161	0.334	0.653
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.220	0.030	233	93	1.081	0.135	0.161	0.280
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.066	0.015	232	92	0.911	0.227	0.036	0.096
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.163	0.020	232	92	0.824	0.125	0.122	0.203
Prevalence of anemia (children 6-59 months)	0.577	0.043	203	81	1.226	0.074	0.492	0.662
Prevalence of anemia (women 15-49)	0.431	0.026	732	290	1.436	0.061	0.378	0.483
Body Mass Index (BMI) < 18.5	0.162	0.021	722	286	1.505	0.128	0.120	0.203
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.026	0.007	756	300	1.190	0.265	0.012	0.040
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.142	0.020	713	283	1.546	0.142	0.102	0.183
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	0.207	0.029	288	108	1.227	0.142	0.148	0.265
Ever experienced any sexual violence	0.026	0.008	288	108	0.892	0.321	0.009	0.043
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by any husband	0.218	0.036	227	79	1.304	0.164	0.147	0.290
Physical/sexual violence in the last 12 months by any husband	0.148	0.031	227	79	1.295	0.207	0.086	0.209
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	2.022	0.290	2197	872	1.379	0.143	1.442	2.602
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	30.362	9.324	543	214	1.254	0.307	11.715	49.009
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	30.076	7.298	547	216	0.951	0.243	15.480	44.672
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	60.438	11.901	544	214	1.149	0.197	36.637	84.240
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	19.796	5.306	566	224	0.828	0.268	9.185	30.407
Under-five mortality (last 0-9 years)	79.038	11.074	551	217	1.006	0.140	56.890	101.186
MEN								
Urban residence	0.288	0.040	313	126	1.551	0.138	0.208	0.368
Literacy	0.973	0.008	313	126	0.878	0.008	0.956	0.989
No education	0.074	0.021	313	126	1.433	0.287	0.032	0.117
Secondary or higher education	0.565	0.049	313	126	1.743	0.087	0.467	0.663
Never married (in union)	0.325	0.031	313	126	1.158	0.095	0.263	0.386
Currently married (in union)	0.645	0.032	313	126	1.176	0.049	0.581	0.709
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.062	0.014	262	106	0.927	0.223	0.034	0.089
Knows any contraceptive method	0.963	0.013	201	81	1.014	0.014	0.936	0.990
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.958	0.017	201	81	1.206	0.018	0.924	0.992
Want no more children	0.416	0.040	201	81	1.156	0.097	0.335	0.497
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.274	0.033	201	81	1.058	0.122	0.207	0.341
Ideal family size	2.981	0.106	290	116	1.192	0.036	2.768	3.194
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.063	0.021	313	126	1.511	0.330	0.022	0.105
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.144	0.025	294	118	1.202	0.171	0.095	0.194

			Number of cases				Confidence limits	
Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Un-weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)	Design Effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Lower (R-2SE)	Upper (R+2SE)
WOMEN								
Adult mortality rates								
15-19	0.774	0.268	17557	16600	1.24	0.346	0.239	1.309
20-24	1.642	0.331	22606	21850	1.208	0.202	0.98	2.304
25-29	1.811	0.387	24592	24241	1.407	0.214	1.037	2.585
30-34	2.304	0.442	24359	24064	1.352	0.192	1.42	3.187
35-39	1.728	0.334	21883	21357	1.174	0.193	1.061	2.395
40-44	3.654	0.569	16444	15948	1.19	0.156	2.517	4.791
45-49	3.037	0.667	11647	11534	1.154	0.22	1.704	4.37
15-49 (age-adjusted)	2.108	0.167	139088	135595	1.228	0.079	1.774	2.442
Adult mortality probabilities								
$_{35}q_{15}$	72	5.555	139088	135595	1.546	0.077	61	83
Maternal mortality rates								
15-19	0.02	0.02	17557	16600	0.579	1.001	0	0.06
20-24	0.127	0.06	22606	21850	0.795	0.478	0.006	0.248
25-29	0.148	0.073	24592	24241	0.933	0.491	0.003	0.294
30-34	0.327	0.123	24359	24064	1.052	0.375	0.082	0.572
35-39	0.18	0.098	21883	21357	1.071	0.546	0	0.376
40-44	0.255	0.119	16444	15948	0.94	0.466	0.017	0.493
45-49	0	0	11647	11534			0	0
15-49 (age-adjusted)	0.156	0.033	139088	135595	0.979	0.214	0.089	0.223
Maternal mortality ratio (MMR)	227	47.923	139088	135595	0.979	0.211	131	323
MEN								
Adult mortality rates								
15-19	1.239	0.315	18109	17063	1.108	0.254	0.609	1.87
20-24	1.487	0.306	22698	21617	1.17	0.206	0.875	2.099
25-29	3.067	0.427	24679	23812	1.179	0.139	2.213	3.921
30-34	5.197	0.565	24364	23741	1.172	0.109	4.068	6.327
35-39	7.061	0.751	20808	20676	1.241	0.106	5.558	8.563
40-44	8.811	1.033	15032	14773	1.308	0.117	6.746	10.877
45-49	8.656	1.279	10373	10224	1.339	0.148	6.097	11.214
15-49 (age-adjusted)	4.998	0.308	136063	131907	1.271	0.062	4.382	5.614
Adult mortality probabilities								
$_{35}q_{15}$	163	9.407	136063	131907	1.474	0.058	144	182

* All rates are calculated for last 0-6 years before the survey.

DATA QUALITY TABLES

Table C.1   Household age distribution

Single-year age distribution of the de facto household population by sex (weighted), Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Age	Women Number	Women Percent	Men Number	Men Percent	Age	Women Number	Women Percent	Men Number	Men Percent
0	444	1.6	462	2.0	37	417	1.5	305	1.3
1	395	1.4	507	2.2	38	427	1.5	339	1.4
2	441	1.6	418	1.8	39	360	1.3	294	1.2
3	463	1.7	533	2.3	40	447	1.6	341	1.4
4	466	1.7	495	2.1	41	319	1.2	242	1.0
5	474	1.7	483	2.1	42	359	1.3	318	1.3
6	523	1.9	462	2.0	43	352	1.3	271	1.2
7	505	1.8	574	2.4	44	343	1.2	250	1.1
8	544	2.0	496	2.1	45	449	1.6	389	1.7
9	502	1.8	517	2.2	46	311	1.1	246	1.0
10	496	1.8	497	2.1	47	351	1.3	296	1.3
11	465	1.7	546	2.3	48	328	1.2	264	1.1
12	583	2.1	573	2.4	49	259	0.9	230	1.0
13	606	2.2	558	2.4	50	389	1.4	292	1.2
14	520	1.9	489	2.1	51	338	1.2	227	1.0
15	355	1.3	352	1.5	52	397	1.4	310	1.3
16	410	1.5	393	1.7	53	387	1.4	304	1.3
17	371	1.3	390	1.7	54	295	1.1	229	1.0
18	413	1.5	343	1.5	55	369	1.3	258	1.1
19	379	1.4	300	1.3	56	305	1.1	254	1.1
20	453	1.6	403	1.7	57	279	1.0	221	0.9
21	339	1.2	275	1.2	58	278	1.0	211	0.9
22	443	1.6	335	1.4	59	214	0.8	131	0.6
23	375	1.4	330	1.4	60	355	1.3	259	1.1
24	384	1.4	277	1.2	61	164	0.6	146	0.6
25	415	1.5	372	1.6	62	209	0.8	159	0.7
26	399	1.4	296	1.3	63	216	0.8	158	0.7
27	392	1.4	361	1.5	64	170	0.6	132	0.6
28	458	1.7	316	1.3	65	222	0.8	147	0.6
29	366	1.3	305	1.3	66	140	0.5	125	0.5
30	499	1.8	387	1.6	67	203	0.7	153	0.6
31	354	1.3	248	1.1	68	146	0.5	103	0.4
32	441	1.6	354	1.5	69	90	0.3	78	0.3
33	442	1.6	359	1.5	70+	1,357	4.9	945	4.0
34	391	1.4	255	1.1	Don't know	4	0.0	2	0.0
35	460	1.7	389	1.7					
36	368	1.3	270	1.1	Total	27,583	100.0	23,547	100.0

Note: The de facto population includes all residents and nonresidents who stayed in the household the night before the interview.

Table C.2.1   Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women

De facto household population of women age 10-54, interviewed women age 15-49; and percent distribution and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed (weighted), by 5-year age groups, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Age group	Household population of women age 10-54	Interviewed women age 15-49		Percentage of eligible women interviewed
		Number	Percentage	
10-14	2,670	na	na	na
15-19	1,928	1,822	13.9	94.5
20-24	1,994	1,904	14.6	95.5
25-29	2,031	1,911	14.6	94.1
30-34	2,127	2,056	15.7	96.7
35-39	2,031	1,971	15.1	97.0
40-44	1,820	1,750	13.4	96.2
45-49	1,698	1,652	12.6	97.3
50-54	1,806	na	na	na
15-49	13,629	13,066	100.0	95.9

Note: The de facto population includes all residents and nonresidents who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Weights for both household population of women and interviewed women are household weights. Age is based on the household questionnaire.
na = Not applicable

Table C.2.2   Age distribution of eligible and interviewed men

De facto household population of men age 10-54, interviewed men age 15-49 and percent of eligible men who were interviewed (weighted), by 5-year age groups, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Age group	Household population of men age 10-54	Interviewed men age 15-49		Percentage of eligible men interviewed
		Number	Percentage	
10-14	1,321	na	na	na
15-19	848	762	15.8	89.8
20-24	753	663	13.8	88.0
25-29	782	703	14.6	89.8
30-34	757	695	14.5	91.8
35-39	781	716	14.9	91.7
40-44	707	660	13.7	93.4
45-49	653	609	12.7	93.3
50-54	715	na	na	na
15-49	5,281	4,808	100.0	91.0

Note: The de facto population includes all residents and nonresidents who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Weights for both household population of men and interviewed men are household weights. Age is based on the household questionnaire.
na = Not applicable

Table C.3   Completeness of reporting

Percentage of observations missing information for selected demographic and health questions (weighted), Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Subject	Reference group	Percentage with information missing	Number of cases
Birth date	Births in the 15 years preceding the survey		
Month Only		0.20	13,620
Month and Year		0.00	13,620
Age at Death	Deceased children born in the 15 years preceding the survey	0.00	1,105
Age/date at first union[1]	Ever married women age 15-49	0.00	8,607
	Ever married men age 15-49	0.06	3,091
Respondent's education	All women age 15-49	0.02	12,885
	All married age 15-49	0.00	4,737
Diarrhea in last 2 weeks	Living children 0-59 months	0.30	4,099
Anthropometry of children	Living children age 0-59 months (from the Household Questionnaire)		
Height		10.23	4,594
Weight		8.31	4,594
Height or weight		10.27	4,594
Anthropometry of women	Women age 15-49 (from the Household Questionnaire)		
Height		5.44	13,629
Weight		5.42	13,629
Height or weight		5.44	13,629
Anemia	Living children age 6-59 months (from the Household Questionnaire)		
Children		18.80	4,157
Women		6.59	13,629

[1] Both year and age missing

Table C.4   Births by calendar years

Number of births, percentage with complete birth date, sex ratio at birth, and calendar year ratio by calendar year, according to living (L), dead (D), and total (T) children (weighted), Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Calendar year	Number of births			Percentage with complete birth date[1]			Sex ratio at birth[2]			Calendar year ratio[3]		
	L	D	T	L	D	T	L	D	T	L	D	T
2016	110	3	113	100.0	100.0	100.0	71.3	16.3	69.0	na	na	na
2015	873	38	911	100.0	100.0	100.0	113.1	170.7	115.0	na	na	na
2014	834	29	863	100.0	100.0	100.0	129.7	213.0	131.8	100.9	78.6	99.9
2013	781	35	816	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.4	120.6	97.4	91.8	97.4	92.0
2012	866	43	910	100.0	100.0	100.0	109.8	198.0	112.8	111.0	106.3	110.7
2011	781	46	827	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.4	81.5	98.3	93.6	100.2	94.0
2010	802	49	852	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.1	108.8	99.6	95.0	72.4	93.3
2009	908	89	997	100.0	98.2	99.8	94.3	96.9	94.5	107.3	125.6	108.7
2008	890	93	983	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.1	160.6	101.8	104.4	102.1	104.2
2007	798	93	891	99.5	94.7	99.0	116.0	128.3	117.3	88.5	98.7	89.5
2012-2016	3,464	148	3,612	100.0	100.0	100.0	110.3	162.9	112.0	na	na	na
2007-2011	4,179	372	4,551	99.9	98.2	99.8	100.6	117.1	101.9	na	na	na
2002-2010	4,249	500	4,749	99.9	98.1	99.7	108.5	121.6	109.8	na	na	na
1997-2001	3,415	523	3,938	99.9	97.0	99.5	106.2	133.6	109.4	na	na	na
<1997	3,545	688	4,233	99.9	97.5	99.5	102.7	122.5	105.7	na	na	na
All	18,852	2,230	21,082	99.9	97.8	99.7	105.5	126.2	107.5	na	na	na

NA = Not applicable
[1] Both year and month of birth given
[2] (Bm/Bf)x100, where Bm and Bf are the numbers of male and female births, respectively
[3] [2Bx/(Bx-1+Bx+1)]x100, where Bx is the number of births in calendar year x

Table C.5 Reporting of age at death in days

Distribution of reported deaths under one month of age by age at death in days and the percentage of neonatal deaths reported to occur at ages 0-6 days, for 5-year periods of birth preceding the survey (weighted), Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Age at death (days)	Number of years preceding the survey				Total 0-19
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	
<1	39	69	40	68	216
1	19	34	29	28	110
2	12	13	12	6	43
3	4	22	32	18	77
4	2	8	3	4	18
5	3	6	9	10	27
6	3	4	3	3	12
7	2	5	16	11	34
8	2	1	2	3	8
9	1	1	2	3	7
10	6	5	5	6	21
11	0	1	1	3	5
12	1	0	1	0	2
14	2	2	4	2	10
15	2	1	3	0	6
16	0	0	0	2	2
17	1	0	3	1	5
18	2	2	2	0	6
19	0	0	2	2	3
20	1	2	6	2	11
21	0	1	0	1	2
22	0	2	0	2	4
23	0	0	0	0	0
24	0	0	0	1	1
25	1	0	2	1	5
26	0	0	0	0	0
27	0	1	1	1	3
28	2	0	0	2	4
30	0	0	0	0	0
Total 0-30	104	181	177	181	643
Percentage early neonatal[1]	78.2	86.5	71.9	76.1	78.2

[1] 0-6 days / 0-30 days

Table C.6   Reporting of age at death in months

Distribution of reported deaths under two years of age by age at death in months and the percentage of infant deaths reported to occur at age under one month, for 5-year periods of birth preceding the survey, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Age at death	Number of years preceding the survey				Total
(months)	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	0-19
<1	104	181	177	181	643
1	18	60	54	44	176
2	13	35	43	39	130
3	9	22	37	28	96
4	3	7	18	20	47
5	1	3	10	13	28
6	3	3	7	17	30
7	6	6	3	11	26
8	2	13	12	7	34
9	3	7	8	4	22
10	2	3	3	2	10
11	4	3	8	3	17
12	3	10	14	13	39
13	0	2	5	2	9
14	0	3	2	3	7
15	0	2	2	0	5
16	0	0	0	1	1
17	2	1	2	1	6
18	1	2	4	9	16
19	0	0	0	2	3
20	0	2	2	0	4
21	0	2	0	2	4
22	0	0	1	0	1
1 Year	0	3	2	2	8
Total 0-11	170	342	381	367	1,260
Percentage					
neonatal[1]	61.4	52.9	46.5	49.3	51.1

[a] Includes deaths under 1 month reported in days
[1] Under 1 month / under 1 year

Table C.7   Sibship size and sex ratio of siblings

Mean sibship size and sex ratio of siblings at birth, Myanmar DHS 2015-16

Age of respondents	Mean sibship size[1]	Sex ratio of siblings at birth[2]
15-19	4.7	97.8
20-24	5.0	103.9
25-29	5.3	102.6
30-34	5.6	101.9
35-39	5.8	99.2
40-44	6.1	108.1
45-49	6.1	104.3
Total	5.5	102.6

[1] Includes the respondent
[2] Excludes the respondent

MYANMAR DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY 2015-16
HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND SPORTS

IDENTIFICATION

STATE/REGION _____

DISTRICT . . . .

TOWNSHIP/SUB-TOWNSHIP . . . .

WARD/VILLAGE TRACT _____

CLUSTER NUMBER . . . .

HOUSEHOLD NUMBER . . . .

HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR MALE SURVEY? (YES=1; NO=2)

ALTITUDE (METERS) . . . .

INTERVIEWER VISITS

	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT
DATE	_____	_____	_____	DAY
				MONTH
				YEAR
INTERVIEWER'S NAME	_____	_____	_____	INT. NO.
RESULT*	_____	_____	_____	RESULT
NEXT VISIT: DATE	_____	_____		TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS
TIME	_____	_____		

*RESULT CODES:
1 COMPLETED
2 NO HOUSEHOLD MEMBER AT HOME OR NO COMPETENT RESPONDENT AT HOME AT TIME OF VISIT
3 ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD ABSENT FOR EXTENDED PERIOD OF TIME
4 POSTPONED
5 REFUSED
6 DWELLING VACANT OR ADDRESS NOT A DWELLING
7 DWELLING DESTROYED
8 DWELLING NOT FOUND
9 OTHER _____
(SPECIFY)

TOTAL PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD

TOTAL ELIGIBLE WOMEN

TOTAL ELIGIBLE MEN

LINE NO. OF RESPONDENT TO HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

	MYANMAR	ENGLISH	OTHER	
LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW	1	2	6 _____	TRANSLATOR USED? YES 1 NO 2
NATIVE LANGUAGE OF RESPONDENT	1	2	6 _____	

SUPERVISOR	FIELD EDITOR	KEYED BY
NAME _____	NAME _____	

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INTRODUCTION AND CONSENT

Mingalabar. My name is _____. I am working with Ministry of Health and Sports. We are conducting a survey about health all over Myanmar. The information we collect will help the government to plan health services. Your household was selected for the survey. I would like to ask you some questions about your household. We will then interview women and men age 15-49 with individual questionnaires and also measure height and weight of women 15-49 and children age 5 years. Further, we will conduct anemia test among women 15-49 and children 6 months to age 5. The household questions usually take about 20 to 30 minutes. All of the answers you give will be confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. You don't have to be in the survey, but we hope you will agree to answer the questions since your views are important. If I ask you any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question or you can stop the interview at any time.

In case you need more information about the survey, you may contact the person listed on this card.

GIVE CARD WITH CONTACT INFORMATION

Do you have any questions?
May I begin the interview now?

SIGNATURE OF INTERVIEWER: _____   DATE: _____

RESPONDENT AGREES TO BE INTERVIEWED . . .   1   RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE TO BE INTERVIEWED . . .   2 → END
↓

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

LINE NO.	USUAL RESIDENTS AND VISITORS	RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	SEX	RESIDENCE		AGE	IF AGE 15 OR OLDER MARITAL STATUS	ELIGIBILITY			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	11A
	Please give me the names of the persons who usually live in your household and guests of the household who stayed here last night, starting with the head of the household. AFTER LISTING THE NAMES AND RECORDING THE RELATIONSHIP AND SEX FOR EACH PERSON, ASK QUESTIONS 2A-2C TO BE SURE THAT THE LISTING IS COMPLETE. THEN ASK APPROPRIATE QUESTIONS IN COLUMNS 5-20 FOR EACH PERSON.	What is the relationship of (NAME) to the head of the household? SEE CODES BELOW.	Is (NAME) male or female?	Does (NAME) usually live here?	Did (NAME) stay here last night?	How old is (NAME)? IF 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'.	What is (NAME)'s current marital status? 1 = MARRIED OR LIVING TOGETHER 2 = DIVORCED/ SEPARATED 3 = WIDOWED 4 = NEVER-MARRIED AND NEVER LIVED TOGETHER	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL WOMEN AGE 15-49	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL MEN AGE 15-49	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL CHILDREN AGE 0-5	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL CHILDREN AGE 2-14
			M F	Y N	Y N	IN YEARS					
01			1 2	1 2	1 2			01	01	01	01
02			1 2	1 2	1 2			02	02	02	02
03			1 2	1 2	1 2			03	03	03	03
04			1 2	1 2	1 2			04	04	04	04
05			1 2	1 2	1 2			05	05	05	05
06			1 2	1 2	1 2			06	06	06	06
07			1 2	1 2	1 2			07	07	07	07
08			1 2	1 2	1 2			08	08	08	08
09			1 2	1 2	1 2			09	09	09	09
10			1 2	1 2	1 2			10	10	10	10

CODES FOR Q. 3: RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

01 = HEAD	08 = BROTHER OR SISTER
02 = WIFE OR HUSBAND	09 = OTHER RELATIVE
03 = SON OR DAUGHTER	10 = ADOPTED/FOSTER/ STEPCHILD
04 = SON-IN-LAW OR DAUGHTER-IN-LAW	11 = NOT RELATED
05 = GRANDCHILD	98 = DON'T KNOW
06 = PARENT	
07 = PARENT-IN-LAW	

	IF AGE 0-17 YEARS				IF AGE 2-14 YEARS	IF AGE 5 YEARS OR OLDER		IF AGE 5-24 YEARS		IF AGE 0-4 YEARS
LINE NO.	SURVIVORSHIP AND RESIDENCE OF BIOLOGICAL PARENTS				PRIMARY CARETAKER	EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL		CURRENT/RECENT SCHOOL ATTENDANCE		BIRTH REGIS-TRATION
	12	13	14	15	15A	16	17	18	19	20
	Is (NAME)'s natural mother alive?	Does (NAME)'s natural mother usually live in this household or was she a guest last night? IF YES: What is her name? RECORD MOTHER'S LINE NUMBER. IF NO, RECORD '00'.	Is (NAME)'s natural father alive?	Does (NAME)'s natural father usually live in this household or was he a guest last night? IF YES: What is his name? RECORD FATHER'S LINE NUMBER. IF NO, RECORD '00'.	Who is the primary caretaker of (NAME)? RECORD PRIMARY CARETAKER'S LINE NUMBER IF NOT IN HOUSEHOLD RECORD `0'	Has (NAME) ever attended school?	What is the highest grade (NAME) completed at school? SEE CODES BELOW.	Did (NAME) attend school at any time during the (2015/2016) school year?	During this/that school year, what grade [is/was] (NAME) attending? SEE CODES BELOW.	Does (NAME) have a birth certificate? IF NO, PROBE: Has (NAME)'s birth ever been registered with the civil authority? 1 = HAS CERTIFICATE 2 = REGISTERED 3 = NEITHER 8 = DON'T KNOW
01	Y N DK 1 2 ⌐ 8 ↓ GO TO 14	☐☐	Y N DK 1 2 ⌐ 8 ↓ GO TO 15A	☐☐	☐☐	Y N 1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	GRADE ☐☐	Y N 1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	GRADE ☐☐	☐
02	1 2 ⌐ 8 ↓ GO TO 14	☐☐	1 2 ⌐ 8 ↓ GO TO 15A	☐☐	☐☐	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	☐☐	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	☐☐	☐
03	1 2 ⌐ 8 ↓ GO TO 14	☐☐	1 2 ⌐ 8 ↓ GO TO 15A	☐☐	☐☐	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	☐☐	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	☐☐	☐
04	1 2 ⌐ 8 ↓ GO TO 14	☐☐	1 2 ⌐ 8 ↓ GO TO 15A	☐☐	☐☐	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	☐☐	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	☐☐	☐
05	1 2 ⌐ 8 ↓ GO TO 14	☐☐	1 2 ⌐ 8 ↓ GO TO 15A	☐☐	☐☐	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	☐☐	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	☐☐	☐
06	1 2 ⌐ 8 ↓ GO TO 14	☐☐	1 2 ⌐ 8 ↓ GO TO 15A	☐☐	☐☐	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	☐☐	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	☐☐	☐
07	1 2 ⌐ 8 ↓ GO TO 14	☐☐	1 2 ⌐ 8 ↓ GO TO 15A	☐☐	☐☐	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	☐☐	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	☐☐	☐
08	1 2 ⌐ 8 ↓ GO TO 14	☐☐	1 2 ⌐ 8 ↓ GO TO 15A	☐☐	☐☐	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	☐☐	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	☐☐	☐
09	1 2 ⌐ 8 ↓ GO TO 14	☐☐	1 2 ⌐ 8 ↓ GO TO 15A	☐☐	☐☐	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	☐☐	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	☐☐	☐
10	1 2 ⌐ 8 ↓ GO TO 14	☐☐	1 2 ⌐ 8 ↓ GO TO 15A	☐☐	☐☐	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	☐☐	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	☐☐	☐

CODES FOR Qs. 17 AND 19: EDUCATION

GRADE
00 = LESS THAN GRADE 1 COMPLETED
01-11 = GRADE 1 - GRADE 11
12 = BACHELOR'S AND ABOVE
13 = VOCATIONAL EDUCATION
98 = DON'T KNOW

				IF AGE 15 OR OLDER		
LINE NO.	USUAL RESIDENTS AND VISITORS	RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	SEX	RESIDENCE		AGE	MARITAL STATUS	ELIGIBILITY			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	11A
	Please give me the names of the persons who usually live in your household and guests of the household who stayed here last night, starting with the head of the household. AFTER LISTING THE NAMES AND RECORDING THE RELATIONSHIP AND SEX FOR EACH PERSON, ASK QUESTIONS 2A-2C TO BE SURE THAT THE LISTING IS COMPLETE. THEN ASK APPROPRIATE QUESTIONS IN COLUMNS 5-20 FOR EACH PERSON.	What is the relationship of (NAME) to the head of the household? SEE CODES BELOW.	Is (NAME) male or female?	Does (NAME) usually live here?	Did (NAME) stay here last night?	How old is (NAME)? IF 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'.	What is (NAME)'s current marital status? 1 = MARRIED OR LIVING TOGETHER 2 = DIVORCED/ SEPARATED 3 = WIDOWED 4 = NEVER- MARRIED AND NEVER LIVED TOGETHER	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL WOMEN AGE 15-49	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL MEN AGE 15-49	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL CHILDREN AGE 0-5	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL CHILDREN AGE 2-14
			M 1 F 2	Y 1 N 2	Y 1 N 2	IN YEARS		9	10	11	11A
11			1 2	1 2	1 2			11	11	11	11
12			1 2	1 2	1 2			12	12	12	12
13			1 2	1 2	1 2			13	13	13	13
14			1 2	1 2	1 2			14	14	14	14
15			1 2	1 2	1 2			15	15	15	15
16			1 2	1 2	1 2			16	16	16	16
17			1 2	1 2	1 2			17	17	17	17
18			1 2	1 2	1 2			18	18	18	18
19			1 2	1 2	1 2			19	19	19	19
20			1 2	1 2	1 2			20	20	20	20

TICK HERE IF CONTINUATION SHEET USED ☐

CODES FOR Q. 3: RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

2A) Just to make sure that I have a complete listing: are there any other persons such as small children or infants that we have not listed?   YES ☐ → ADD TO TABLE   NO ☐

2B) Are there any other people who may not be members of your family, such as domestic servants, lodgers, or friends who usually live here?   YES ☐ → ADD TO TABLE   NO ☐

2C) Are there any guests or temporary visitors staying here, or anyone else who stayed here last night, who have not been listed?   YES ☐ → ADD TO TABLE   NO ☐

01 = HEAD
02 = WIFE OR HUSBAND
03 = SON OR DAUGHTER
04 = SON-IN-LAW OR DAUGHTER-IN-LAW
05 = GRANDCHILD
06 = PARENT
07 = PARENT-IN-LAW
08 = BROTHER OR SISTER
09 = OTHER RELATIVE
10 = ADOPTED/FOSTER/ STEPCHILD
11 = NOT RELATED
98 = DON'T KNOW

	IF AGE 0-17 YEARS				IF AGE 2-14 YEARS	IF AGE 5 YEARS OR OLDER		IF AGE 5-24 YEARS		IF AGE 0-4 YEARS
LINE NO.	SURVIVORSHIP AND RESIDENCE OF BIOLOGICAL PARENTS				PRIMARY CARETAKER	EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL		CURRENT/RECENT SCHOOL ATTENDANCE		BIRTH REGIS-TRATION
	12	13	14	15	15A	16	17	18	19	20
	Is (NAME)'s natural mother alive?	Does (NAME)'s natural mother usually live in this household or was she a guest last night? IF YES: What is her name? RECORD MOTHER'S LINE NUMBER. IF NO, RECORD '00'.	Is (NAME)'s natural father alive?	Does (NAME)'s natural father usually live in this household or was he a guest last night? IF YES: What is his name? RECORD FATHER'S LINE NUMBER. IF NO, RECORD '00'.	Who is the primary caretaker of (NAME)? RECORD PRIMARY CARETAKER'S LINE NUMBER IF NOT IN HOUSEHOLD RECORD `0'	Has (NAME) ever attended school?	What is the highest grade (NAME) completed at school? SEE CODES BELOW.	Did (NAME) attend school at any time during the (2015/2016) school year?	During this/that school year, what grade [is/was] (NAME) attending? SEE CODES BELOW.	Does (NAME) have a birth certificate? IF NO, PROBE: Has (NAME)'s birth ever been registered with the civil authority? 1 = HAS CERTIFICATE 2 = REGISTERED 3 = NEITHER 8 = DON'T KNOW
11	Y N DK 1 2 — 8 ↓ GO TO 14	☐☐	Y N DK 1 2 — 8 ↓ GO TO 15A	☐☐	☐☐	Y N 1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	GRADE ☐☐	Y N 1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	GRADE ☐☐	☐
12	1 2 — 8 ↓ GO TO 14	☐☐	1 2 — 8 ↓ GO TO 15A	☐☐	☐☐	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	☐☐	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	☐☐	☐
13	1 2 — 8 ↓ GO TO 14	☐☐	1 2 — 8 ↓ GO TO 15A	☐☐	☐☐	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	☐☐	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	☐☐	☐
14	1 2 — 8 ↓ GO TO 14	☐☐	1 2 — 8 ↓ GO TO 15A	☐☐	☐☐	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	☐☐	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	☐☐	☐
15	1 2 — 8 ↓ GO TO 14	☐☐	1 2 — 8 ↓ GO TO 15A	☐☐	☐☐	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	☐☐	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	☐☐	☐
16	1 2 — 8 ↓ GO TO 14	☐☐	1 2 — 8 ↓ GO TO 15A	☐☐	☐☐	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	☐☐	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	☐☐	☐
17	1 2 — 8 ↓ GO TO 14	☐☐	1 2 — 8 ↓ GO TO 15A	☐☐	☐☐	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	☐☐	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	☐☐	☐
18	1 2 — 8 ↓ GO TO 14	☐☐	1 2 — 8 ↓ GO TO 15A	☐☐	☐☐	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	☐☐	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	☐☐	☐
19	1 2 — 8 ↓ GO TO 14	☐☐	1 2 — 8 ↓ GO TO 15A	☐☐	☐☐	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	☐☐	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	☐☐	☐
20	1 2 — 8 ↓ GO TO 14	☐☐	1 2 — 8 ↓ GO TO 15A	☐☐	☐☐	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	☐☐	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	☐☐	☐

CODES FOR Qs. 17 AND 19: EDUCATION

GRADE
00 = LESS THAN GRADE 1 COMPLETED
01-11 = GRADE 1 - GRADE 11

12 = BACHELOR'S AND ABOVE
13 = VOCATIONAL EDUCATION
98 = DON'T KNOW

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
101	How often does anyone smoke inside your house? Would you say daily, weekly, monthly, less than monthly, or never?	DAILY . . . . 1 WEEKLY . . . . 2 MONTHLY . . . . 3 LESS THAN MONTHLY . . . . 4 NEVER 5	

102	What is the main source of drinking water for members of your household?	PIPED WATER
		    PIPED INTO DWELLING 11
		    PIPED TO YARD/PLOT 12
		    PUBLIC TAP/STANDPIPE 13
		TUBE WELL OR BOREHOLE 21
		DUG WELL
		    PROTECTED WELL 31
		    UNPROTECTED WELL 32
		WATER FROM SPRING
		    PROTECTED SPRING 41
		    UNPROTECTED SPRING 42
		RAINWATER 51
		TANKER TRUCK 61
		CART WITH SMALL TANK/DRUM 71
		SURFACE WATER (RIVER/DAM/
		    LAKE/POND/STREAM/CANAL/
		    IRRIGATION CHANNEL) 81
		BOTTLED WATER 91
		
		OTHER _____ 96
		              (SPECIFY)
			⌐→ 105
			
			→ 105

103	Where is that water source located?	IN OWN DWELLING . . . . 1 IN OWN YARD/PLOT . . . . 2 ELSEWHERE 3	⌐→ 105
104	How long does it take to go there, get water, and come back?	MINUTES . . . . [ ][ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 998	
105	Do you do anything to the water to make it safer to drink?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	⌐→ 107

106	What do you usually do to make the water safer to drink?
	
	Anything else?
	
	RECORD ALL MENTIONED.
		BOIL . . . . A
		ADD BLEACH/CHLORINE . . . . B
		STRAIN THROUGH A CLOTH C
		USE WATER FILTER (CERAMIC/
		    SAND/COMPOSITE/ETC.) . . . . D
		SOLAR DISINFECTION . . . . E
		LET IT STAND AND SETTLE . . . . F
		
		OTHER _____ X
		              (SPECIFY)
		DON'T KNOW . . . . Z	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
107	What kind of toilet facility do members of your household usually use?	FLUSH OR POUR FLUSH TOILET 　FLUSH TO PIPED SEWER 　　SYSTEM .... 11 　FLUSH TO SEPTIC TANK .... 12 　FLUSH TO PIT LATRINE .... 13 　FLUSH TO SOMEWHERE ELSE .... 14 　FLUSH, DON'T KNOW WHERE .... 15 PIT LATRINE 　VENTILATED IMPROVED 　　PIT LATRINE .... 21 　PIT LATRINE WITH SLAB .... 22 　PIT LATRINE WITHOUT SLAB/ 　　OPEN PIT .... 23 COMPOSTING TOILET .... 31 BUCKET TOILET .... 41 HANGING TOILET/HANGING 　LATRINE .... 51 NO FACILITY/BUSH/FIELD .... 61 OTHER ＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿ 96 　　　　　(SPECIFY)	→ 110
108	Do you share this toilet facility with other households?	YES .... 1 NO 2	→ 110
109	How many households in total use this toilet facility?	NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS 　IF LESS THAN 10 .... [0][ ] 10 OR MORE HOUSEHOLDS .... 95 DON'T KNOW 98	
110	Does your household have: Electricity? A radio? A television? A mobile telephone? A landline telephone? A refrigerator? A table? A chair? A sofa? A bed? A cupboard? An electric fan? Air conditioner? A sewing machine? A computer?	YES　NO ELECTRICITY .... 1　　2 RADIO .... 1　　2 TELEVISION .... 1　　2 MOBILE TELEPHONE ..... 1　　2 LANDLINE PHONE .... 1　　2 REFRIGERATOR .... 1　　2 TABLE .... 1　　2 CHAIR .... 1　　2 SOFA .... 1　　2 BED .... 1　　2 CUPBOARD .... 1　　2 ELECTRIC FAN .... 1　　2 AIR CONDITIONER .... 1　　2 SEWING MACHINE .... 1　　2 COMPUTER .... 1　　2	
111	What type of fuel does your household mainly use for cooking?	ELECTRICITY .... 01 LPG .... 02 NATURAL GAS .... 03 BIOGAS .... 04 KEROSENE .... 05 COAL, LIGNITE .... 06 CHARCOAL .... 07 WOOD .... 08 STRAW/SHRUBS/GRASS .... 09 AGRICULTURAL CROP .... 10 ANIMAL DUNG .... 11 NO FOOD COOKED 　IN HOUSEHOLD .... 95 OTHER ＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿ 96 　　　　　(SPECIFY)	→ 114

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
112	Is the cooking usually done in the house, in a separate building, or outdoors?	IN THE HOUSE . . . . 1 IN A SEPARATE BUILDING . . . . 2 OUTDOORS . . . . 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	→ 114
113	Do you have a separate room which is used as a kitchen?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	

114	MAIN MATERIAL OF THE FLOOR.
	
	RECORD OBSERVATION.
		NATURAL FLOOR
		    EARTH/SAND 11
		    DUNG 12
		RUDIMENTARY FLOOR
		    WOOD PLANKS 21
		    PALM/BAMBOO 22
		FINISHED FLOOR
		    PARQUET OR POLISHED
		      WOOD 31
		    VINYL OR ASPHALT STRIPS 32
		    CERAMIC TILES 33
		    CEMENT 34
		    CARPET 35
		
		OTHER _____ 96
		(SPECIFY)	

115	MAIN MATERIAL OF THE ROOF.
	
	RECORD OBSERVATION.
		NATURAL ROOFING
		    NO ROOF 11
		    THATCH/PALM LEAF 12
		    SOD 13
		RUDIMENTARY ROOFING
		    RUSTIC MAT 21
		    PALM/BAMBOO 22
		    WOOD PLANKS 23
		    CARDBOARD 24
		FINISHED ROOFING
		    METAL 31
		    WOOD 32
		    CALAMINE/CEMENT FIBER 33
		    CERAMIC TILES 34
		    CEMENT 35
		    ROOFING SHINGLES 36
		
		OTHER _____ 96
		(SPECIFY)	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP

116	MAIN MATERIAL OF THE EXTERIOR WALLS.
	
	RECORD OBSERVATION.
		NATURAL WALLS
		   NO WALLS 11
		   CANE/PALM/TRUNKS/LEAVES 12
		   DIRT 13
		RUDIMENTARY WALLS
		   MESHED BAMBOO 21
		   STONE WITH MUD 22
		   UNCOVERED ADOBE 23
		   PLYWOOD 24
		   CARDBOARD 25
		   REUSED WOOD 26
		FINISHED WALLS
		   CEMENT 31
		   STONE WITH LIME/CEMENT 32
		   BRICKS 33
		   CEMENT BLOCKS 34
		   COVERED ADOBE 35
		   WOOD PLANKS/SHINGLES 36
		
		OTHER _____ 96
		            (SPECIFY)	

117	How many rooms in this household are used for sleeping?	ROOMS . . . . ☐☐	
118	Does any member of this household own: A watch? A bicycle? A motorcycle or motor scooter? An animal-drawn cart? A car or truck? A tuk tuk/htawlargyi? A boat with a motor? A boat without a motor?	YES NO WATCH . . . . 1 2 BICYCLE . . . . 1 2 MOTORCYCLE/SCOOTER . . . 1 2 ANIMAL-DRAWN CART . . . . . 1 2 CAR/TRUCK . . . . 1 2 TUK TUK/HTAWLARGYI . . . . . 1 2 BOAT WITH MOTOR . . . . 1 2 BOAT WITHOUT MOTOR 1 2	
119	Does any member of this household own any agricultural land?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 121
120	How many acres of agricultural land do members of this household own? IF 95 OR MORE, CIRCLE '950'.	ACRES . . . . ☐☐.☐ 95 OR MORE ACRES . . . . 950 DON'T KNOW 998	
121	Does this household own any livestock, herds, other farm animals, or poultry?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 123

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
122	How many of the following animals does this household own? IF NONE, ENTER '00'. IF 95 OR MORE, ENTER '95'. IF UNKNOWN, ENTER '98'. Cattle? Milk cows or bulls? Horses, donkeys, or mules? Goats? Sheep? Pigs? Chickens? Ducks?	 CATTLE . . . . □□ COWS/BULLS . . . . □□ HORSES/DONKEYS/MULES . . . . . □□ GOATS . . . . □□ SHEEP . . . . □□ PIGS . . . . □□ CHICKENS . . . . □□ DUCKS . . . . □□	
123	Does any member of this household have a bank account?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	
126	Does your household have any mosquito nets that can be used while sleeping?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 137
127	How many mosquito nets does your household have? IF 8 OR MORE NETS, RECORD '8'.	NUMBER OF NETS . . . . □	

		NET #1	NET #2	NET #3
128	ASK THE RESPONDENT TO SHOW YOU ALL THE NETS IN THE HOUSEHOLD IF MORE THAN 3 NETS, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).	OBSERVED . . . . . 1 NOT OBSERVED . . . 2	OBSERVED . . . . . 1 NOT OBSERVED . . . 2	OBSERVED . . . . . 1 NOT OBSERVED . . . 2
129	How many months ago did your household get the mosquito net? IF LESS THAN ONE MONTH AGO, RECORD '00'.	MONTHS AGO . . . ☐☐ MORE THAN 36 MONTHS AGO . . . 95 NOT SURE 98	MONTHS AGO . . . ☐☐ MORE THAN 36 MONTHS AGO . . . 95 NOT SURE 98	MONTHS AGO . . . ☐☐ MORE THAN 36 MONTHS AGO . . . 95 NOT SURE 98
129A	How did you get this mosquito net?	GOVT/NGO DISTRIBUTION . . . 1 ANC VISIT . . . . 2 PURCHASED . . . . . 3 OTHER . . . . . 6 NOT SURE 8	GOVT/NGO DISTRIBUTION . . . 1 ANC VISIT . . . . 2 PURCHASED . . . . . 3 OTHER . . . . . 6 NOT SURE 8	GOVT/NGO DISTRIBUTION . . . 1 ANC VISIT . . . . 2 PURCHASED . . . . . 3 OTHER . . . . . 6 NOT SURE 8
130	OBSERVE OR ASK THE BRAND/ TYPE OF MOSQUITO NET. IF BRAND IS UNKNOWN AND YOU CANNOT OBSERVE THE NET, SHOW PICTURES OF TYPICAL NET TYPES/BRANDS TO RESPONDENT.	LONG-LASTING INSECTICIDE-TREATED NET (LLIN) PERMANET . . . . . 11⌐ BESTNET . . . . . 12 OLYSET . . . . . 13 SIAM . . . . . 14 OTHER/ DK BRAND . . . 16 ⌐ (SKIP TO 134) ◄┘ 'PRETREATED' NET SUPANET . . . 21⌐ OTHER/ DK BRAND . . . 26 ┘ (SKIP TO 132) ◄┘ NO BRAND . . . . 95 OTHER BRAND . . . 96 DK BRAND 98	LONG-LASTING INSECTICIDE-TREATED NET (LLIN) PERMANET . . . . . 11⌐ BESTNET . . . . . 12 OLYSET . . . . . 13 SIAM . . . . . 14 OTHER/ DK BRAND . . . 16 ⌐ (SKIP TO 134) ◄┘ 'PRETREATED' NET SUPANET . . . 21⌐ OTHER/ DK BRAND . . . 26 ┘ (SKIP TO 132) ◄┘ NO BRAND . . . . 95 OTHER BRAND . . . 96 DK BRAND 98	LONG-LASTING INSECTICIDE-TREATED NET (LLIN) PERMANET . . . . . 11⌐ BESTNET . . . . . 12 OLYSET . . . . . 13 SIAM . . . . . 14 OTHER/ DK BRAND . . . 16 ⌐ (SKIP TO 134) ◄┘ 'PRETREATED' NET SUPANET . . . 21⌐ OTHER/ DK BRAND . . . 26 ┘ (SKIP TO 132) ◄┘ NO BRAND . . . . 95 OTHER BRAND . . . 96 DK BRAND 98
131	When you got the net, was it already treated with an insecticide to kill or repel mosquitoes?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 NOT SURE 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 NOT SURE 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 NOT SURE 8
132	Since you got the net, was it ever soaked or dipped in a liquid (insecticide) to kill or repel mosquitoes?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 134) ◄┐ NOT SURE 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 134) ◄┐ NOT SURE 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 134) ◄┐ NOT SURE 8
133	How many months ago was the net last soaked or dipped? IF LESS THAN ONE MONTH AGO, RECORD '00'.	MONTHS AGO . . . ☐☐ MORE THAN 24 MONTHS AGO . . . 95 NOT SURE 98	MONTHS AGO . . . ☐☐ MORE THAN 24 MONTHS AGO . . . 95 NOT SURE 98	MONTHS AGO . . . ☐☐ MORE THAN 24 MONTHS AGO . . . 95 NOT SURE 98

		NET #1	NET #2	NET #3
134	Did anyone sleep under this mosquito net last night?	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 (SKIP TO 136) ◄─┐ NOT SURE 8	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 (SKIP TO 136) ◄─┐ NOT SURE 8	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 (SKIP TO 136) ◄─┐ NOT SURE 8
135	Who slept under this mosquito net last night? RECORD THE PERSON'S NAME AND LINE NUMBER FROM THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE.	NAME_____ LINE NO. ..... □□ NAME_____ LINE NO. ..... □□ NAME_____ LINE NO. ..... □□ NAME_____ LINE NO. ..... □□	NAME_____ LINE NO. ..... □□ NAME_____ LINE NO. ..... □□ NAME_____ LINE NO. ..... □□ NAME_____ LINE NO. ..... □□	NAME_____ LINE NO. ..... □□ NAME_____ LINE NO. ..... □□ NAME_____ LINE NO. ..... □□ NAME_____ LINE NO. ..... □□
136		GO BACK TO 128 FOR NEXT NET; OR, IF NO MORE NETS, GO TO 137.	GO BACK TO 128 FOR NEXT NET; OR, IF NO MORE NETS, GO TO 137.	GO TO 128 IN FIRST COLUMN OF A NEW QUESTIONNAIRE; OR, IF NO MORE NETS, GO TO 137.

137	Please show me where members of your household most often wash their hands.	OBSERVED 1
		NOT OBSERVED,
		    NOT IN DWELLING/YARD/PLOT .... 2 ┐
		NOT OBSERVED,
		    NO PERMISSION TO SEE .... 3 ┤
		NOT OBSERVED, OTHER REASON .... 4 ┘
		(SKIP TO 140) ◄

138	OBSERVATION ONLY: OBSERVE PRESENCE OF WATER AT THE PLACE FOR HANDWASHING.	WATER IS AVAILABLE .... 1 WATER IS NOT AVAILABLE 2
139	OBSERVATION ONLY: OBSERVE PRESENCE OF SOAP, DETERGENT, OR OTHER CLEANSING AGENT.	SOAP OR DETERGENT (BAR, LIQUID, POWDER, PASTE) .... A ASH, MUD, SAND .... B NONE C
140	ASK RESPONDENT FOR A TEASPOONFUL OF COOKING SALT. TEST SALT FOR IODINE.	IODINE PRESENT .... 1 NO IODINE .... 2 NO SALT IN HOUSEHOLD .... 3 SALT NOT TESTED _____ 6 (SPECIFY REASON)

	NET #4	NET #5	NET #6	NET #7	NET #8
128	OBSERVED ..... 1 NOT OBSERVED ... 2	OBSERVED ..... 1 NOT OBSERVED ... 2	OBSERVED ..... 1 NOT OBSERVED ... 2	OBSERVED ..... 1 NOT OBSERVED ... 2	OBSERVED ..... 1 NOT OBSERVED ... 2
129	MONTHS AGO ... ☐☐ MORE THAN 36 MONTHS AGO ... 95 NOT SURE 98	MONTHS AGO ... ☐☐ MORE THAN 36 MONTHS AGO ... 95 NOT SURE 98	MONTHS AGO ... ☐☐ MORE THAN 36 MONTHS AGO ... 95 NOT SURE 98	MONTHS AGO ... ☐☐ MORE THAN 36 MONTHS AGO ... 95 NOT SURE 98	MONTHS AGO ... ☐☐ MORE THAN 36 MONTHS AGO ... 95 NOT SURE 98
129A	GOVT/NGO DISTRIBUTION ... 1 ANC VISIT .... 2 PURCHASED ..... 3 OTHER ..... 6 NOT SURE 8	GOVT/NGO DISTRIBUTION ... 1 ANC VISIT .... 2 PURCHASED ..... 3 OTHER ..... 6 NOT SURE 8	GOVT/NGO DISTRIBUTION ... 1 ANC VISIT .... 2 PURCHASED ..... 3 OTHER ..... 6 NOT SURE 8	GOVT/NGO DISTRIBUTION ... 1 ANC VISIT .... 2 PURCHASED ..... 3 OTHER ..... 6 NOT SURE 8	GOVT/NGO DISTRIBUTION ... 1 ANC VISIT .... 2 PURCHASED ..... 3 OTHER ..... 6 NOT SURE 8
130	LONG-LASTING INSECTICIDE- TREATED NET (LLIN) PERMANET ..... 11 BESTNET ..... 12 OLYSET ..... 13 SIAM ..... 14 OTHER/ DK BRAND ... 16 (SKIP TO 134) ← 'PRETREATED' NET SUPANET ... 21 OTHER/ DK BRAND ... 26 (SKIP TO 132) ← NO BRAND .... 95 OTHER BRAND ... 96 DK BRAND 98	LONG-LASTING INSECTICIDE- TREATED NET (LLIN) PERMANET ..... 11 BESTNET ..... 12 OLYSET ..... 13 SIAM ..... 14 OTHER/ DK BRAND ... 16 (SKIP TO 134) ← 'PRETREATED' NET SUPANET ... 21 OTHER/ DK BRAND ... 26 (SKIP TO 132) ← NO BRAND .... 95 OTHER BRAND ... 96 DK BRAND 98	LONG-LASTING INSECTICIDE- TREATED NET (LLIN) PERMANET ..... 11 BESTNET ..... 12 OLYSET ..... 13 SIAM ..... 14 OTHER/ DK BRAND ... 16 (SKIP TO 134) ← 'PRETREATED' NET SUPANET ... 21 OTHER/ DK BRAND ... 26 (SKIP TO 132) ← NO BRAND .... 95 OTHER BRAND ... 96 DK BRAND 98	LONG-LASTING INSECTICIDE- TREATED NET (LLIN) PERMANET ..... 11 BESTNET ..... 12 OLYSET ..... 13 SIAM ..... 14 OTHER/ DK BRAND ... 16 (SKIP TO 134) ← 'PRETREATED' NET SUPANET ... 21 OTHER/ DK BRAND ... 26 (SKIP TO 132) ← NO BRAND .... 95 OTHER BRAND ... 96 DK BRAND 98	LONG-LASTING INSECTICIDE- TREATED NET (LLIN) PERMANET ..... 11 BESTNET ..... 12 OLYSET ..... 13 SIAM ..... 14 OTHER/ DK BRAND ... 16 (SKIP TO 134) ← 'PRETREATED' NET SUPANET ... 21 OTHER/ DK BRAND ... 26 (SKIP TO 132) ← NO BRAND .... 95 OTHER BRAND ... 96 DK BRAND 98
131	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 NOT SURE 8	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 NOT SURE 8	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 NOT SURE 8	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 NOT SURE 8	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 NOT SURE 8
132	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 (SKIP TO 134) ← NOT SURE 8	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 (SKIP TO 134) ← NOT SURE 8	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 (SKIP TO 134) ← NOT SURE 8	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 (SKIP TO 134) ← NOT SURE 8	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 (SKIP TO 134) ← NOT SURE 8
133	MONTHS AGO ... ☐☐ MORE THAN 24 MONTHS AGO ... 95 NOT SURE 98	MONTHS AGO ... ☐☐ MORE THAN 24 MONTHS AGO ... 95 NOT SURE 98	MONTHS AGO ... ☐☐ MORE THAN 24 MONTHS AGO ... 95 NOT SURE 98	MONTHS AGO ... ☐☐ MORE THAN 24 MONTHS AGO ... 95 NOT SURE 98	MONTHS AGO ... ☐☐ MORE THAN 24 MONTHS AGO ... 95 NOT SURE 98

	NET #4	NET #5	NET #6	NET #7	NET #8

134	YES 1
	NO 2
	  (SKIP TO 136) ←┐
	NOT SURE 8
		YES 1
		NO 2
		  (SKIP TO 136) ←┐
		NOT SURE 8
			YES 1
			NO 2
			  (SKIP TO 136) ←┐
			NOT SURE 8
				YES 1
				NO 2
				  (SKIP TO 136) ←┐
				NOT SURE 8
					YES 1
					NO 2
					  (SKIP TO 136) ←┐
					NOT SURE 8

135	NAME_____ LINE NO. ..... ☐☐ - - - - - - - - - - NAME_____ LINE NO. ..... ☐☐ - - - - - - - - - - NAME_____ LINE NO. ..... ☐☐ - - - - - - - - - - NAME_____ LINE NO. ..... ☐☐	NAME_____ LINE NO. ..... ☐☐ - - - - - - - - - - NAME_____ LINE NO. ..... ☐☐ - - - - - - - - - - NAME_____ LINE NO. ..... ☐☐ - - - - - - - - - - NAME_____ LINE NO. ..... ☐☐	NAME_____ LINE NO. ..... ☐☐ - - - - - - - - - - NAME_____ LINE NO. ..... ☐☐ - - - - - - - - - - NAME_____ LINE NO. ..... ☐☐ - - - - - - - - - - NAME_____ LINE NO. ..... ☐☐	NAME_____ LINE NO. ..... ☐☐ - - - - - - - - - - NAME_____ LINE NO. ..... ☐☐ - - - - - - - - - - NAME_____ LINE NO. ..... ☐☐ - - - - - - - - - - NAME_____ LINE NO. ..... ☐☐	NAME_____ LINE NO. ..... ☐☐ - - - - - - - - - - NAME_____ LINE NO. ..... ☐☐ - - - - - - - - - - NAME_____ LINE NO. ..... ☐☐ - - - - - - - - - - NAME_____ LINE NO. ..... ☐☐
136	GO BACK TO 128 FOR NEXT NET; OR, IF NO MORE NETS, GO TO 137.	GO BACK TO 128 FOR NEXT NET; OR, IF NO MORE NETS, GO TO 137.	GO TO 128 IN FIRST COLUMN OF A NEW QUESTIONNAIRE; OR, IF NO MORE NETS, GO TO 137.	GO TO 128 IN FIRST COLUMN OF A NEW QUESTIONNAIRE; OR, IF NO MORE NETS, GO TO 137.	GO TO 128 IN FIRST COLUMN OF A NEW QUESTIONNAIRE; OR, IF NO MORE NETS, GO TO 137.

CHILD DISCIPLINE

141	CHECK HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE, COLUMN 11A:				
	AT LEAST ONE CHILD AGE 2-14 ☐			NO CHILDREN AGE 2-14 ☐ → 162	

LIST EACH OF THE CHILDREN AGED 2-14 YEARS BELOW IN THE ORDER THEY APPEAR IN THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE.
DO NOT INCLUDE OTHER HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS OUTSIDE OF THE AGE RANGE 2-14 YEARS.

	142 RANK NUMBER	LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 11A IN HOUSEHOLD	144 NAME OF THE CHILD FROM COLUMN 2 IN THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE	145 CHILD'S AGE FROM COLUMN 7	146 CHECK 15A AND WRITE PARENT'S OR CARETAKER'S LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 1 AND NAME FROM COLUMN 2 IN THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE
	01	☐☐		☐☐	☐☐ _____
	02	☐☐		☐☐	☐☐ _____
	03	☐☐		☐☐	☐☐ _____
	04	☐☐		☐☐	☐☐ _____
	05	☐☐		☐☐	☐☐ _____
	06	☐☐		☐☐	☐☐ _____
	07	☐☐		☐☐	☐☐ _____
	08	☐☐		☐☐	☐☐ _____
147	CHECK COLUMN 145:				
	MORE THAN ONE CHILD AGE 2-14: ☐		ONLY ONE CHILD AGE 2-14 ☐ → 148		

RANDOM NUMBER TABLE FOR SELECTION OF CHILDREN FOR THE CHILD DISCIPLINE QUESTIONS

- LOOK AT THE LAST DIGIT OF THE HOUSEHOLD NUMBER ON THE COVER PAGE. THIS IS THE ROW NUMBER YOU SHOULD CIRCLE.
- LOOK AT COLUMN 145 AND RECORD THE TOTAL NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE CHILDREN AGE 2-14_____. THIS IS THE COLUMN NUMBER YOU SHOULD CIRCLE.
- IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 8 ELIGIBLE CHILDREN IN THE HOUSEHOLD, CIRCLE '8' IN THE ROW AT THE TOP OF THE TABLE.
- FIND THE BOX WHERE THE CIRCLED ROW AND THE CIRCLED COLUMN MEET AND CIRCLE THE NUMBER THAT APPEARS IN THE BOX. THIS IS THE RANK NUMBER OF THE ELIGIBLE CHILD WHOSE PARENT OR CARETAKER WILL BE ASKED THE QUESTIONS ON CHILD DISCIPLINE.
- THEN, GO TO COLUMN 143 AND PUT A * NEXT TO THE HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER OF THE SELECTED CHILD AND RECORD CHILD'S HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER AND NAME IN Q.148 AND RECORD CHILD'S PARENT OR OTHER MOST KNOWLEDGEABLE ADULT'S NAME AND LINE NUMBER IN Q.149.

FOR EXAMPLE, IF THE HOUSEHOLD NUMBER IS '716', GO TO ROW 6 AND CIRCLE THE ROW NUMBER ('6').
- IF THERE ARE THREE ELIGIBLE CHILDREN IN THE HOUSEHOLD, GO TO COLUMN 3 AND CIRCLE THE COLUMN NUMBER ('3').
- DRAW LINES FROM ROW 6 AND COLUMN 3 AND FIND THE BOX WHERE THE TWO MEET, AND CIRCLE THE NUMBER IN IT ('2'). THIS MEANS YOU HAVE TO SELECT THE SECOND ELIGIBLE CHILD.
- SUPPOSE THE HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBERS OF THE THREE ELIGIBLE CHILDREN ARE '02', '03', AND '07'; THEN THE ELIGIBLE CHILD FOR THE QUESTIONS ON CHILD DISCIPLINE IS THE SECOND ELIGIBLE CHILD, I.E., THE CHILD WITH HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER '03'.
- PUT A * NEXT TO THIS CHILD'S LINE NUMBER IN COLUMN 143 AND ALSO ENTER THE TWO DIGIT LINE NUMBER AND CHILD'S NAME IN Q.148.
- THEN, RECORD THE LINE NUMBER AND A NAME OF CHILD'S PARENT OR OTHER MOST KNOWLEDGEABLE ADULT IN Q.149.

LAST DIGIT OF THE HOUSEHOLD NUMBER	TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN AGE 2-14 IN THE HOUSEHOLD							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+
0	1	2	2	4	3	6	5	4
1	1	1	3	1	4	1	6	5
2	1	2	1	2	5	2	7	6
3	1	1	2	3	1	3	1	7
4	1	2	3	4	2	4	2	8
5	1	1	1	1	3	5	3	1
6	1	2	2	2	4	6	4	2
7	1	1	3	3	5	1	5	3
8	1	2	1	4	1	2	6	4
9	1	1	2	1	2	3	7	5

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	
148	LINE NUMBER AND NAME OF THE SELECTED CHILD AGE 2-14 YEARS FROM COLUMNS 143 AND 144	LINE NUMBER . . . . ⬚⬚ NAME _____	
149	LINE NUMBER AND NAME OF CHILD'S MOTHER, FATHER OR OTHER PRIMARY CARETAKER FROM COLUMN 146	MOTHER/CARETAKER NOT AVAILABLE . . . . 00 → 162 LINE NUMBER . . . . ⬚⬚ NAME _____	

THE FOLOWING QUESTIONS 150-161 ON CHILD DISCIPLINE ARE TO BE ADMINISTERED ONLY TO THE MOST KNOWLEDGEABLE ADULT (MOTHER, FATHER, OTHER PRIMARY CARETAKER OR A GUARDIAN OF A CHILD).

All adults use certain ways to teach or to address a behavior problem.
I will read various methods that are used. I want you to tell me if you or
anyone else in the household has used this method with (NAME) in the past month.

150	Took away privileges, forbade something (NAME) liked or did not allow him/her to leave the house (in the past month)?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	
151	Explained why some behavior was wrong (in the past month)?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	
152	Shook him/her (in the past month)?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	
153	Shouted, yelled or screamed at (NAME) in the past month?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	
154	Gave him/her something else to do (in the past month)?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	
155	Spanked, hit or slapped him/her on the bottom with bare hand (in the past month)?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	
156	Hit him/her on the bottom or elsewhere on the body with something like a belt, hairbrush, stick or other (in the past month) ?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	
157	Called him/her dumb, lazy, or a similar name (in the past month)?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	
158	Hit or slapped him/her on the face, head or ears (in the past month)?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	
159	Hit or slapped him/her on the hand, arm or leg (in the past month)?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	
160	Beat her/him up with an implement (hit over and over as hard as one could) (in the past month)?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	
161	Do you believe that in order to bring up (raise, educate) (NAME) properly, you need to physically punish him/her?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

162	CHECK THE IDENTIFICATION SECTION OF HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE. IS HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR MEN INTERVIEW?

HOUSEHOLD SELECTED ☐↓   HOUSEHOLD NOT SELECTED ☐ ➤ 201

TABLE FOR SELECTION OF WOMEN FOR THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE QUESTIONS

LOOK AT THE LAST DIGIT OF THE HOUSEHOLD NUMBER ON THE COVER PAGE. THIS IS THE ROW NUMBER YOU SHOULD GO TO. CHECK THE TOTAL NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE WOMEN (COLUMN 9) IN THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE. THIS IS THE COLUMN NUMBER YOU SHOULD GO TO. FOLLOW THE SELECTED ROW AND COLUMN TO THE CELL WHERE THEY MEET AND CIRCLE THE NUMBER IN THE CELL. THIS IS THE NUMBER OF THE WOMAN SELECTED FOR THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE QUESTIONS FROM THE LIST OF ELIGIBLE WOMEN IN COLUMN 9 OF THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE. WRITE THE NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF THE SELECTED WOMAN IN THE SPACE BELOW THE TABLE.

EXAMPLE: THE HOUSEHOLD NUMBER IS '716' AND THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE COLUMN 9 SHOWS THAT THERE ARE THREE ELIGIBLE WOMEN AGE 15-49 IN THE HOUSEHOLD (LINE NUMBERS 02, 04, AND 05). SINCE THE LAST DIGIT OF THE HOUSEHOLD NUMBER IS '6' GO TO ROW '6' AND SINCE THERE ARE THREE ELIGIBLE WOMEN IN THE HOUSEHOLD, GO TO COLUMN '3'. FOLLOW THE ROW AND COLUMN AND FIND THE NUMBER IN THE CELL WHERE THEY MEET ('2') AND CIRCLE THE NUMBER. NOW GO TO THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE AND FIND THE SECOND WOMAN WHO IS ELIGIBLE FOR THE WOMAN'S INTERVIEW (LINE NUMBER '04' IN THIS EXAMPLE). WRITE HER NAME AND LINE NUMBER IN THE SPACE BELOW THE TABLE.

LAST DIGIT OF THE HOUSEHOLD NUMBER	TOTAL NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE WOMEN AGE 15-49 IN HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE COLUMN 9							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0	1	2	2	4	3	6	5	4
1	1	1	3	1	4	1	6	5
2	1	2	1	2	5	2	7	6
3	1	1	2	3	1	3	1	7
4	1	2	3	4	2	4	2	8
5	1	1	1	1	3	5	3	1
6	1	2	2	2	4	6	4	2
7	1	1	3	3	5	1	5	3
8	1	2	1	4	1	2	6	4
9	1	1	2	1	2	3	7	5

NAME OF SELECTED WOMAN _____

HH LINE NUMBER OF SELECTED WOMAN . . . . ☐☐

		CHILD 1	CHILD 2	CHILD 3
201	CHECK COLUMN 11 IN HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE. RECORD THE LINE NUMBER AND NAME FOR ALL ELIGIBLE CHILDREN 0-5 YEARS IN QUESTION 202. IF MORE THAN SIX CHILDREN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).			
202	LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 11 NAME FROM COLUMN 2	LINE NUMBER ...... ☐☐ NAME _____	LINE NUMBER ...... ☐☐ NAME _____	LINE NUMBER ...... ☐☐ NAME _____
203	IF MOTHER INTERVIEWED, COPY MONTH AND YEAR OF BIRTH FROM BIRTH HISTORY AND ASK DAY; IF MOTHER NOT INTERVIEWED, ASK: What is (NAME)'s birth date?	DAY .... ☐☐ MONTH ...... ☐☐ YEAR ☐☐☐☐	DAY .... ☐☐ MONTH ...... ☐☐ YEAR ☐☐☐☐	DAY .... ☐☐ MONTH ...... ☐☐ YEAR ☐☐☐☐
204	CHECK 203: CHILD BORN IN JANUARY 2010 OR LATER?	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 (GO TO 203 FOR NEXT CHILD OR, IF NO MORE CHILDREN, GO TO 214)	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 (GO TO 203 FOR NEXT CHILD OR, IF NO MORE CHILDREN, GO TO 214)	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 (GO TO 203 FOR NEXT CHILD OR, IF NO MORE CHILDREN, GO TO 214)
205	WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS	KG. ☐☐.☐☐ NOT PRESENT .... 9994 REFUSED .... 9995 OTHER 9996	KG. ☐☐.☐☐ NOT PRESENT .... 9994 REFUSED .... 9995 OTHER 9996	KG. ☐☐.☐☐ NOT PRESENT .... 9994 REFUSED .... 9995 OTHER 9996
206	HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS	CM. ☐☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT .... 9994 REFUSED .... 9995 OTHER 9996	CM. ☐☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT .... 9994 REFUSED .... 9995 OTHER 9996	CM. ☐☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT .... 9994 REFUSED .... 9995 OTHER 9996
207	MEASURED LYING DOWN OR STANDING UP?	LYING DOWN .... 1 STANDING UP .... 2 NOT MEASURED 3	LYING DOWN .... 1 STANDING UP .... 2 NOT MEASURED 3	LYING DOWN .... 1 STANDING UP .... 2 NOT MEASURED 3
207A	MUAC IN CENTIMETERS	CM. ... ☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT .... 994 REFUSED .... 995 OTHER 996	CM. ... ☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT .... 994 REFUSED .... 995 OTHER 996	CM. ... ☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT .... 994 REFUSED .... 995 OTHER 996
208	CHECK 203: IS CHILD AGE 0-5 MONTHS, I.E., WAS CHILD BORN IN MONTH OF INTERVIEW OR FIVE PREVIOUS MONTHS?	0-5 MONTHS .... 1 (GO TO 203 FOR NEXT CHILD OR, IF NO MORE CHILDREN, GO TO 214) OLDER 2	0-5 MONTHS .... 1 (GO TO 203 FOR NEXT CHILD OR, IF NO MORE CHILDREN, GO TO 214) OLDER 2	0-5 MONTHS .... 1 (GO TO 203 FOR NEXT CHILD OR, IF NO MORE CHILDREN, GO TO 214) OLDER 2
209	LINE NO. OF PARENT/OTHER ADULT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CHILD (FROM COL. 1 OF HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE). RECORD '00' IF NOT LISTED.	LINE NUMBER ...... ☐☐	LINE NUMBER ...... ☐☐	LINE NUMBER ...... ☐☐
210	ASK CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST FROM PARENT/OTHER ADULT IDENTIFIED IN 209 AS RESPONSIBLE FOR CHILD.	As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anemia test. Anemia is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat anemia. We ask that all children born in 2010 or later take part in anemia testing in this survey and give a few drops of blood from a finger or heel. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. The blood will be tested for anemia immediately, and the result will be told to you right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. Do you have any questions? You can say yes to the test, or you can say no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow (NAME OF CHILD) to participate in the anemia test?		
211	CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED .... 1 _____ (SIGN) ← REFUSED 2	GRANTED .... 1 _____ (SIGN) ← REFUSED 2	GRANTED .... 1 _____ (SIGN) ← REFUSED 2
212	RECORD HEMOGLOBIN LEVEL HERE AND IN THE ANEMIA PAMPHLET.	G/DL ☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT .....994 REFUSED ....995 OTHER 996	G/DL ☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT .....994 REFUSED ....995 OTHER 996	G/DL ☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT .....994 REFUSED ....995 OTHER 996
213	GO BACK TO 203 IN NEXT COLUMN OF THIS QUESTIONNAIRE OR IN THE FIRST COLUMN OF THE NEXT PAGE; IF NO MORE CHILDREN, GO TO 214.			

		CHILD 4	CHILD 5	CHILD 6
202	LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 11	LINE NUMBER . . . . . . ☐☐	LINE NUMBER . . . . . . ☐☐	LINE NUMBER . . . . . . ☐☐
	NAME FROM COLUMN 2	NAME _____	NAME _____	NAME _____
203	IF MOTHER INTERVIEWED, COPY MONTH AND YEAR OF BIRTH FROM BIRTH HISTORY AND ASK DAY; IF MOTHER NOT INTERVIEWED, ASK: What is (NAME)'s birth date?	DAY . . . . ☐☐ MONTH . . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR ☐☐☐☐	DAY . . . . ☐☐ MONTH . . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR ☐☐☐☐	DAY . . . . ☐☐ MONTH . . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR ☐☐☐☐
204	CHECK 203: CHILD BORN IN JANUARY 2010 OR LATER?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (GO TO 203 FOR NEXT CHILD OR, IF NO MORE CHILDREN, GO TO 214)	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (GO TO 203 FOR NEXT CHILD OR, IF NO MORE CHILDREN, GO TO 214)	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (GO TO 203 FOR NEXT CHILD OR, IF NO MORE CHILDREN, GO TO 214)
205	WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS	KG. ☐☐☐.☐☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996	KG. ☐☐☐.☐☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996	KG. ☐☐☐.☐☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996
206	HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS	CM. ☐☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996	CM. ☐☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996	CM. ☐☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996
207	MEASURED LYING DOWN OR STANDING UP?	LYING DOWN . . . . 1 STANDING UP . . . . 2 NOT MEASURED 3	LYING DOWN . . . . 1 STANDING UP . . . . 2 NOT MEASURED 3	LYING DOWN . . . . 1 STANDING UP . . . . 2 NOT MEASURED 3
207A	MUAC IN CENTIMETERS	CM. . . . ☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . 994 REFUSED . . . . 995 OTHER 996	CM. . . . ☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . 994 REFUSED . . . . 995 OTHER 996	CM. . . . ☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . 994 REFUSED . . . . 995 OTHER 996
208	CHECK 203: IS CHILD AGE 0-5 MONTHS, I.E., WAS CHILD BORN IN MONTH OF INTERVIEW OR FIVE PREVIOUS MONTHS?	0-5 MONTHS . . . . 1 (GO TO 203 FOR NEXT CHILD OR, IF NO MORE CHILDREN, GO TO 214) OLDER 2	0-5 MONTHS . . . . 1 (GO TO 203 FOR NEXT CHILD OR, IF NO MORE CHILDREN, GO TO 214) OLDER 2	0-5 MONTHS . . . . 1 (GO TO 203 FOR NEXT CHILD OR, IF NO MORE CHILDREN, GO TO 214) OLDER 2
209	LINE NO. OF PARENT/OTHER ADULT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CHILD (FROM COL. 1 OF HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE). RECORD '00' IF NOT LISTED.	LINE NUMBER . . . . . . ☐☐	LINE NUMBER . . . . . . ☐☐	LINE NUMBER . . . . . . ☐☐
210	ASK CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST FROM PARENT/OTHER ADULT IDENTIFIED IN 209 AS RESPONSIBLE FOR CHILD.	As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anemia test. Anemia is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat anemia. We ask that all children born in 2010 or later take part in anemia testing in this survey and give a few drops of blood from a finger or heel. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. The blood will be tested for anemia immediately, and the result will be told to you right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. Do you have any questions? You can say yes to the test, or you can say no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow (NAME OF CHILD) to participate in the anemia test?		
211	CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED . . . . 1 _____ (SIGN) REFUSED 2	GRANTED . . . . 1 _____ (SIGN) REFUSED 2	GRANTED . . . . 1 _____ (SIGN) REFUSED 2
212	RECORD HEMOGLOBIN LEVEL HERE AND IN THE ANEMIA PAMPHLET.	G/DL ☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . . .994 REFUSED . . . . .995 OTHER 996	G/DL ☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . . .994 REFUSED . . . . .995 OTHER 996	G/DL ☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . . .994 REFUSED . . . . 995 OTHER 996
213	GO BACK TO 203 IN NEXT COLUMN OF THIS QUESTIONNAIRE OR IN THE FIRST COLUMN OF THE NEXT PAGE; IF NO MORE CHILDREN, GO TO 214.		

| 214 | CHECK COLUMN 9 IN HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE. RECORD THE LINE NUMBER AND NAME FOR ALL ELIGIBLE WOMEN IN 215. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN THREE WOMEN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S). |||

		WOMAN 1	WOMAN 2	WOMAN 3
215	LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 9 NAME FROM COLUMN 2	LINE NUMBER .... ☐☐ NAME _____	LINE NUMBER .... ☐☐ NAME _____	LINE NUMBER .... ☐☐ NAME _____
216	WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS	KG. ☐☐☐.☐☐ NOT PRESENT .... 99994 REFUSED .... 99995 OTHER 99996	KG. ☐☐☐.☐☐ NOT PRESENT .... 99994 REFUSED .... 99995 OTHER 99996	KG. ☐☐☐.☐☐ NOT PRESENT .... 99994 REFUSED .... 99995 OTHER 99996
217	HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS	CM. ☐☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT .... 9994 REFUSED .... 9995 OTHER 9996	CM. ☐☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT .... 9994 REFUSED .... 9995 OTHER 9996	CM. ☐☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT .... 9994 REFUSED .... 9995 OTHER 9996
218	AGE: CHECK COLUMN 7.	15-17 YEARS .... 1 18-49 YEARS .... 2 (GO TO 223) ↵	15-17 YEARS .... 1 18-49 YEARS .... 2 (GO TO 223) ↵	15-17 YEARS .... 1 18-49 YEARS .... 2 (GO TO 223) ↵
219	MARITAL STATUS: CHECK COLUMN 8.	CODE 4 (NEVER IN UNION) ..... 1 OTHER .... 2 (GO TO 223) ↵	CODE 4 (NEVER IN UNION) ..... 1 OTHER .... 2 (GO TO 223) ↵	CODE 4 (NEVER IN UNION) ..... 1 OTHER .... 2 (GO TO 223) ↵
220	RECORD LINE NUMBER OF PARENT/OTHER ADULT RESPON- SIBLE FOR ADOLESCENT. RECORD '00' IF NOT LISTED.	LINE NUMBER OF PARENT OR OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT ☐☐	LINE NUMBER OF PARENT OR OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT ☐☐	LINE NUMBER OF PARENT OR OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT ☐☐
221	ASK CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST FROM PARENT/ OTHER ADULT IDENTIFIED IN 220 AS RESPONSIBLE FOR NEVER IN UNION WOMEN AGE 15-17.	As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anemia test. Anemia is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat anemia. For the anemia testing, we will need a few drops of blood from a finger. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. The blood will be tested for anemia immediately, and the result will be told to you and (NAME OF ADOLESCENT) right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. Do you have any questions? You can say yes to the test for (NAME OF ADOLESCENT), or you can say no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow (NAME OF ADOLESCENT) to take the anemia test?		
222	CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED .... 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED .... 2 _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, GO TO 242)	GRANTED .... 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED .... 2 _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, GO TO 242)	GRANTED .... 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED .... 2 _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, GO TO 242)

		WOMAN 1	WOMAN 2	WOMAN 3
	NAME FROM COLUMN 2	NAME _____	NAME _____	NAME _____
223	ASK CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST FROM RESPONDENT.	As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anemia test. Anemia is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat anemia. For the anemia testing, we will need a few drops of blood from a finger. The equipment used to take the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. The blood will be tested for anemia immediately, and the result will be told to you right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. Do you have any questions? You can say yes to the test, or you can say no. It is up to you to decide. Will you take the anemia test?		
224	CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED . . . . 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . . . 2 _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, GO TO 242)	GRANTED . . . . 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . . . 2 _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, GO TO 242)	GRANTED . . . . 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . . . 2 _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, GO TO 242)
225	PREGNANCY STATUS: CHECK 226 IN WOMAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE OR ASK: Are you pregnant?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DK 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DK 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DK 8
239	PREPARE EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES FOR THE TEST AND PROCEED WITH THE TEST.			
240	RECORD HEMO-GLOBIN LEVEL HERE AND IN ANEMIA PAMPHLET	G/DL . . . . □□.□ NOT PRESENT . . . . 994 REFUSED . . . . 995 OTHER 996	G/DL . . . . □□.□ NOT PRESENT . . . . 994 REFUSED . . . . 995 OTHER 996	G/DL . . . . □□.□ NOT PRESENT . . . . 994 REFUSED . . . . 995 OTHER 996
242	GO BACK TO 216 IN NEXT COLUMN OF THIS QUESTIONNAIRE OR IN THE FIRST COLUMN OF AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE; IF NO MORE WOMEN, END THE QUESTIONNAIRE.			

22 October 2015

MYANMAR DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY 2015-16
WOMAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND SPORTS

IDENTIFICATION

STATE/REGION _____

DISTRICT . . . .

TOWNSHIP . . . .

WARD/VILLAGE TRACT _____

CLUSTER NUMBER . . . .

HOUSEHOLD NUMBER . . . .

LINE NUMBER OF WOMAN _____

WOMAN SELECTED FOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE (YES=1; NO=2)

INTERVIEWER VISITS				
	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT
DATE	_____	_____	_____	DAY
				MONTH
				YEAR
INTERVIEWER'S NAME	_____	_____	_____	INT. NO.
RESULT*	_____	_____	_____	RESULT
NEXT VISIT: DATE	_____	_____		TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS
TIME	_____	_____		

*RESULT CODES:
1	COMPLETED	4	REFUSED		
2	NOT AT HOME	5	PARTLY COMPLETED	7	OTHER _____
3	POSTPONED	6	INCAPACITATED		(SPECIFY)

	MYANMAR	ENGLISH	OTHER			YES	NO
LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW	1	2	6 _____	TRANSLATOR USED?		1	2
NATIVE LANGUAGE OF RESPONDENT	1	2	6 _____				

SUPERVISOR	FIELD EDITOR	KEYED BY
NAME _____	NAME _____	

INTRODUCTION AND CONSENT

INFORMED CONSENT

Mingalabar. My name is _____. I am working with the Ministry of Health and Sports. We are conducting a survey about health all over Myanmar. The information we collect will help the government to plan health services. Your household was selected for the survey. The questions usually take about 30 to 60 minutes. All of the answers you give will be confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. You don't have to be in the survey, but we hope you will agree to answer the questions since your views are important. If I ask you any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question or you can stop the interview at any time.

In case you need more information about the survey, you may contact the person listed on the card that has already been given to your household.

Do you have any questions? May I begin the interview now?

SIGNATURE OF INTERVIEWER: _____   DATE: _____

RESPONDENT AGREES TO BE INTERVIEWED . . . 1   RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE TO BE INTERVIEWED . . . 2 → END

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
101	RECORD THE TIME.	HOUR . . . . MINUTES	
102	In what month and year were you born?	MONTH . . . . DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	
103	How old were you at your last birthday? COMPARE AND CORRECT 102 AND/OR 103 IF INCONSISTENT.	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS	
104	Have you ever attended school?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 108
106	What is the highest grade you completed? IF COMPLETED LESS THAN GRADE ONE, RECORD '00'.	GRADE	
107	CHECK 106: GRADE 5 ☐ GRADE 6 ☐ OR LOWER ↓ OR HIGHER		→ 110

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP

108	Now I would like you to read this sentence to me.
	
	SHOW CARD TO RESPONDENT.
	
	IF RESPONDENT CANNOT READ WHOLE SENTENCE, PROBE: Can you read any part of the sentence to me?
		CANNOT READ AT ALL 1
		ABLE TO READ ONLY PARTS OF
		  SENTENCE 2
		ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE 3
		NO CARD WITH REQUIRED
		  LANGUAGE _____ 4
		       (SPECIFY LANGUAGE)
		BLIND/VISUALLY IMPAIRED 5	

109	CHECK 108:
	
	 CODE '2', '3' ⎤ CODE '1' OR '5'
	  OR '4' ⎥ CIRCLED ☐
	  CIRCLED ↓
			→ 111

110	Do you read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
111	Do you listen to the radio at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
112	Do you watch television at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
115A	Have you changed your usual place of residence compared with this time last year?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 115D
115B	Please tell me where you were living one year ago (state/region)?	STATE/REGION _____ ☐☐ OTHER COUNTRY 00	→ 201
115C	Was it an urban or rural area?	URBAN . . . . 1 RURAL 2	
115D	How many times have you moved residence in the past 5 years?	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . ☐☐ NOT MOVED IN 5 YEARS 00	→ 201
115E	Can you tell me the other locations (state/region) you have lived in the past 5 years? PLEASE PROVIDE THE 3 MOST RECENT LOCATIONS.	STATE/REGION a. LOCATION _____ ☐☐ b. LOCATION _____ ☐☐ c. LOCATION _____ ☐☐	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
201	Now I would like to ask about all the births you have had during your life. Have you ever given birth?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 206
202	Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are now living with you?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 204
203	How many sons live with you? And how many daughters live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	SONS AT HOME . . . . ☐☐ DAUGHTERS AT HOME . . . . . ☐☐	
204	Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are alive but do not live with you?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 206
205	How many sons are alive but do not live with you? And how many daughters are alive but do not live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	SONS ELSEWHERE . . . . ☐☐ DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE ☐☐	
206	Have you ever given birth to a boy or girl who was born alive but later died? IF NO, PROBE: Any baby who cried or showed signs of life but did not survive?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 208
207	How many boys have died? And how many girls have died? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	BOYS DEAD . . . . ☐☐ GIRLS DEAD . . . . ☐☐	
208	SUM ANSWERS TO 203, 205, AND 207, AND ENTER TOTAL. IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	TOTAL BIRTHS . . . . ☐☐	
209	CHECK 208: Just to make sure that I have this right: you have had in TOTAL _____ births during your life. Is that correct? YES ☐ NO ☐ → PROBE AND CORRECT 201-208 AS NECESSARY.		
210	CHECK 208: ONE OR MORE ☐ NO BIRTHS ☐ BIRTHS		→ 226

211	Now I would like to record the names of all your births, whether still alive or not, starting with the first one you had. RECORD NAMES OF ALL THE BIRTHS IN 212. RECORD TWINS AND TRIPLETS ON SEPARATE ROWS. (IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 12 BIRTHS, USE AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE, STARTING WITH THE SECOND ROW).

212	213	214	215	216	217 IF ALIVE:	218 IF ALIVE:	219 IF ALIVE:	220 IF DEAD:	221
What name was given to your (first/next) baby? RECORD NAME. BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER	Is (NAME) a boy or a girl?	Were any of these births twins?	In what month and year was (NAME) born? PROBE: When is his/her birthday?	Is (NAME) still alive?	How old was (NAME) at his/her last birthday? RECORD AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS.	Is (NAME) living with you?	RECORD HOUSE-HOLD LINE NUMBER OF CHILD (RECORD '00' IF CHILD NOT LISTED IN HOUSE-HOLD).	How old was (NAME) when he/she died? IF '1 YR', PROBE: How many months old was (NAME)? RECORD DAYS IF LESS THAN 1 MONTH; MONTHS IF LESS THAN TWO YEARS; OR YEARS.	Were there any other live births between (NAME OF PREVIOUS BIRTH) and (NAME), including any children who died after birth?
01	BOY 1 GIRL 2	SING 1 MULT 2	MONTH ☐☐ YEAR ☐☐☐☐	YES . . 1 NO . . . 2 ↓ 220	AGE IN YEARS ☐☐	YES . . . 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER ☐☐ ↓ (NEXT BIRTH)	DAYS . . . 1 ☐☐ MONTHS 2 YEARS . . 3 ☐☐	
02	BOY 1 GIRL 2	SING 1 MULT 2	MONTH ☐☐ YEAR ☐☐☐☐	YES . . 1 NO . . . 2 ↓ 220	AGE IN YEARS ☐☐	YES . . . 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER ☐☐ ↓ (GO TO 221)	DAYS . . . 1 ☐☐ MONTHS 2 YEARS . . 3 ☐☐	YES . . . . 1 ADD ↵ BIRTH NO . . . . . 2 NEXT ↵ BIRTH
03	BOY 1 GIRL 2	SING 1 MULT 2	MONTH ☐☐ YEAR ☐☐☐☐	YES . . 1 NO . . . 2 ↓ 220	AGE IN YEARS ☐☐	YES . . . 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER ☐☐ ↓ (GO TO 221)	DAYS . . . 1 ☐☐ MONTHS 2 YEARS . . 3 ☐☐	YES . . . . 1 ADD ↵ BIRTH NO . . . . . 2 NEXT ↵ BIRTH
04	BOY 1 GIRL 2	SING 1 MULT 2	MONTH ☐☐ YEAR ☐☐☐☐	YES . . 1 NO . . . 2 ↓ 220	AGE IN YEARS ☐☐	YES . . . 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER ☐☐ ↓ (GO TO 221)	DAYS . . . 1 ☐☐ MONTHS 2 YEARS . . 3 ☐☐	YES . . . . 1 ADD ↵ BIRTH NO . . . . . 2 NEXT ↵ BIRTH
05	BOY 1 GIRL 2	SING 1 MULT 2	MONTH ☐☐ YEAR ☐☐☐☐	YES . . 1 NO . . . 2 ↓ 220	AGE IN YEARS ☐☐	YES . . . 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER ☐☐ ↓ (GO TO 221)	DAYS . . . 1 ☐☐ MONTHS 2 YEARS . . 3 ☐☐	YES . . . . 1 ADD ↵ BIRTH NO . . . . . 2 NEXT ↵ BIRTH
06	BOY 1 GIRL 2	SING 1 MULT 2	MONTH ☐☐ YEAR ☐☐☐☐	YES . . 1 NO . . . 2 ↓ 220	AGE IN YEARS ☐☐	YES . . . 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER ☐☐ ↓ (GO TO 221)	DAYS . . . 1 ☐☐ MONTHS 2 YEARS . . 3 ☐☐	YES . . . . 1 ADD ↵ BIRTH NO . . . . . 2 NEXT ↵ BIRTH
07	BOY 1 GIRL 2	SING 1 MULT 2	MONTH ☐☐ YEAR ☐☐☐☐	YES . . 1 NO . . . 2 ↓ 220	AGE IN YEARS ☐☐	YES . . . 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER ☐☐ ↓ (GO TO 221)	DAYS . . . 1 ☐☐ MONTHS 2 YEARS . . 3 ☐☐	YES . . . . 1 ADD ↵ BIRTH NO . . . . . 2 NEXT ↵ BIRTH

212	213	214	215	216	217 IF ALIVE:	218 IF ALIVE:	219 IF ALIVE:	220 IF DEAD:	221
What name was given to your next baby? RECORD NAME. BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER	Is (NAME) a boy or a girl?	Were any of these births twins?	In what month and year was (NAME) born? PROBE: When is his/her birthday?	Is (NAME) still alive?	How old was (NAME) at his/her last birthday? RECORD AGE IN COM-PLETED YEARS.	Is (NAME) living with you?	RECORD HOUSE-HOLD LINE NUMBER OF CHILD (RECORD '00' IF CHILD NOT LISTED IN HOUSE-HOLD).	How old was (NAME) when he/she died? IF '1 YR', PROBE: How many months old was (NAME)? RECORD DAYS IF LESS THAN 1 MONTH; MONTHS IF LESS THAN TWO YEARS; OR YEARS.	Were there any other live births between (NAME OF PREVIOUS BIRTH) and (NAME), including any children who died after birth?
08	BOY 1 GIRL 2	SING 1 MULT 2	MONTH ☐☐ YEAR ☐☐☐☐	YES . . 1 NO . . . 2 ↓ 220	AGE IN YEARS ☐☐	YES . . . 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER ☐☐ ↓ (GO TO 221)	DAYS . . . 1 ☐☐ MONTHS 2 YEARS . . 3	YES . . . . 1 ADD ↵ BIRTH NO . . . . . 2 NEXT ↵ BIRTH
09	BOY 1 GIRL 2	SING 1 MULT 2	MONTH ☐☐ YEAR ☐☐☐☐	YES . . 1 NO . . . 2 ↓ 220	AGE IN YEARS ☐☐	YES . . . 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER ☐☐ ↓ (GO TO 221)	DAYS . . . 1 ☐☐ MONTHS 2 YEARS . . 3	YES . . . . 1 ADD ↵ BIRTH NO . . . . . 2 NEXT ↵ BIRTH
10	BOY 1 GIRL 2	SING 1 MULT 2	MONTH ☐☐ YEAR ☐☐☐☐	YES . . 1 NO . . . 2 ↓ 220	AGE IN YEARS ☐☐	YES . . . 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER ☐☐ ↓ (GO TO 221)	DAYS . . . 1 ☐☐ MONTHS 2 YEARS . . 3	YES . . . . 1 ADD ↵ BIRTH NO . . . . . 2 NEXT ↵ BIRTH
11	BOY 1 GIRL 2	SING 1 MULT 2	MONTH ☐☐ YEAR ☐☐☐☐	YES . . 1 NO . . . 2 ↓ 220	AGE IN YEARS ☐☐	YES . . . 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER ☐☐ ↓ (GO TO 221)	DAYS . . . 1 ☐☐ MONTHS 2 YEARS . . 3	YES . . . . 1 ADD ↵ BIRTH NO . . . . . 2 NEXT ↵ BIRTH
12	BOY 1 GIRL 2	SING 1 MULT 2	MONTH ☐☐ YEAR ☐☐☐☐	YES . . 1 NO . . . 2 ↓ 220	AGE IN YEARS ☐☐	YES . . . 1 NO 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER ☐☐ ↓ (GO TO 221)	DAYS . . . 1 ☐☐ MONTHS 2 YEARS . . 3	YES . . . . 1 ADD ↵ BIRTH NO . . . . . 2 NEXT ↵ BIRTH

222	Have you had any live births since the birth of (NAME OF LAST BIRTH)? IF YES, RECORD BIRTH(S) IN TABLE.	YES . . . . 1 NO 2

223	COMPARE 208 WITH NUMBER OF BIRTHS IN HISTORY ABOVE AND MARK:

NUMBERS ARE SAME ☐ ↓   NUMBERS ARE DIFFERENT ☐ → (PROBE AND RECONCILE)

224	CHECK 215: ENTER THE NUMBER OF BIRTHS IN 2010 OR LATER.	NUMBER OF BIRTHS . . . . ☐ NONE . . . . 0 → 226

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
225	**C** FOR EACH BIRTH SINCE JANUARY 2010, ENTER 'B' IN THE MONTH OF BIRTH IN THE CALENDAR. WRITE THE NAME OF THE CHILD TO THE LEFT OF THE 'B' CODE. FOR EACH BIRTH, ASK THE NUMBER OF MONTHS THE PREGNANCY LASTED AND RECORD 'P' IN EACH OF THE PRECEDING MONTHS ACCORDING TO THE DURATION OF PREGNANCY. (NOTE: THE NUMBER OF 'P's MUST BE ONE LESS THAN THE NUMBER OF MONTHS THAT THE PREGNANCY LASTED.)		
226	Are you pregnant now?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 UNSURE 8	→ 230
227	How many months pregnant are you? RECORD NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS. **C** ENTER 'P's IN THE CALENDAR, BEGINNING WITH THE MONTH OF INTERVIEW AND FOR THE TOTAL NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS.	MONTHS . . . . ☐☐	
228	When you got pregnant, did you want to get pregnant at that time?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 230
229	Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want any (more) children?	LATER . . . . 1 NO MORE 2	
230	Have you ever had a pregnancy that miscarried, was aborted, or ended in a stillbirth?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 238
231	When did the last such pregnancy end?	MONTH . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . . ☐☐☐☐	
232	CHECK 231: LAST PREGNANCY LAST PREGNANCY ENDED IN ☐ ENDED BEFORE ☐ JAN. 2010 OR LATER ↓ JAN. 2010		→ 238
233	How many months pregnant were you when the last such pregnancy ended? **C** RECORD NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS. ENTER 'T' IN THE CALENDAR IN THE MONTH THAT THE PREGNANCY TERMINATED AND 'P' FOR THE REMAINING NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS.	MONTHS . . . . ☐☐	
234	Since January 2010, have you had any other pregnancies that did not result in a live birth?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 236
235	ASK THE DATE AND THE DURATION OF PREGNANCY FOR EACH EARLIER NON-LIVE BIRTH PREGNANCY BACK TO JANUARY 2010. **C** ENTER 'T' IN THE CALENDAR IN THE MONTH THAT EACH PREGNANCY TERMINATED AND 'P' FOR THE REMAINING NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS.		
236	Did you have any miscarriages, abortions or stillbirths that ended before 2010?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 238
237	When did the last such pregnancy that terminated before 2010 end?	MONTH . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . . ☐☐☐☐	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
238	When did your last menstrual period start? _____ (DATE, IF GIVEN)	DAYS AGO . . . . 1 ☐☐ WEEKS AGO . . . . 2 ☐☐ MONTHS AGO . . . . 3 ☐☐ YEARS AGO . . . . 4 ☐☐ IN MENOPAUSE/ HAS HAD HYSTERECTOMY . . . 994 BEFORE LAST BIRTH . . . . 995 NEVER MENSTRUATED 996	
239	From one menstrual period to the next, are there certain days when a woman is more likely to become pregnant?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	301
240	Is this time just before her period begins, during her period, right after her period has ended, or halfway between two periods?	JUST BEFORE HER PERIOD BEGINS . . . . 1 DURING HER PERIOD . . . . 2 RIGHT AFTER HER PERIOD HAS ENDED . . . . 3 HALFWAY BETWEEN TWO PERIODS . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8	

301	Now I would like to talk about family planning - the various ways or methods that a couple can use to delay or avoid a pregnancy. Have you ever heard of (METHOD)?		
01	**Female Sterilization**. PROBE: Women can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	
02	**Male Sterilization**. PROBE: Men can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	
03	**IUD**. PROBE: Women can have a loop or coil placed inside them by a doctor or a nurse.	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	
04	**Injectables**. PROBE: Women can have an injection by a health provider that stops them from becoming pregnant for one or more months.	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	
05	**Implants**. PROBE: Women can have one or more small rods placed in their upper arm by a doctor or nurse which can prevent pregnancy for one or more years.	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	
06	**Pill**. PROBE: Women can take a pill every day to avoid becoming pregnant.	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	
07	**Condom**. PROBE: Men can put a rubber sheath on their penis before sexual intercourse.	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	
08	**Female Condom**. PROBE: Women can place a sheath in their vagina before sexual intercourse.	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	
09	**Lactational Amenorrhea Method (LAM)**.	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	
10	**Rhythm Method**. PROBE: To avoid pregnancy, women do not have sexual intercourse on the days of the month they think they can get pregnant.	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	
11	**Withdrawal**. PROBE: Men can be careful and pull out before climax.	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	
12	**Emergency Contraception**. PROBE: As an emergency measure, within three/five days after they have unprotected sexual intercourse, women can take special pills to prevent pregnancy.	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	
13	Have you heard of any other ways or methods that women or men can use to avoid pregnancy?	YES . . . . 1 _____ (SPECIFY) _____ (SPECIFY) NO 2	
302	CHECK 226: NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE ☐ ↓ PREGNANT ☐ ────────────		→ 311
303	Are you currently doing something or using any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 311

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
304	Which method are you using? CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD MENTIONED, FOLLOW SKIP INSTRUCTION FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST.	FEMALE STERILIZATION . . . . A MALE STERILIZATION . . . . B IUD . . . . C INJECTABLES . . . . D IMPLANTS . . . . E PILL . . . . F CONDOM . . . . G FEMALE CONDOM . . . . H DIAPHRAGM . . . . I FOAM/JELLY . . . . J LACTATIONAL AMEN. METHOD . . . . . K RHYTHM METHOD . . . . L WITHDRAWAL . . . . M OTHER MODERN METHOD . . . . X OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD . . . Y	→ 307 → 308A → 306 → 306 → 308A
305	What is the brand name of the pills you are using? IF DON'T KNOW THE BRAND, ASK TO SEE THE PACKAGE.	MICROGYNON . . . . 01 ORAL CON F . . . . 02 OK PILLS . . . . 03 FINGERS . . . . 04 SURE . . . . 05 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	→ 308A
306	What is the brand name of the condoms you are using? IF DON'T KNOW THE BRAND, ASK TO SEE THE PACKAGE.	AHPHAW . . . . 01 LUSOE . . . . 02 FEEL (FEMALE CONDOM) . . . . 03 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	→ 308A

307	In what facility did the sterilization take place?
	
	PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE.
	
	IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.
	
	_____
	(NAME OF PLACE)
		PUBLIC SECTOR
		  GOVT. HOSPITAL 11
		  GOVT. HEALTH CENTER (RHC) . . . 12
		  FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC 13
		  MOBILE CLINIC 14
		  OTHER PUBLIC
		    SECTOR _____ 16
		    (SPECIFY)
		
		PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR
		  PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC 21
		  PRIVATE DOCTOR'S OFFICE 23
		  MOBILE CLINIC 24
		  OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL
		    SECTOR _____ 26
		    (SPECIFY)
		
		OTHER _____ 96
		(SPECIFY)
		DON'T KNOW 98	

307A	CHECK 304: CODE 'A' [ ] CODE 'A' [ ] CIRCLED NOT CIRCLED ↓ ↓ Before your sterilization operation, were you told that you would not be able to have any (more) children because of the operation? Before the sterilization operation, was your husband/partner told that he would not be able to have any (more) children because of the operation?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
308	In what month and year was the sterilization performed?		
308A	Since what month and year have you been using (CURRENT METHOD) without stopping? PROBE: For how long have you been using (CURRENT METHOD) now without stopping?	MONTH . . . . YEAR	
309	CHECK 308/308A, 215 AND 231: ANY BIRTH OR PREGNANCY TERMINATION AFTER MONTH AND YEAR OF START OF USE OF CONTRACEPTION IN 308/308A GO BACK TO 308/308A, PROBE AND RECORD MONTH AND YEAR AT START OF CONTINUOUS USE OF CURRENT METHOD (MUST BE AFTER LAST BIRTH OR PREGNANCY TERMINATION).	YES NO	
310	CHECK 308/308A: YEAR IS 2010 OR LATER YEAR IS 2009 OR EARLIER **C** ENTER CODE FOR METHOD USED IN MONTH OF INTERVIEW IN THE CALENDAR AND IN EACH MONTH BACK TO THE DATE STARTED USING. **C** ENTER CODE FOR METHOD USED IN MONTH OF INTERVIEW IN THE CALENDAR AND EACH MONTH BACK TO JANUARY 2010. THEN SKIP TO 322		

311	I would like to ask you some questions about the times you or your partner may have used a method to avoid getting pregnant during the last few years.
	
	USE CALENDAR TO PROBE FOR EARLIER PERIODS OF USE AND NONUSE, STARTING WITH MOST RECENT USE, BACK TO JANUARY 2010.
	USE NAMES OF CHILDREN, DATES OF BIRTH, AND PERIODS OF PREGNANCY AS REFERENCE POINTS.
	
	C **IN COLUMN 1**, ENTER METHOD USE CODE OR '0' FOR NONUSE IN EACH BLANK MONTH.
	
	ILLUSTRATIVE QUESTIONS:
	    * When was the last time you used a method? Which method was that?
	    * When did you start using that method? How long after the birth of (NAME)?
	    * How long did you use the method then?
	
	IN COLUMN 2, ENTER CODES FOR DISCONTINUATION NEXT TO THE LAST MONTH OF USE. NUMBER OF CODES IN COLUMN 2 MUST BE SAME AS NUMBER OF INTERRUPTIONS OF METHOD USE IN COLUMN 1.
	
	ASK WHY SHE STOPPED USING THE METHOD. IF A PREGNANCY FOLLOWED, ASK WHETHER SHE BECAME PREGNANT UNINTENTIONALLY WHILE USING THE METHOD OR DELIBERATELY STOPPED TO GET PREGNANT.
	
	ILLUSTRATIVE QUESTIONS:
	    * Why did you stop using the (METHOD)? Did you become pregnant while using (METHOD), or did you stop to get pregnant, or did you stop for some other reason?
	    * IF DELIBERATELY STOPPED TO BECOME PREGNANT, ASK: How many months did it take you to get pregnant after you stopped using (METHOD)? AND ENTER '0' IN EACH SUCH MONTH IN COLUMN 1.		

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
312	CHECK THE CALENDAR FOR USE OF ANY CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD IN ANY MONTH NO METHOD USED ☐ ANY METHOD USED ☐		→ 314
313	Have you ever used anything or tried in any way to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 324
314	CHECK 304: CIRCLE METHOD CODE: IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD CODE CIRCLED IN 304, CIRCLE CODE FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST.	NO CODE CIRCLED . . . . 00 FEMALE STERILIZATION . . . . 01 MALE STERILIZATION . . . . 02 IUD . . . . 03 INJECTABLES . . . . 04 IMPLANTS . . . . 05 PILL . . . . 06 CONDOM . . . . 07 FEMALE CONDOM . . . . 08 DIAPHRAGM . . . . 09 FOAM/JELLY . . . . 10 LACTATIONAL AMEN. METHOD . . . . . 11 RHYTHM METHOD . . . . 12 WITHDRAWAL . . . . 13 OTHER MODERN METHOD . . . . 95 OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD 96	→ 324 → 317A → 326 → 315A → 326

315	You first started using (CURRENT METHOD) in (DATE FROM 308/308A). Where did you get it at that time?	PUBLIC SECTOR
		  GOVT. HOSPITAL 11
		  GOVT. HEALTH CENTER (RHC) . . . 12
		  GOVT. HEALTH POST
		    (SUB-CENTER) 13
		  VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER 14
		  MOBILE CLINIC 15
		  UHC/MCH CENTER 16
		  OTHER PUBLIC
		    SECTOR _____ 17
		                 (SPECIFY)	

315A	Where did you learn how to use the rhythm/lactational amenorrhea method?
	
	PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE.
	
	IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.
	
	_____
	         (NAME OF PLACE)
		NON-GOVERNMENT SECTOR
		  MARIE STOPES 21
		  MYANMAR RED CROSS SOCIETY . 22
		  PSI/M (SUN) 23
		  MMA 24
		  OTHER NGO
		    SECTOR _____ 26
		                 (SPECIFY)
		
		PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR
		  PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC 31
		  PHARMACY 32
		  PRIVATE DOCTOR 33
		  MOBILE CLINIC 34
		  FIELDWORKER 35
		  OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL
		    SECTOR _____ 36
		                 (SPECIFY)
		
		OTHER SOURCE
		  SHOP 41
		  FRIEND/RELATIVE 42
		
		OTHER _____ 96
		             (SPECIFY)	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
316	CHECK 304: CIRCLE METHOD CODE: IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD CODE CIRCLED IN 304, CIRCLE CODE FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST.	IUD . . . . 03 INJECTABLES . . . . 04 IMPLANTS . . . . .05 PILL . . . . 06 CONDOM . . . . 07 FEMALE CONDOM . . . . 08 DIAPHRAGM . . . . 09 FOAM/JELLY . . . . 10 LACTATIONAL AMEN. METHOD . . . . . 11 RHYTHM METHOD 12	→ 323 → 320 → 326 → 326
317	At that time, were you told about side effects or problems you might have with the method?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 319
317A	When you got sterilized, were you told about side effects or problems you might have with the method?		
318	Were you ever told by a health or family planning worker about side effects or problems you might have with the method?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 320
319	Were you told what to do if you experienced side effects or problems?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	
320	CHECK 317: CODE '1' CODE '1' CIRCLED NOT CIRCLED At that time, were you told about other methods of family planning that you could use? When you obtained (CURRENT METHOD FROM 314) from (SOURCE OF METHOD FROM 307 OR 315), were you told about other methods of family planning that you could use?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 322
321	Were you ever told by a health or family planning worker about other methods of family planning that you could use?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	
322	CHECK 304: CIRCLE METHOD CODE: IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD CODE CIRCLED IN 304, CIRCLE CODE FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST.	FEMALE STERILIZATION . . . . 01 MALE STERILIZATION . . . . 02 IUD . . . . 03 INJECTABLES . . . . 04 IMPLANTS . . . . 05 PILL . . . . 06 CONDOM . . . . 07 FEMALE CONDOM . . . . 08 DIAPHRAGM . . . . 09 FOAM/JELLY . . . . 10 LACTATIONAL AMEN. METHOD . . . . . 11 RHYTHM METHOD . . . . 12 WITHDRAWAL . . . . 13 OTHER MODERN METHOD . . . . 95 OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD . . . 96	→ 326 326

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP

323	Where did you obtain (CURRENT METHOD) the last time?
	
	PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE.
	
	IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.
	
	_____
	(NAME OF PLACE)
		PUBLIC SECTOR
		  GOVT. HOSPITAL 11
		  GOVT. HEALTH CENTER (RHC) . . . 12
		  GOVT. HEALTH POST
		    (SUB-CENTER) 13
		  VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER 14
		  MOBILE CLINIC 15
		  UHC/MCH CENTER 16
		  OTHER PUBLIC
		    SECTOR _____ 17
		              (SPECIFY)
		
		NON-GOVERNMENT SECTOR
		  MARIE STOPES 21
		  MYANMAR RED CROSS SOCIETY . 22
		  PSI/M (SUN) 23
		  MMA 24
		  OTHER NGO
		    SECTOR _____ 26
		              (SPECIFY)
		
		PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR
		  PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC 31
		  PHARMACY 32
		  PRIVATE DOCTOR 33
		  MOBILE CLINIC 34
		  FIELDWORKER 35
		  OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL
		    SECTOR _____ 36
		              (SPECIFY)
		
		OTHER SOURCE
		  SHOP 41
		  FRIEND/RELATIVE 42
		
		OTHER _____ 96
		                (SPECIFY)
			→ 326

324	Do you know of a place where you can obtain a method of family planning?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 326

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP

325	Where is that?
	
	Any other place?
	
	PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF SOURCE.
	
	IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.
	
	_____
	(NAME OF PLACE(S))
		PUBLIC SECTOR
		   GOVT. HOSPITAL . . . . A
		   GOVT. HEALTH CENTER (RHC) . . . B
		   GOVT. HEALTH POST
		     (SUB-CENTER) C
		   VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER . . . . . D
		   MOBILE CLINIC . . . . E
		   UHC/MCH CENTER . . . . F
		   OTHER PUBLIC
		     SECTOR _____ G
		                (SPECIFY)
		
		NON-GOVERNMENT SECTOR
		   MARIE STOPES . . . . H
		   MYANMAR RED CROSS SOCIETY . I
		   PSI/M (SUN) . . . . J
		   MMA . . . . K
		   OTHER NGO
		     SECTOR _____ L
		                (SPECIFY)
		
		PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR
		   PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC . . . . . M
		   PHARMACY . . . . N
		   PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . O
		   MOBILE CLINIC . . . . P
		   FIELDWORKER . . . . Q
		   OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL
		     SECTOR _____ R
		                (SPECIFY)
		
		OTHER SOURCE
		   SHOP . . . . S
		   FRIEND/RELATIVE . . . . T
		
		OTHER _____ X
		                (SPECIFY)	

326	In the last 12 months, were you visited by AMW, CHW, or CSG who talked to you about family planning?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	
327	In the last 12 months, have you visited a health facility for care for yourself (or your children)?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 401
328	Did any staff member at the health facility speak to you about family planning methods?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	

401	CHECK 224:			
	ONE OR MORE BIRTHS IN 2010 OR LATER ☐ ↓		NO BIRTHS IN 2010 OR LATER ☐ ──────→ 556	

402	CHECK 215: ENTER IN THE TABLE THE BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER, NAME, AND SURVIVAL STATUS OF EACH BIRTH IN 2010 OR LATER. ASK THE QUESTIONS ABOUT ALL OF THESE BIRTHS. BEGIN WITH THE LAST BIRTH. (IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 3 BIRTHS, USE LAST 2 COLUMNS OF ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRES). Now I would like to ask some questions about your children born in the last five years. (We will talk about each separately.)

403	BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER FROM 212 IN BIRTH HISTORY	LAST BIRTH BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER ☐☐	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER ☐☐	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER ☐☐
404	FROM 212 AND 216	NAME _____ LIVING ☐ DEAD ☐ ↓ ↓	NAME _____ LIVING ☐ DEAD ☐ ↓ ↓	NAME _____ LIVING ☐ DEAD ☐ ↓ ↓
405	When you got pregnant with (NAME), did you want to get pregnant at that time?	YES . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 408)←┘ NO 2	YES . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 430)←┘ NO 2	YES . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 430)←┘ NO 2
406	Did you want to have a baby later on, or did you not want any (more) children?	LATER . . . . 1 NO MORE . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 408) ←┘	LATER . . . . 1 NO MORE . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 430) ←┘	LATER . . . . 1 NO MORE . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 430) ←┘
407	How much longer did you want to wait?	MONTHS . .1 ☐☐ YEARS . . 2 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW . . . 998	MONTHS . .1 ☐☐ YEARS . . 2 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW . . . 998	MONTHS . .1 ☐☐ YEARS . . 2 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW . . . 998
408	Did you see anyone for antenatal care for this pregnancy?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 415) ←┘		
409	Whom did you see? Anyone else? PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF PERSON AND RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	HEALTH PERSONNEL DOCTOR . . . . A NURSE/MIDWIFE/ LHV . . . . B AUXILIARY MIDWIFE . . . . . C OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . D COMMUNITY/ VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER . . . E OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)		

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH NAME _____

410	Where did you receive antenatal care for this pregnancy?
	
	Anywhere else?
	
	PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF SOURCE.
	
	IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.
	
	_____
	(NAME OF PLACE(S))
		HOME
		   YOUR HOME . . . A
		   OTHER HOME . . . B
		
		PUBLIC SECTOR
		  GOVT. HOSPITAL C
		  GOVT. HEALTH
		    CENTER (RHC . D
		  GOVT. HEALTH
		    POST SUB-
		    CENTER . . . . . E
		  MOBILE CLINIC . F
		  UHC/MCH CENTER G
		  OTHER PUBLIC
		    SECTOR
		    _____ H
		    (SPECIFY)
		
		NGO
		  MARIE STOPES . I
		  MYANMAR
		    RED CROSS J
		  PSI/M (SUN) . . . K
		  MMA . . . L
		  OTHER NGO
		    SECTOR
		    _____ M
		    (SPECIFY)
		
		PRIVATE MED. SECTOR
		  PVT. HOSPITAL/
		    CLINIC . . . . N
		  OTHER PRIVATE
		    MED. SECTOR
		    _____ O
		    (SPECIFY)
		
		OTHER _____ X
		    (SPECIFY)		

411	How many months pregnant were you when you first received antenatal care for this pregnancy?	MONTHS . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98		
412	How many times did you receive antenatal care during this pregnancy?	NUMBER OF TIMES ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98		
413	As part of your antenatal care during this pregnancy, were any of the following done at least once: Was your blood pressure measured? Did you give a urine sample? Did you give a blood sample?	YES NO BP . . . . 1 2 URINE . . . . . 1 2 BLOOD . . . 1 2		
414	During (any of) your antenatal care visit(s), were you told about things to look out for that might suggest problems with the pregnancy?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8		

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
415	During this pregnancy, were you given an injection in the arm to prevent the baby from getting tetanus, that is, convulsions after birth?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 418) ← DON'T KNOW 8		
416	During this pregnancy, how many times did you get a tetanus injection?	TIMES . . . . ☐ DON'T KNOW 8		
417	CHECK 416:	2 OR MORE OTHER TIMES ☐ ☐ (SKIP TO 421)		
418	At any time before this pregnancy, did you receive any tetanus injections?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 421) ← DON'T KNOW . . . 8		
419	Before this pregnancy, how many times did you receive a tetanus injection? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.	TIMES . . . . ☐ DON'T KNOW 8		
420	How many years ago did you receive the last tetanus injection before this pregnancy?	YEARS AGO . . . . . ☐☐		
421	During this pregnancy, were you given or did you buy any iron tablets or iron syrup? SHOW TABLETS/SYRUP.	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 423) ← DON'T KNOW 8		
422	During the whole pregnancy, for how many days did you take the tablets or syrup? IF ANSWER IS NOT NUMERIC, PROBE FOR APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF DAYS.	DAYS ☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW . . . 998		
423	During this pregnancy, did you take any drug for intestinal worms?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8		

430	When (NAME) was born, was he/she very large, larger than average, average, smaller than average, or very small?	VERY LARGE 1
		LARGER THAN
		    AVERAGE 2
		AVERAGE 3
		SMALLER THAN
		    AVERAGE 4
		VERY SMALL 5
		DON'T KNOW 8
			VERY LARGE 1
			LARGER THAN
			    AVERAGE 2
			AVERAGE 3
			SMALLER THAN
			    AVERAGE 4
			VERY SMALL 5
			DON'T KNOW 8
				VERY LARGE 1
				LARGER THAN
				    AVERAGE 2
				AVERAGE 3
				SMALLER THAN
				    AVERAGE 4
				VERY SMALL 5
				DON'T KNOW 8

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH NAME _____

431	Was (NAME) weighed at birth?	YES 1
		
		NO 2
		    (SKIP TO 433) ←┤
		DON'T KNOW 8
			YES 1
			
			NO 2
			    (SKIP TO 433) ←┤
			DON'T KNOW 8
				YES 1
				
				NO 2
				    (SKIP TO 433) ←┤
				DON'T KNOW 8

432	How much did (NAME) weigh? RECORD WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS FROM HEALTH CARD, IF AVAILABLE.	KG FROM CARD 1 ☐ . ☐☐☐ KG FROM RECALL 2 ☐ . ☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW 99998	KG FROM CARD 1 ☐ . ☐☐☐ KG FROM RECALL 2 ☐ . ☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW 99998	KG FROM CARD 1 ☐ . ☐☐☐ KG FROM RECALL 2 ☐ . ☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW 99998

433	Who assisted with the delivery of (NAME)?
	
	Anyone else?
	
	PROBE FOR THE TYPE(S) OF PERSON(S) AND RECORD ALL MENTIONED.
	
	IF RESPONDENT SAYS NO ONE ASSISTED, PROBE TO DETERMINE WHETHER ANY ADULTS WERE PRESENT AT THE DELIVERY.
		HEALTH PERSONNEL
		  DOCTOR . . . . . A
		  NURSE/MIDWIFE/
		    LHV . . . . B
		  AUXILIARY
		    MIDWIFE . . . C
		
		OTHER PERSON
		  TRADITIONAL BIRTH
		    ATTENDANT . . D
		  RELATIVE/FRIEND E
		  OTHER
		  _____ X
		    (SPECIFY)
		NO ONE ASSISTED Y
			HEALTH PERSONNEL
			  DOCTOR . . . . A
			  NURSE/MIDWIFE/
			    LHV . . . . B
			  AUXILIARY
			    MIDWIFE . . . C
			
			OTHER PERSON
			  TRADITIONAL BIRTH
			    ATTENDANT . . D
			  RELATIVE/FRIEND . E
			  OTHER
			  _____ X
			    (SPECIFY)
			NO ONE ASSISTED Y
				HEALTH PERSONNEL
				  DOCTOR . . . . . A
				  NURSE/MIDWIFE/
				    LHV . . . . B
				  AUXILIARY
				    MIDWIFE . . . C
				
				OTHER PERSON
				  TRADITIONAL BIRTH
				    ATTENDANT . . D
				  RELATIVE/FRIEND E
				  OTHER
				  _____ X
				    (SPECIFY)
				NO ONE ASSISTED Y

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH NAME _____

434	Where did you give birth to (NAME)?
	
	PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE.
	
	IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.
	
	_____
	(NAME OF PLACE)
		HOME
		  YOUR HOME . . . 11
		    (SKIP TO 438) ←┐
		  OTHER HOME . . . 12
		
		PUBLIC SECTOR
		  GOVT. HOSPITAL 21
		  GOVT. HEALTH
		    CENTER (RHC . 22
		  GOVT. HEALTH
		    POST SUB-
		    CENTER 23
		  MOBILE CLINIC . 24
		  UHC/MCH CENTER 25
		  OTHER PUBLIC
		    SECTOR
		    _____ 26
		    (SPECIFY)
		NGO
		  MARIE STOPES . 31
		  MRCS 32
		  PSI/M (SUN) . . . 33
		  MMA . . . 34
		  OTHER NGO
		    SECTOR
		    _____ 36
		    (SPECIFY)
		PRIVATE MED. SECTOR
		  PVT. HOSPITAL/
		    CLINIC 41
		  PVT. MATERNITY
		    HOME 42
		  MMCWA MATERNITY
		    HOME 43
		  OTHER PRIVATE
		    MED. SECTOR
		    _____ 46
		    (SPECIFY)
		OTHER _____ 96
		    (SPECIFY)
		(SKIP TO 438) ←┐
			HOME
			  YOUR HOME . . . 11
			    (SKIP TO 448) ←┐
			  OTHER HOME . . . 12
			
			PUBLIC SECTOR
			  GOVT. HOSPITAL 21
			  GOVT. HEALTH
			    CENTER (RHC . 22
			  GOVT. HEALTH
			    POST SUB-
			    CENTER 23
			  MOBILE CLINIC . 24
			  UHC/MCH CENTER 25
			  OTHER PUBLIC
			    SECTOR
			    _____ 26
			    (SPECIFY)
			NGO
			  MARIE STOPES . 31
			  MRCS 32
			  PSI/M (SUN) . . . 33
			  MMA . . . 34
			  OTHER NGO
			    SECTOR
			    _____ 36
			    (SPECIFY)
			PRIVATE MED. SECTOR
			  PVT. HOSPITAL/
			    CLINIC 41
			  PVT. MATERNITY
			    HOME 42
			  MMCWA MATERNITY
			    HOME 43
			  OTHER PRIVATE
			    MED. SECTOR
			    _____ 46
			    (SPECIFY)
			OTHER _____ 96
			    (SPECIFY)
			(SKIP TO 448) ←┐
				HOME
				  YOUR HOME . . . 11
				    (SKIP TO 448) ←┐
				  OTHER HOME . . . 12
				
				PUBLIC SECTOR
				  GOVT. HOSPITAL 21
				  GOVT. HEALTH
				    CENTER (RHC . 22
				  GOVT. HEALTH
				    POST SUB-
				    CENTER 23
				  MOBILE CLINIC . 24
				  UHC/MCH CENTER 25
				  OTHER PUBLIC
				    SECTOR
				    _____ 26
				    (SPECIFY)
				NGO
				  MARIE STOPES . 31
				  MRCS 32
				  PSI/M (SUN) . . . 33
				  MMA . . . 34
				  OTHER NGO
				    SECTOR
				    _____ 36
				    (SPECIFY)
				PRIVATE MED. SECTOR
				  PVT. HOSPITAL/
				    CLINIC 41
				  PVT. MATERNITY
				    HOME 42
				  MMCWA MATERNITY
				    HOME 43
				  OTHER PRIVATE
				    MED. SECTOR
				    _____ 46
				    (SPECIFY)
				OTHER _____ 96
				    (SPECIFY)
				(SKIP TO 448) ←┐

434A	How long after (NAME) was delivered did you stay there? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS. IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS 1 ☐☐ DAYS 2 ☐☐ WEEKS 3 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW . . . 998		
435	Was (NAME) delivered by caesarean, that is, did they cut your belly open to take the baby out?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	YES . . . . 1 NO 2
436	I would like to talk to you about checks on your health after delivery, for example, someone asking you questions about your health or examining you. Did anyone check on your health while you were still in the facility?	YES . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 439) ←┐ NO 2		

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
437	Did anyone check on your health after you left the facility?	YES . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 439)◀────── NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 442)◀──────		
438	I would like to talk to you about checks on your health after delivery, for example, someone asking you questions about your health or examining you. Did anyone check on your health after you gave birth to (NAME)?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 442)◀──────		

439	Who checked on your health at that time?
	
	PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.
		HEALTH PERSONNEL
		  DOCTOR 11
		  NURSE/MIDWIFE
		    LHV 12
		  AUXILIARY
		    MIDWIFE 13
		
		OTHER PERSON
		  TRADITIONAL BIRTH
		    ATTENDANT 21
		  COMMUNITY/
		    VILLAGE HEALTH
		    WORKER . . . 22
		
		OTHER _____ 96
		      (SPECIFY)		

440	How long after delivery did the first check take place? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS. IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS 1 ☐☐ DAYS 2 ☐☐ WEEKS 3 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW . . . 998		
442	In the two months after (NAME) was born, did any health care provider or a traditional birth attendant check on his/her health?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 446)◀──┤ DON'T KNOW 8		
443	How many hours, days or weeks after the birth of (NAME) did the first check take place? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS. IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HRS AFTER BIRTH . . 1 ☐☐ DAYS AFTER BIRTH . . 2 ☐☐ WKS AFTER BIRTH . . 3 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW . . . 998		

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH NAME _____

444	Who checked on (NAME)'s health at that time?
	
	PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.
		HEALTH PERSONNEL
		  DOCTOR 11
		  NURSE/MIDWIFE
		    LHV 12
		  AUXILIARY
		    MIDWIFE 13
		
		OTHER PERSON
		  TRADITIONAL BIRTH
		    ATTENDANT 21
		  COMMUNITY/
		    VILLAGE HEALTH
		    WORKER . . . 22
		
		OTHER _____ 96
		      (SPECIFY)		

445	Where did this first check of (NAME) take place?
	
	PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE AND CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE.
	
	IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.
	
	_____
	(NAME OF PLACE)
		HOME
		  YOUR HOME . . . 11
		  OTHER HOME . . . 12
		
		PUBLIC SECTOR
		  GOVT. HOSPITAL 21
		  GOVT. HEALTH
		    CENTER (RHC . 22
		  GOVT. HEALTH
		    POST SUB-
		    CENTER 23
		  MOBILE CLINIC . 24
		  UHC/MCH CENTER 25
		  OTHER PUBLIC
		    _____ 26
		      (SPECIFY)
		
		NGO
		  MARIE STOPES . 31
		  MYANMAR
		    RED CROSS . . . 32
		  PSI/M (SUN) . . . 33
		  MMA 34
		  OTHER NGO
		    SECTOR
		    _____ 36
		      (SPECIFY)
		
		PRIVATE MED. SECTOR
		  PVT. HOSPITAL/
		    CLINIC 41
		  PVT. MATERNITY
		    HOME 42
		  MMCWA MATERNITY
		    HOME 43
		  OTHER PRIVATE
		    MED. _____ 46
		      (SPECIFY)
		
		OTHER _____ 96
		      (SPECIFY)		

446	In the first two months after delivery, did you receive a vitamin A dose like (this/any of these)? SHOW COMMON TYPES OF AMPULES/CAPSULES.	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8		

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
447	Has your menstrual period returned since the birth of (NAME)?	YES . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 449)◄──────┘ NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 450)◄──────┘		
448	Did your period return between the birth of (NAME) and your next pregnancy?		YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 452)◄──────┘	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 452)◄──────┘
449	For how many months after the birth of (NAME) did you not have a period?	MONTHS . . . [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 98	MONTHS . . . [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 98	MONTHS . . . [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 98
450	CHECK 226: IS RESPONDENT PREGNANT?	NOT [ ] PREGNANT PREG- OR NANT UNSURE [ ] ↓ (SKIP TO 452) ◄		
451	Have you had sexual intercourse since the birth of (NAME)?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 453)◄──────┘		
452	For how many months after the birth of (NAME) did you not have sexual intercourse?	MONTHS . . . [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 98	MONTHS . . . [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 98	MONTHS . . . [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 98
453	Did you ever breastfeed (NAME)?	YES . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 455)◄──────┘ NO 2	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	YES . . . . 1 NO 2
454	CHECK 404: IS CHILD LIVING?	LIVING [ ] DEAD [ ] ↓ (SKIP TO 460) (GO BACK TO 405 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 501)		

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
455	How long after birth did you first put (NAME) to the breast? IF LESS THAN 1 HOUR, RECORD '00' HOURS. IF LESS THAN 24 HOURS, RECORD HOURS. OTHERWISE, RECORD DAYS.	IMMEDIATELY . . . 000 HOURS 1 ☐☐ DAYS 2 ☐☐		
456	In the first three days after delivery, was (NAME) given anything to drink other than breast milk?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 458)◄———		

457	What was (NAME) given to drink?
	
	Anything else?
	
	RECORD ALL LIQUIDS MENTIONED.
		MILK (OTHER THAN BREAST MILK) A
		PLAIN WATER . . . B
		SUGAR OR GLU-
		   COSE WATER . . . C
		GRIPE WATER . . . D
		SUGAR-SALT-WATER
		   SOLUTION . . . . . E
		FRUIT JUICE . . . . . F
		INFANT FORMULA G
		TEA/INFUSIONS . . . H
		COFFEE I
		HONEY . . . . J
		
		OTHER _____ X
		(SPECIFY)		

458	CHECK 404: IS CHILD LIVING?	LIVING DEAD ☐ ☐ (GO BACK TO 405 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 501)	LIVING DEAD ☐ ☐ (GO BACK TO 405 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 501)	LIVING DEAD ☐ ☐ (GO BACK TO 405 IN NEXT-TO-LAST COLUMN OF NEW QUESTIONNAIRE; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 501)
459	Are you still breastfeeding (NAME)?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2		
460	Did (NAME) drink anything from a bottle with a nipple yesterday or last night?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8
461		GO BACK TO 405 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 501.	GO BACK TO 405 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 501.	GO BACK TO 405 IN NEXT-TO-LAST COLUMN OF NEW QUESTIONNAIRE; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 501.

501	ENTER IN THE TABLE THE BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER, NAME, AND SURVIVAL STATUS OF EACH BIRTH IN 2010 OR LATER. ASK THE QUESTIONS ABOUT ALL OF THESE BIRTHS. BEGIN WITH THE LAST BIRTH. (IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 3 BIRTHS, USE LAST 2 COLUMNS OF ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRES).

		LAST BIRTH	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH
502	BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER FROM 212 IN BIRTH HISTORY	BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER . . . . ☐☐	BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER . . . . ☐☐	BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER . . . . . . ☐☐
503	FROM 212 AND 216	NAME _____ LIVING ☐ DEAD ☐ (GO TO 503 IN NEXT COLUMN OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 553)	NAME _____ LIVING ☐ DEAD ☐ (GO TO 503 IN NEXT COLUMN OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 553)	NAME _____ LIVING ☐ DEAD ☐ (GO TO 503 IN NEXT-TO-LAST COLUMN OF NEW QUESTIONNAIRE, OR IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 553)
504	Do you have a card where (NAME)'s vaccinations are written down? IF YES: May I see it please?	YES, SEEN . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 506) ← YES, NOT SEEN . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 509) ← NO CARD 3	YES, SEEN . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 506) ← YES, NOT SEEN . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 509) ← NO CARD 3	YES, SEEN . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 506) ← YES, NOT SEEN . . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 509) ← NO CARD 3
505	Did you ever have a vaccination card for (NAME)?	YES . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 509) ← NO 2	YES . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 509) ← NO 2	YES . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 509) ← NO 2

506	(1) COPY DATES FROM THE CARD. (2) WRITE '44' IN 'DAY' COLUMN IF CARD SHOWS THAT A DOSE WAS GIVEN, BUT NO DATE IS RECORDED.

	LAST BIRTH			NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH			SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH		
	DAY	MONTH	YEAR	DAY	MONTH	YEAR	DAY	MONTH	YEAR
BCG				BCG			BCG		
HEP B0 (GIVEN AT BIRTH)				H0			H0		
POLIO 1				P1			P1		
POLIO 2				P2			P2		
POLIO 3				P3			P3		
DPT 1/ PENTAVALENT 1				D1			D1		
DPT 2/ PENTAVALENT 2				D2			D2		
DPT 3/ PENTAVALENT 3				D3			D3		
HEP B 1				H1			H1		
HEP B 2				H2			H2		
HEP B 3				H3			H3		
MEASLES 1				M 1			M 1		
MEASLES 2				M 2			M 2		
VITAMIN A (MOST RECENT)				VIT A			VIT A		

507	CHECK 506:	BCG TO MEASLES 2 ALL RECORDED ☐ (GO TO 511) OTHER ☐ ↓	BCG TO MEASLES 2 ALL RECORDED ☐ (GO TO 511) OTHER ☐ ↓	BCG TO MEASLES 2 ALL RECORDED ☐ (GO TO 511) OTHER ☐ ↓

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
508	Has (NAME) had any vaccinations that are not recorded on this card, including vaccinations given in a national immunization day campaign? RECORD 'YES' ONLY IF THE RESPONDENT MENTIONS AT LEAST ONE OF THE VACCINATIONS IN 506 THAT ARE NOT RECORDED AS HAVING BEEN GIVEN.	YES . . . . 1 (PROBE FOR ← VACCINATIONS AND WRITE '66' IN THE CORRESPONDING DAY COLUMN IN 506) (SKIP TO 511) ← NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 511) ← DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . 1 (PROBE FOR ← VACCINATIONS AND WRITE '66' IN THE CORRESPONDING DAY COLUMN IN 506) (SKIP TO 511) ← NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 511) ← DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . 1 (PROBE FOR ← VACCINATIONS AND WRITE '66' IN THE CORRESPONDING DAY COLUMN IN 506) (SKIP TO 511) ← NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 511) ← DON'T KNOW 8
509	Did (NAME) ever have any vaccinations to prevent him/her from getting diseases, including vaccinations received in a national immunization day campaign?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 511) ← DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 511) ← DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 511) ← DON'T KNOW 8
510	Please tell me if (NAME) had any of the following vaccinations:			
510A	A BCG vaccination against tuberculosis, that is, an injection in the arm or shoulder that usually causes a scar?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8
510B	Within 24 hours after birth, did (NAME) receive a Hepatitis B vaccination, that is an injection in the thigh to prevent Hepatitis B?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8
510C	Polio vaccine, that is, drops in the mouth?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 510E) ← DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 510E) ← DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 510E) ← DON'T KNOW 8
510D	How many times was the polio vaccine given?	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . [ ]	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . [ ]	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . [ ]
510E	A DPT/PENTAVALENT vaccination, that is, an injection given in the thigh, sometimes at the same time as polio drops?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 510G) ← DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 510G) ← DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 510G) ← DON'T KNOW 8
510F	How many times was the DPT/PENTAVALENT vaccination	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . [ ]	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . [ ]	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . [ ]
510G	A HEP B vaccination, that is, an injection given in the thigh, to prevent him/her from getting hepatitis?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 510I) ← DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 510I) ← DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 510I) ← DON'T KNOW 8
510H	How many times was the HEP B vaccination given?	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . [ ]	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . [ ]	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . [ ]
510I	A measles injection or an MMR/MR injection- that is, a shot in the arm at the age of 9 months or older - to prevent him/her from getting measles?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 511) ← DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 511) ← DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 511) ← DON'T KNOW 8
510J	How many times did (NAME) receive the measles vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . [ ]	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . [ ]	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . [ ]

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
511	Within the last six months, was (NAME) given a vitamin A dose like (this/any of these)? SHOW COMMON TYPES OF CAPSULES.	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8
512	In the last seven days, was (NAME) given sprinkles with iron or any micronutrient powder like (this/any of these)? SHOW COMMON TYPES OF SPRINKLES/SACHETS.	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8
512A	In the last seven days, was (NAME) given multi vitamin syrups?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8
513	Was (NAME) given any drug for intestinal worms in the last six months?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8
514	Has (NAME) had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 525) ← DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 525) ← DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 525) ← DON'T KNOW 8
515	Was there any blood in the stools?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8
516	Now I would like to know how much (NAME) was given to drink during the diarrhea (including breastmilk). Was he/she given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual to drink? IF LESS, PROBE: Was he/she given much less than usual to drink or somewhat less?	MUCH LESS . . . . . 1 SOMEWHAT LESS 2 ABOUT THE SAME 3 MORE . . . . 4 NOTHING TO DRINK 5 DON'T KNOW 8	MUCH LESS . . . . . 1 SOMEWHAT LESS 2 ABOUT THE SAME 3 MORE . . . . 4 NOTHING TO DRINK 5 DON'T KNOW 8	MUCH LESS . . . . . 1 SOMEWHAT LESS 2 ABOUT THE SAME 3 MORE . . . . 4 NOTHING TO DRINK 5 DON'T KNOW 8
517	When (NAME) had diarrhea, was he/she given less than usual to eat, about the same amount, more than usual, or nothing to eat? IF LESS, PROBE: Was he/she given much less than usual to eat or somewhat less?	MUCH LESS . . . . . 1 SOMEWHAT LESS 2 ABOUT THE SAME 3 MORE . . . . 4 STOPPED FOOD 5 NEVER GAVE FOOD 6 DON'T KNOW 8	MUCH LESS . . . . . 1 SOMEWHAT LESS 2 ABOUT THE SAME 3 MORE . . . . 4 STOPPED FOOD 5 NEVER GAVE FOOD 6 DON'T KNOW 8	MUCH LESS . . . . . 1 SOMEWHAT LESS 2 ABOUT THE SAME 3 MORE . . . . 4 STOPPED FOOD 5 NEVER GAVE FOOD 6 DON'T KNOW 8
518	Did you seek advice or treatment for the diarrhea from any source?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 522) ←	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 522) ←	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 522) ←

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH NAME _____

519	Where did you seek advice or treatment?
	
	Anywhere else?
	
	PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF SOURCE.
	
	IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.
	
	_____
	(NAME OF PLACE(S))
		PUBLIC SECTOR
		  GOVT HOSPITAL A
		  GOVT HEALTH
		    CENTER (RHC) B
		  GOVT HEALTH
		    POST (SUB-
		    CENTER C
		  VILLAGE HEALTH
		    WORKER . . . . . D
		  MOBILE CLINIC . E
		  UHC/MCH CENTER F
		  TRADITIONAL
		    MED. CLINIC . G
		  OTHER PUBLIC
		    SECTOR
		  _____ H
		    (SPECIFY)
		
		NON-GOVERNMENT
		  MARIE STOPES . I
		  MYANMAR
		    RED CROSS . . . J
		  PSI/M (SUN) . . . K
		  MMA L
		
		  OTHER PUBLIC
		    SECTOR
		  _____ M
		    (SPECIFY)
		
		PRIVATE MEDICAL
		  SECTOR
		  PVT. HOSPITAL/
		    CLINIC . . . . N
		  PHARMACY . . . O
		  PVT DOCTOR . . . P
		  MOBILE CLINIC . Q
		  TRADITIONAL
		    MED.CLINIC . . . R
		  OTHER PRIVATE
		    MED. SECTOR
		  _____ S
		    (SPECIFY)
		
		OTHER SOURCE
		  SHOP . . . . T
		  TRADITIONAL
		    PRACTITIONER U
		  MARKET V
		  OTHER _____ X
		    (SPECIFY)
			PUBLIC SECTOR
			  GOVT HOSPITAL A
			  GOVT HEALTH
			    CENTER (RHC) B
			  GOVT HEALTH
			    POST (SUB-
			    CENTER C
			  VILLAGE HEALTH
			    WORKER . . . . . D
			  MOBILE CLINIC . E
			  UHC/MCH CENTER F
			  TRADITIONAL
			    MED. CLINIC . G
			  OTHER PUBLIC
			    SECTOR
			  _____ H
			    (SPECIFY)
			
			NON-GOVERNMENT
			  MARIE STOPES . I
			  MYANMAR
			    RED CROSS . . . J
			  PSI/M (SUN) . . . K
			  MMA L
			
			  OTHER PUBLIC
			    SECTOR
			  _____ M
			    (SPECIFY)
			
			PRIVATE MEDICAL
			  SECTOR
			  PVT. HOSPITAL/
			    CLINIC . . . . N
			  PHARMACY . . . O
			  PVT DOCTOR . . . P
			  MOBILE CLINIC . Q
			  TRADITIONAL
			    MED.CLINIC . . . R
			  OTHER PRIVATE
			    MED. SECTOR
			  _____ S
			    (SPECIFY)
			
			OTHER SOURCE
			  SHOP . . . . T
			  TRADITIONAL
			    PRACTITIONER U
			  MARKET V
			  OTHER _____ X
			    (SPECIFY)
				PUBLIC SECTOR
				  GOVT HOSPITAL A
				  GOVT HEALTH
				    CENTER (RHC) B
				  GOVT HEALTH
				    POST (SUB-
				    CENTER C
				  VILLAGE HEALTH
				    WORKER . . . . . D
				  MOBILE CLINIC . E
				  UHC/MCH CENTER F
				  TRADITIONAL
				    MED. CLINIC . G
				  OTHER PUBLIC
				    SECTOR
				  _____ H
				    (SPECIFY)
				
				NON-GOVERNMENT
				  MARIE STOPES . I
				  MYANMAR
				    RED CROSS . . . J
				  PSI/M (SUN) . . . K
				  MMA L
				
				  OTHER PUBLIC
				    SECTOR
				  _____ M
				    (SPECIFY)
				
				PRIVATE MEDICAL
				  SECTOR
				  PVT. HOSPITAL/
				    CLINIC . . . . N
				  PHARMACY . . . O
				  PVT DOCTOR . . . P
				  MOBILE CLINIC . Q
				  TRADITIONAL
				    MED.CLINIC . . . R
				  OTHER PRIVATE
				    MED. SECTOR
				  _____ S
				    (SPECIFY)
				
				OTHER SOURCE
				  SHOP . . . . T
				  TRADITIONAL
				    PRACTITIONER U
				  MARKET V
				  OTHER _____ X
				    (SPECIFY)

520	CHECK 519:	TWO OR ONLY
		☐ MORE ONE ☐
		  CODES CODE
		  CIRCLED CIRCLED
		↓ (SKIP TO 522) ←
			TWO OR ONLY
			☐ MORE ONE ☐
			  CODES CODE
			  CIRCLED CIRCLED
			↓ (SKIP TO 522) ←
				TWO OR ONLY
				☐ MORE ONE ☐
				  CODES CODE
				  CIRCLED CIRCLED
				↓ (SKIP TO 522) ←

521	Where did you first seek advice or treatment? USE LETTER CODE FROM 519.	FIRST PLACE . . . ☐	FIRST PLACE . . . ☐	FIRST PLACE . . . ☐

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
522	Was he/she given any of the following to drink at any time since he/she started having the diarrhea: a) A fluid made from a special packet called ORS (ORASEL, MFP) ? c) A government-recommended homemade fluid?	YES NO DK FLUID FROM ORS PKT 1 2 8 HOMEMADE FLUID . . . 1 2 8	YES NO DK FLUID FROM ORS PKT 1 2 8 HOMEMADE FLUID . . . 1 2 8	YES NO DK FLUID FROM ORS PKT 1 2 8 HOMEMADE FLUID . . . 1 2 8

523	Was anything (else) given to treat the diarrhea?	YES 1
		NO 2
		    (SKIP TO 525)◀——┐
		DON'T KNOW 8
			YES 1
			NO 2
			    (SKIP TO 525)◀——┐
			DON'T KNOW 8
				YES 1
				NO 2
				    (SKIP TO 525)◀——┐
				DON'T KNOW 8

524	What (else) was given to treat the diarrhea?
	
	Anything else?
	
	RECORD ALL TREATMENTS GIVEN.
		PILL OR SYRUP
		  ANTIBIOTIC . . . . . A
		  ANTIMOTILITY B
		  ZINC C
		  OTHER (NOT ANTI-
		   BIOTIC, ANTI-
		   MOTILITY, OR
		   ZINC) . . . . D
		  UNKNOWN PILL
		   OR SYRUP . . . E
		
		INJECTION
		  ANTIBIOTIC . . . . . F
		  NON-ANTIBIOTIC G
		  UNKNOWN
		   INJECTION . . . H
		
		(IV) INTRAVENOUS I
		
		HOME REMEDY/
		  HERBAL MED-
		  ICINE . . . . J
		
		OTHER _____ X
		      (SPECIFY)
			PILL OR SYRUP
			  ANTIBIOTIC . . . . . A
			  ANTIMOTILITY B
			  ZINC C
			  OTHER (NOT ANTI-
			   BIOTIC, ANTI-
			   MOTILITY, OR
			   ZINC) . . . . D
			  UNKNOWN PILL
			   OR SYRUP . . . E
			
			INJECTION
			  ANTIBIOTIC . . . . . F
			  NON-ANTIBIOTIC G
			  UNKNOWN
			   INJECTION . . . H
			
			(IV) INTRAVENOUS I
			
			HOME REMEDY/
			  HERBAL MED-
			  ICINE . . . . J
			
			OTHER _____ X
			      (SPECIFY)
				PILL OR SYRUP
				  ANTIBIOTIC . . . . . A
				  ANTIMOTILITY B
				  ZINC C
				  OTHER (NOT ANTI-
				   BIOTIC, ANTI-
				   MOTILITY, OR
				   ZINC) . . . . D
				  UNKNOWN PILL
				   OR SYRUP . . . E
				
				INJECTION
				  ANTIBIOTIC . . . . . F
				  NON-ANTIBIOTIC G
				  UNKNOWN
				   INJECTION . . . H
				
				(IV) INTRAVENOUS I
				
				HOME REMEDY/
				  HERBAL MED-
				  ICINE . . . . J
				
				OTHER _____ X
				      (SPECIFY)

525	Has (NAME) been ill with a fever at any time in the last 2 weeks?	YES 1
		NO 2
		    (SKIP TO 527)◀——┐
		DON'T KNOW 8
			YES 1
			NO 2
			    (SKIP TO 527)◀——┐
			DON'T KNOW 8
				YES 1
				NO 2
				    (SKIP TO 527)◀——┐
				DON'T KNOW 8

526	At any time during the illness, did (NAME) have blood taken from his/her finger or heel for testing?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8

527	Has (NAME) had an illness with a cough at any time in the last 2 weeks?	YES 1
		NO 2
		    (SKIP TO 530)◀——┐
		DON'T KNOW 8
			YES 1
			NO 2
			    (SKIP TO 530)◀——┐
			DON'T KNOW 8
				YES 1
				NO 2
				    (SKIP TO 530)◀——┐
				DON'T KNOW 8

528	When (NAME) had an illness with a cough, did he/she breathe faster than usual with short, rapid breaths or have difficulty breathing?	YES 1
		NO 2
		    (SKIP TO 531)◀——┐
		DON'T KNOW 8
			YES 1
			NO 2
			    (SKIP TO 531)◀——┐
			DON'T KNOW 8
				YES 1
				NO 2
				    (SKIP TO 531)◀——┐
				DON'T KNOW 8

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH NAME _____

529	Was the fast or difficult breathing due to a problem (tightness) in the chest or to a blocked or runny nose?	CHEST ONLY ... 1 ⌐
		NOSE ONLY 2
		BOTH 3
		OTHER _____ 6 ⌐
		   (SPECIFY)
		DON'T KNOW ..... 8 ⌐
		  (SKIP TO 531)◄
			CHEST ONLY ... 1 ⌐
			NOSE ONLY 2
			BOTH 3
			OTHER _____ 6 ⌐
			   (SPECIFY)
			DON'T KNOW ..... 8 ⌐
			  (SKIP TO 531)◄
				CHEST ONLY ... 1 ⌐
				NOSE ONLY 2
				BOTH 3
				OTHER _____ 6 ⌐
				   (SPECIFY)
				DON'T KNOW ..... 8 ⌐
				  (SKIP TO 531)◄

530	CHECK 525: HAD FEVER?	YES NO OR DK (GO BACK TO 503 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 553)	YES NO OR DK (GO BACK TO 503 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 553)	YES NO OR DK (GO TO 503 IN NEXT-TO-LAST COLUMN OF NEW QUESTIONNAIRE; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 553)
531	Now I would like to know how much (NAME) was given to drink (including breastmilk) during the illness with a (fever/cough). Was he/she given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual to drink? IF LESS, PROBE: Was he/she given much less than usual to drink or somewhat less?	MUCH LESS ..... 1 SOMEWHAT LESS 2 ABOUT THE SAME 3 MORE .... 4 NOTHING TO DRINK 5 DON'T KNOW 8	MUCH LESS ..... 1 SOMEWHAT LESS 2 ABOUT THE SAME 3 MORE .... 4 NOTHING TO DRINK 5 DON'T KNOW 8	MUCH LESS ..... 1 SOMEWHAT LESS 2 ABOUT THE SAME 3 MORE .... 4 NOTHING TO DRINK 5 DON'T KNOW 8
532	When (NAME) had a (fever/cough), was he/she given less than usual to eat, about the same amount, more than usual, or nothing to eat? IF LESS, PROBE: Was he/she given much less than usual to eat or somewhat less?	MUCH LESS ..... 1 SOMEWHAT LESS 2 ABOUT THE SAME 3 MORE .... 4 STOPPED FOOD 5 NEVER GAVE FOOD 6 DON'T KNOW 8	MUCH LESS ..... 1 SOMEWHAT LESS 2 ABOUT THE SAME 3 MORE .... 4 STOPPED FOOD 5 NEVER GAVE FOOD 6 DON'T KNOW 8	MUCH LESS ..... 1 SOMEWHAT LESS 2 ABOUT THE SAME 3 MORE .... 4 STOPPED FOOD 5 NEVER GAVE FOOD 6 DON'T KNOW 8
533	Did you seek advice or treatment for the illness from any source?	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 (SKIP TO 537)◄	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 (SKIP TO 537)◄	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 (SKIP TO 537)◄

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
534	Where did you seek advice or treatment? Anywhere else? PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE(S))	PUBLIC SECTOR 　GOVT HOSPITAL　A 　GOVT HEALTH 　　CENTER (RHC)　B 　GOVT HEALTH 　　POST (SUB- 　　CENTER . . . . .　C 　VILLAGE HEALTH 　　WORKER . . . . .　D 　MOBILE CLINIC　.　E 　UHC/MCH CENTER　F 　TRADITIONAL 　　MED. CLINIC　.　G 　OTHER PUBLIC 　　SECTOR 　　_____　H 　　(SPECIFY) NON-GOVERNMENT 　MARIE STOPES　.　I 　MYANMAR 　　RED CROSS . . .　J 　PSI/M (SUN)　. . .　K 　MMA　. . . . .　L 　OTHER PUBLIC 　　SECTOR 　　_____　M 　　(SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL 　SECTOR 　PVT HOSPITAL/ 　　CLINIC . . . .　N 　PHARMACY　. . .　O 　PVT DOCTOR . . .　P 　MOBILE CLINIC　.　Q 　TRADITIONAL 　　MED.CLINIC . . .　R 　OTHER PRIVATE 　　MED. SECTOR 　　_____　S 　　(SPECIFY) OTHER SOURCE 　SHOP　. . . . .　T 　TRADITIONAL 　　PRACTITIONER　U 　MARKET　. . . . .　V 　OTHER _____　X 　　(SPECIFY)	PUBLIC SECTOR 　GOVT HOSPITAL　A 　GOVT HEALTH 　　CENTER (RHC)　B 　GOVT HEALTH 　　POST (SUB- 　　CENTER . . . . .　C 　VILLAGE HEALTH 　　WORKER . . . . .　D 　MOBILE CLINIC　.　E 　UHC/MCH CENTER　F 　TRADITIONAL 　　MED. CLINIC　.　G 　OTHER PUBLIC 　　SECTOR 　　_____　H 　　(SPECIFY) NON-GOVERNMENT 　MARIE STOPES　.　I 　MYANMAR 　　RED CROSS . . .　J 　PSI/M (SUN)　. . .　K 　MMA　. . . . .　L 　OTHER PUBLIC 　　SECTOR 　　_____　M 　　(SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL 　SECTOR 　PVT HOSPITAL/ 　　CLINIC . . . .　N 　PHARMACY　. . .　O 　PVT DOCTOR . . .　P 　MOBILE CLINIC　.　Q 　TRADITIONAL 　　MED.CLINIC . . .　R 　OTHER PRIVATE 　　MED. SECTOR 　　_____　S 　　(SPECIFY) OTHER SOURCE 　SHOP　. . . . .　T 　TRADITIONAL 　　PRACTITIONER　U 　MARKET　. . . . .　V 　OTHER _____　X 　　(SPECIFY)	PUBLIC SECTOR 　GOVT HOSPITAL　A 　GOVT HEALTH 　　CENTER (RHC)　B 　GOVT HEALTH 　　POST (SUB- 　　CENTER . . . . .　C 　VILLAGE HEALTH 　　WORKER . . . . .　D 　MOBILE CLINIC　.　E 　UHC/MCH CENTER　F 　TRADITIONAL 　　MED. CLINIC　.　G 　OTHER PUBLIC 　　SECTOR 　　_____　H 　　(SPECIFY) NON-GOVERNMENT 　MARIE STOPES　.　I 　MYANMAR 　　RED CROSS . . .　J 　PSI/M (SUN)　. . .　K 　MMA　. . . . .　L 　OTHER PUBLIC 　　SECTOR 　　_____　M 　　(SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL 　SECTOR 　PVT HOSPITAL/ 　　CLINIC . . . .　N 　PHARMACY　. . .　O 　PVT DOCTOR . . .　P 　MOBILE CLINIC　.　Q 　TRADITIONAL 　　MED.CLINIC . . .　R 　OTHER PRIVATE 　　MED. SECTOR 　　_____　S 　　(SPECIFY) OTHER SOURCE 　SHOP　. . . . .　T 　TRADITIONAL 　　PRACTITIONER　U 　MARKET　. . . . .　V 　OTHER _____　X 　　(SPECIFY)
535	CHECK 534:	TWO OR　　ONLY ☐ MORE　　ONE ☐ 　CODES　　CODE 　CIRCLED　CIRCLED ↓　　(SKIP TO 537)←	TWO OR　　ONLY ☐ MORE　　ONE ☐ 　CODES　　CODE 　CIRCLED　CIRCLED ↓　　(SKIP TO 537)←	TWO OR　　ONLY ☐ MORE　　ONE ☐ 　CODES　　CODE 　CIRCLED　CIRCLED ↓　　(SKIP TO 537)←
536	Where did you first seek advice or treatment? USE LETTER CODE FROM 534.	FIRST PLACE . . . ☐	FIRST PLACE . . . ☐	FIRST PLACE . . . ☐

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
537	At any time during the illness, did (NAME) take any drugs for the illness?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (GO BACK TO 503 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 553) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (GO BACK TO 503 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 553) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (GO TO 503 IN NEXT-TO-LAST COLUMN OF NEW QUESTIONNAIRE; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 553) DON'T KNOW 8

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH NAME _____

538	What drugs did (NAME) take?
	
	Any other drugs?
	
	RECORD ALL MENTIONED.
		ANTIMALARIAL DRUGS
		  SP/FANSIDAR . . . A
		  CHLOROQUINE B
		  AMODIAQUINE C
		  QUININE
		    PILLS . . . . D
		    INJECTION/IV . E
		  ARTEMISININ
		    COMBINATION
		    THERAPY . . . F
		  ARTESUNATE
		    MONOTHERAPY
		    PILLS . . . . G
		    INJECTION . . . H
		  OTHER ANTI-
		    MALARIAL
		    _____ . . . I
		    (SPECIFY)
		
		ANTIBIOTIC DRUGS
		  PILL/SYRUP . . . J
		  INJECTION . . . K
		
		OTHER DRUGS
		  BUSPRO L
		  PARA-
		    CETAMOL . . . M
		  IBUPROFEN . . . N
		
		OTHER _____ X
		    (SPECIFY)
		DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z
			ANTIMALARIAL DRUGS
			  SP/FANSIDAR . . . A
			  CHLOROQUINE . B
			  AMODIAQUINE C
			  QUININE
			    PILLS . . . . D
			    INJECTION/IV . E
			  ARTEMISININ
			    COMBINATION
			    THERAPY . . . F
			  ARTESUNATE
			    MONOTHERAPY
			    PILLS . . . . G
			    INJECTION . . . H
			  OTHER ANTI-
			    MALARIAL
			    _____ . . . I
			    (SPECIFY)
			
			ANTIBIOTIC DRUGS
			  PILL/SYRUP . . . J
			  INJECTION . . . K
			
			OTHER DRUGS
			  BUSPRO L
			  PARA-
			    CETAMOL . . . M
			  IBUPROFEN . . . N
			
			OTHER _____ X
			    (SPECIFY)
			DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z
				ANTIMALARIAL DRUGS
				  SP/FANSIDAR . . . A
				  CHLOROQUINE B
				  AMODIAQUINE C
				  QUININE
				    PILLS . . . . D
				    INJECTION/IV . E
				  ARTEMISININ
				    COMBINATION
				    THERAPY . . . F
				  ARTESUNATE
				    MONOTHERAPY
				    PILLS . . . . G
				    INJECTION . . . H
				  OTHER ANTI-
				    MALARIAL
				    _____ . . . I
				    (SPECIFY)
				
				ANTIBIOTIC DRUGS
				  PILL/SYRUP . . . J
				  INJECTION . . . K
				
				OTHER DRUGS
				  BUSPRO L
				  PARA-
				    CETAMOL . . . M
				  IBUPROFEN . . . N
				
				OTHER _____ X
				    (SPECIFY)
				DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z

539	CHECK 538: ANY CODE A-I CIRCLED?	YES☐ NO☐ (GO BACK TO 503 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 553)	YES☐ NO☐ (GO BACK TO 503 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 553)	YES☐ NO☐ (GO TO 503 IN NEXT-TO-LAST COLUMN OF NEW QUESTIONNAIRE; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 553)
540	CHECK 538: SP/FANSIDAR ('A') GIVEN	CODE 'A'☐ CIRCLED CODE 'A'☐ NOT CIRCLED (SKIP TO 542) ←	CODE 'A'☐ CIRCLED CODE 'A'☐ NOT CIRCLED (SKIP TO 542) ←	CODE 'A'☐ CIRCLED CODE 'A'☐ NOT CIRCLED (SKIP TO 542) ←

541	How long after the fever started did (NAME) first take (SP/Fansidar)?	SAME DAY 0
		NEXT DAY 1
		TWO DAYS AFTER
		  FEVER 2
		THREE OR MORE
		  DAYS AFTER
		  FEVER 3
		DON'T KNOW . . . 8
			SAME DAY 0
			NEXT DAY 1
			TWO DAYS AFTER
			  FEVER 2
			THREE OR MORE
			  DAYS AFTER
			  FEVER 3
			DON'T KNOW . . . 8
				SAME DAY 0
				NEXT DAY 1
				TWO DAYS AFTER
				  FEVER 2
				THREE OR MORE
				  DAYS AFTER
				  FEVER 3
				DON'T KNOW . . . 8

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH NAME _____

542	CHECK 538:
	
	CHLOROQUINE ('B') GIVEN
		CODE 'B' CODE 'B'
		CIRCLED NOT
		              CIRCLED
		☐ ☐
		   (SKIP TO 544) ◄
			CODE 'B' CODE 'B'
			CIRCLED NOT
			              CIRCLED
			☐ ☐
			   (SKIP TO 544) ◄
				CODE 'B' CODE 'B'
				CIRCLED NOT
				              CIRCLED
				☐ ☐
				   (SKIP TO 544) ◄

543	How long after the fever started did (NAME) first take chloroquine?	SAME DAY 0
		NEXT DAY 1
		TWO DAYS AFTER
		    FEVER 2
		THREE OR MORE
		    DAYS AFTER
		    FEVER 3
		DON'T KNOW ... 8
			SAME DAY 0
			NEXT DAY 1
			TWO DAYS AFTER
			    FEVER 2
			THREE OR MORE
			    DAYS AFTER
			    FEVER 3
			DON'T KNOW ... 8
				SAME DAY 0
				NEXT DAY 1
				TWO DAYS AFTER
				    FEVER 2
				THREE OR MORE
				    DAYS AFTER
				    FEVER 3
				DON'T KNOW ... 8

544	CHECK 538:
	
	AMODIAQUINE ('C') GIVEN
		CODE 'C' CODE 'C'
		CIRCLED NOT
		              CIRCLED
		☐ ☐
		   (SKIP TO 546) ◄
			CODE 'C' CODE 'C'
			CIRCLED NOT
			              CIRCLED
			☐ ☐
			   (SKIP TO 546) ◄
				CODE 'C' CODE 'C'
				CIRCLED NOT
				              CIRCLED
				☐ ☐
				   (SKIP TO 546) ◄

545	How long after the fever started did (NAME) first take amodiaquine?	SAME DAY 0
		NEXT DAY 1
		TWO DAYS AFTER
		    FEVER 2
		THREE OR MORE
		    DAYS AFTER
		    FEVER 3
		DON'T KNOW ... 8
			SAME DAY 0
			NEXT DAY 1
			TWO DAYS AFTER
			    FEVER 2
			THREE OR MORE
			    DAYS AFTER
			    FEVER 3
			DON'T KNOW ... 8
				SAME DAY 0
				NEXT DAY 1
				TWO DAYS AFTER
				    FEVER 2
				THREE OR MORE
				    DAYS AFTER
				    FEVER 3
				DON'T KNOW ... 8

546	CHECK 538:
	
	QUININE ('D' or `E') GIVEN
		CODE 'D' CODE 'D'
		OR `E'    OR `E'
		CIRCLED NOT
		              CIRCLED
		☐ ☐
		   (SKIP TO 548) ◄
			CODE 'D' CODE 'D'
			OR `E'    OR `E'
			CIRCLED NOT
			              CIRCLED
			☐ ☐
			   (SKIP TO 548) ◄
				CODE 'D' CODE 'D'
				OR `E'    OR `E'
				CIRCLED NOT
				              CIRCLED
				☐ ☐
				   (SKIP TO 548) ◄

547	How long after the fever started did (NAME) first take quinine?	SAME DAY 0
		NEXT DAY 1
		TWO DAYS AFTER
		    FEVER 2
		THREE OR MORE
		    DAYS AFTER
		    FEVER 3
		DON'T KNOW ... 8
			SAME DAY 0
			NEXT DAY 1
			TWO DAYS AFTER
			    FEVER 2
			THREE OR MORE
			    DAYS AFTER
			    FEVER 3
			DON'T KNOW ... 8
				SAME DAY 0
				NEXT DAY 1
				TWO DAYS AFTER
				    FEVER 2
				THREE OR MORE
				    DAYS AFTER
				    FEVER 3
				DON'T KNOW ... 8

548	CHECK 538:
	
	COMBINATION WITH ARTEMISININ ('F') GIVEN
		CODE 'F' CODE 'F'
		CIRCLED NOT
		              CIRCLED
		☐ ☐
		   (SKIP TO 549A) ◄
			CODE 'F' CODE 'F'
			CIRCLED NOT
			              CIRCLED
			☐ ☐
			   (SKIP TO 549A) ◄
				CODE 'F' CODE 'F'
				CIRCLED NOT
				              CIRCLED
				☐ ☐
				   (SKIP TO 549A) ◄

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH NAME _____

549	How long after the fever started did (NAME) first take (COMBINATION WITH ARTEMISININ)?	SAME DAY 0
		NEXT DAY 1
		TWO DAYS AFTER
		   FEVER 2
		THREE OR MORE
		   DAYS AFTER
		   FEVER 3
		DON'T KNOW ... 8
			SAME DAY 0
			NEXT DAY 1
			TWO DAYS AFTER
			   FEVER 2
			THREE OR MORE
			   DAYS AFTER
			   FEVER 3
			DON'T KNOW ... 8
				SAME DAY 0
				NEXT DAY 1
				TWO DAYS AFTER
				   FEVER 2
				THREE OR MORE
				   DAYS AFTER
				   FEVER 3
				DON'T KNOW ... 8

549A	CHECK 538:
	
	ARTESUNATE MONOTHERAPY ('G' or `H') GIVEN
		CODE 'G' CODE 'G'
		OR `H'    OR `H'
		CIRCLED NOT
		         CIRCLED
		     (SKIP TO 550)
			CODE 'G' CODE 'G'
			OR `H'    OR `H'
			CIRCLED NOT
			         CIRCLED
			     (SKIP TO 550)
				CODE 'G' CODE 'G'
				OR `H'    OR `H'
				CIRCLED NOT
				         CIRCLED
				     (SKIP TO 550)

549B	How long after the fever started did (NAME) first take (ARTESUNATE MONOTHERAPY)?	SAME DAY 0
		NEXT DAY 1
		TWO DAYS AFTER
		   FEVER 2
		THREE OR MORE
		   DAYS AFTER
		   FEVER 3
		DON'T KNOW ... 8
			SAME DAY 0
			NEXT DAY 1
			TWO DAYS AFTER
			   FEVER 2
			THREE OR MORE
			   DAYS AFTER
			   FEVER 3
			DON'T KNOW ... 8
				SAME DAY 0
				NEXT DAY 1
				TWO DAYS AFTER
				   FEVER 2
				THREE OR MORE
				   DAYS AFTER
				   FEVER 3
				DON'T KNOW ... 8

550	CHECK 538:
	
	OTHER ANTIMALARIAL ('I') GIVEN
		CODE 'I' CODE 'I'
		CIRCLED NOT
		         CIRCLED
		
		    (GO BACK TO
		    503 IN NEXT
		    COLUMN; OR,
		    IF NO MORE
		    BIRTHS, GO
		    TO 553)
			CODE 'I' CODE 'I'
			CIRCLED NOT
			         CIRCLED
			
			    (GO BACK TO
			    503 IN NEXT
			    COLUMN; OR,
			    IF NO MORE
			    BIRTHS, GO
			    TO 553)
				CODE 'I' CODE 'I'
				CIRCLED NOT
				         CIRCLED
				
				    (GO TO 503 IN
				    NEXT-TO-LAST
				    COLUMN OF NEW
				    QUESTIONNAIRE;
				    OR, IF NO MORE
				    BIRTHS, GO TO 553)

551	How long after the fever started did (NAME) first take (OTHER ANTIMALARIAL)?	SAME DAY 0
		NEXT DAY 1
		TWO DAYS AFTER
		   FEVER 2
		THREE OR MORE
		   DAYS AFTER
		   FEVER 3
		DON'T KNOW ... 8
			SAME DAY 0
			NEXT DAY 1
			TWO DAYS AFTER
			   FEVER 2
			THREE OR MORE
			   DAYS AFTER
			   FEVER 3
			DON'T KNOW ... 8
				SAME DAY 0
				NEXT DAY 1
				TWO DAYS AFTER
				   FEVER 2
				THREE OR MORE
				   DAYS AFTER
				   FEVER 3
				DON'T KNOW ... 8

552		GO BACK TO 503 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 553.	GO BACK TO 503 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 553.	GO TO 503 IN NEXT-TO-LAST COLUMN OF NEW QUESTIONNAIRE; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 553.

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
553	CHECK 215 AND 218, ALL ROWS: NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN IN 2010 OR LATER LIVING WITH THE RESPONDENT ONE OR MORE ☐ NONE ☐ RECORD NAME OF YOUNGEST CHILD LIVING WITH HER AND CONTINUE WITH 554 _____ (NAME)		→ 556

554	The last time (NAME FROM 553) passed stools, what was done to dispose of the stools?	CHILD USED TOILET OR LATRINE . . . 01
		PUT/RINSED
		  INTO TOILET OR LATRINE 02
		PUT/RINSED
		  INTO DRAIN OR DITCH 03
		THROWN INTO GARBAGE 04
		BURIED 05
		LEFT IN THE OPEN 06
		OTHER _____ 96
		           (SPECIFY)	

555	CHECK 522(a), ALL COLUMNS: NO CHILD ANY CHILD RECEIVED FLUID ☐ RECEIVED FLUID ☐ FROM ORS PACKET FROM ORS PACKET		→ 556A
556	Have you ever heard of a special product called ORS (ORASEL, MFP) you can get for the treatment of diarrhea?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	

556A	Sometimes children have severe illness and should be taken immediately to a health facility. What types of symptoms would cause you to take your child to a health facility right away?
	
	Any other symptoms?
		CHILD NOT ABLE TO DRINK OR
		  BREASTFEED . . . . A
		CHILD BECOMES SICKER . . . . B
		CHILD DEVELOPS A FEVER C
		CHILD HAS FAST BREATHING . . . . . D
		CHILD HAS DIFFICULT BREATHING . E
		CHILD HAS BLOOD IN STOOL . . . . . F
		CHILD IS DRINKING POORLY . . . . G
		CHILD DEVELOPS RASHES . . . . H
		CHILD HAS DIARRHOEA I
		
		OTHER _____ x
		         (SPECIFY)	

557	CHECK 215 AND 218, ALL ROWS: NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN IN 2013 OR LATER LIVING WITH THE RESPONDENT ONE OR MORE ☐ NONE ☐ RECORD NAME OF YOUNGEST CHILD LIVING WITH HER AND CONTINUE WITH 558 _____ (NAME)		→ 562

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP

558	Now I would like to ask you about liquids or foods that (NAME FROM 557) had yesterday during the day or at night. I am interested in whether your child had the item I mention even if it was combined with other foods.		

Did (NAME FROM 557) (drink/eat):

                                             YES NO DK

a) Plain water?   **a)**   1   2   8

b) Juice or juice drinks?   **b)**   1   2   8

c) Clear broth?   **c)**   1   2   8

d) Milk such as tinned, powdered, or fresh animal milk?   **d)**   1   2   8

    IF YES: How many times did (NAME) drink milk?   NUMBER OF TIMES
          IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.   DRANK MILK ☐

e) Infant formula (Lactogen)?   **e)**   1   2   8

    IF YES: How many times did (NAME) drink infant formula?   NUMBER OF TIMES
          IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.   DRANK FORMULA ☐

f) Any other liquids?   **f)**   1   2   8

g) Yogurt?   **g)**   1   2   8

    IF YES: How many times did (NAME) eat yogurt?   NUMBER OF TIMES
          IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.   ATE YOGURT ☐

h) Any commercially fortified baby food like Cerelac?   **h)**   1   2   8

i) Bread, rice, noodles, porridge, or other foods made from grains?   **i)**   1   2   8

j) Pumpkin, carrots, squash or sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside?   **j)**   1   2   8

k) White potatoes, white yams, manioc, cassava, or any other foods made from roots?   **k)**   1   2   8

l) Any dark green, leafy vegetables?   **l)**   1   2   8

m) Ripe mangoes, papayas etc ?   **m)**   1   2   8

n) Any other fruits or vegetables?   **n)**   1   2   8

o) Liver, kidney, heart or other organ meats?   **o)**   1   2   8

p) Any meat, such as beef, pork, lamb, goat, chicken, or duck?   **p)**   1   2   8

q) Eggs?   **q)**   1   2   8

r) Fresh or dried fish or shellfish?   **r)**   1   2   8

s) Any foods made from beans, peas, lentils, or nuts?   **s)**   1   2   8

t) Cheese or other food made from milk?   **t)**   1   2   8

u) Any other solid, semi-solid, or soft food?   **u)**   1   2   8

559	CHECK 558 (CATEGORIES "g" THROUGH "u"):		

NOT A SINGLE ☐   AT LEAST ONE ☐
    "YES"   "YES"   → 561
    ↓

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP

560	Did (NAME) eat any solid, semi-solid, or soft foods yesterday during the day or at night?
	
	IF 'YES' PROBE: What kind of solid, semi-solid or soft foods did (NAME) eat?
		YES 1
		   (GO BACK TO 558 TO RECORD ⟵┘
		   FOOD EATEN YESTERDAY)
		
		NO . . . . 2 → 562	

561	How many times did (NAME FROM 557) eat solid, semi-solid, or soft foods yesterday during the day or at night? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . ☐ DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 5B. EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
562	CHECK 217 AND 218: ANY CHILD 0-4 YEARS OLD LIVING WITH HIS/HER MOTHER? YES ☐　　　　　　　　　　NO ☐		→ 601
563	CHECK 217 AND 219: SELECT THE OLDEST CHILD AGED 0-4 LIVING WITH HIS/HER MOTHER AND RECORD NAME AND LINE NUMBER NAME OF THE OLDEST　　　　　　　LINE NUMBER OF THE CHILD FROM Q. 212 _____　OLDEST CHILD FROM Q. 219 ☐☐		
564	READ TO THE RESPONDENT Now I would like to ask you some questions about (NAME OF THE CHILD FROM 563), your oldest child living with you who is 0-4 years old.		
565	How many children's books or picture books do you have for (NAME) ?	NONE . . . . 00 NUMBER OF BOOKS FOR CHILDF . . ☐ 0 ☐ TEN BOOKS OR MORE 10	
566	Does he/she plays with : a) homemade toys (such as dolls, cars, or other toys made at home)? b) toys from a shop or manufactured toys? c) household objects (such as bowls or pots) or objects found outside (such as sticks, rocks, animal shells or leaves)? IF THE RESPONDENT SAYS "YES" TO THE CATEGORIES ABOVE, THEN PROBE TO LEARN SPECIFICALLY WHAT THE CHILD PLAYS WITH TO ASCERTAIN THE RESPONSE	YES　NO　DK HOMEMADE TOYS . . . . 1　2　8 TOYS FROM A SHOP . . . 1　2　8 HOUSEHOLD OBJECTS 　OR OUTSIDE OBJECTS . 1　2　8	
567	Sometimes adults taking care of children have to leave the house to go shopping, wash clothes, or for other reasons and have to leave young children. On how many days in the past week was (NAME): 　a) left alone for more than an hour ? 　b) left in the care of another child, that is, someone less than 10 years old, for more than an hour? 　IF 'NONE', WRITE '0'. IF 'DON'T KNOW' WRITE '8'	NUMBER OF DAYS LEFT ALONE FOR MORE THAN ANE HOUR . . . ☐ NUMBER OF DAYS LEFT TO ANOTHER CHILD FOR 　MORE THAN AN HOUR . . . . ☐	
568	VERIFY 217 : AGE OF THE CHILD 　　　　　　　　　CHILD 0, 1, OR 2 　　　　　　　　　YEARS OLD ☐ CHILD 3 OR 4 ☐ 　YEARS OLD		→ 601

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
569	Does (NAME) attend any organized learning or early childhood education programme, such as a private or government facility, including kindergarten or community child care?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	571
570	Within the last seven days, about how many hours did (NAME) attend?	NUMER OF HOURS	
571	In the past 3 days, did you or any household member over 15 years of age engage in any of the following activities with (NAME) IF YES, ASK : Who engaged in this activity with (NAME) ? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY a) Read books to or look at picture books with (NAME) ? b) Told stories to (NAME) ? c) Sang songs to (NAME) or with (NAME), including lullabies? d) Took (NAME) outside of the home, compound, yard or enclosure? e) Played with (NAME) ? f) Named, counted, or drew things to or with (NAME)?	<table><tr><td></td><td>MOT HER</td><td>FATH ER</td><td>OTH ER</td><td>NO ONE</td></tr><tr><td>READ BOOKS . . . . .</td><td>A</td><td>B</td><td>X</td><td>Y</td></tr><tr><td>TOLD STORIES . . . .</td><td>A</td><td>B</td><td>X</td><td>Y</td></tr><tr><td>SANG SONGS . . . .</td><td>A</td><td>B</td><td>X</td><td>Y</td></tr><tr><td>TOOK OUTSIDE . . . .</td><td>A</td><td>B</td><td>X</td><td>Y</td></tr><tr><td>PLAYED WITH . . . .</td><td>A</td><td>B</td><td>X</td><td>Y</td></tr><tr><td>NAMED/COUNTED . . .</td><td>A</td><td>B</td><td>X</td><td>Y</td></tr></table>	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
601	Are you currently married?	YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED . . . . 1 NO, NOT IN UNION 2	→ 604
602	Have you ever been married?	YES, FORMERLY MARRIED . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 612
603	What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced, or separated?	WIDOWED . . . . 1 DIVORCED . . . . 2 SEPARATED 3	→ 609
604	Is your husband living with you now or is he staying elsewhere?	LIVING WITH HER . . . . 1 STAYING ELSEWHERE 2	
605	RECORD THE HUSBAND'S LINE NUMBER FROM THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE. IF HE IS NOT LISTED IN THE HOUSEHOLD, RECORD '00'.	LINE NO. . . . . □□	
606	Does your husband have other wives or does he live with other women as if married?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 609
607	Including yourself, in total, how many wives or live-in partners does he have?	TOTAL NUMBER OF WIVES AND LIVE-IN PARTNERS . . . . . □□ DON'T KNOW 98	
608	Are you the first, second, … wife?	RANK . . . . □□	
609	Have you been married only once or more than once?	ONLY ONCE . . . . 1 MORE THAN ONCE 2	
610	CHECK 609: MARRIED □ MARRIED □ ONLY ONCE ↓ MORE THAN ONCE ↓ In what month and year did you start living with your husband? Now I would like to ask about your first husband. In what month and year did you start living with him?	MONTH . . . . □□ DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . □□□□ DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	→ 612
611	How old were you when you first started living with him?	AGE . . . . □□	
612	CHECK FOR THE PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE PRIVACY.		

613	Now I would like to ask some questions about sexual activity in order to gain a better understanding of some important life issues.
	
	How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the very first time?
		NEVER HAD SEXUAL
		   INTERCOURSE 00
		
		AGE IN YEARS . . . . □□
		
		FIRST TIME WHEN STARTED
		   LIVING WITH (FIRST)
		   HUSBAND 95
			→ 628

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
614	Now I would like to ask you some questions about your recent sexual activity. Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone. If we should come to any question that you don't want to answer, just let me know and we will go to the next question.		
615	When was the <u>last</u> time you had sexual intercourse? IF LESS THAN 12 MONTHS, ANSWER MUST BE RECORDED IN DAYS, WEEKS OR MONTHS. IF 12 MONTHS (ONE YEAR) OR MORE, ANSWER MUST BE RECORDED IN YEARS.	DAYS AGO . . . . 1 WEEKS AGO . . . . 2 MONTHS AGO . . . . . . 3 YEARS AGO 4	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
628	PRESENCE OF OTHERS DURING THIS SECTION	YES NO CHILDREN <10 . . . . 1 2 MALE ADULTS . . . . 1 2 FEMALE ADULTS 1 2	
629	Do you know of a place where a person can get male condoms?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 632

630	Where is that?
	
	Any other place?
	
	PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF SOURCE.
	
	IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE
	SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.
	
	_____
	(NAME OF PLACE(S))
		PUBLIC SECTOR
		   GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . A
		   GOVT. HEALTH CENTER (RHC) . . . B
		   GOVT. HEALTH POST
		     (SUB-CENTER) C
		   VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER . . . . . D
		   MOBILE CLINIC . . . . E
		   UHC/MCH CENTER . . . . F
		   OTHER PUBLIC
		     SECTOR _____ G
		                (SPECIFY)
		NON-GOVERNMENT SECTOR
		   MARIE STOPES . . . . H
		   MYANMAR
		     RED CROSS SOCIETY I
		   PSI/M (SUN) . . . . J
		   MMA . . . . K
		   OTHER NGO
		     SECTOR _____ L
		              (SPECIFY)
		
		PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR
		   PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC . . . . . M
		   PHARMACY . . . . N
		   PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . O
		   MOBILE CLINIC . . . . P
		   FIELDWORKER . . . . Q
		   OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL
		     SECTOR _____ R
		              (SPECIFY)
		
		OTHER SOURCE
		   SHOP . . . . S
		   BETELNUT SHOP . . . . T
		   FRIENDS/RELATIVES . . . . U
		
		OTHER _____ X
		           (SPECIFY)	

631	If you wanted to, could you yourself get a condom?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/UNSURE 8	
632	Do you know of a place where a person can get female condoms?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 701

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP

633	Where is that?
	
	Any other place?
	
	PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF SOURCE.
	
	IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.
	
	_____
	(NAME OF PLACE(S))
		PUBLIC SECTOR
		   GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . A
		   GOVT. HEALTH CENTER (RHC) . . . B
		   GOVT. HEALTH POST
		     (SUB-CENTER) C
		   VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER . . . . . D
		   MOBILE CLINIC . . . . E
		   UHC/MCH CENTER . . . . F
		   OTHER PUBLIC
		     SECTOR _____ G
		             (SPECIFY)
		
		NON-GOVERNMENT SECTOR
		   MARIE STOPES . . . . H
		   MYANMAR
		     RED CROSS SOCIETY. I
		   PSI/M (SUN) . . . . J
		   MMA . . . . K
		   OTHER NGO
		     SECTOR _____ L
		             (SPECIFY)
		
		PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR
		   PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC . . . . . M
		   PHARMACY . . . . N
		   PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . O
		   MOBILE CLINIC . . . . P
		   FIELDWORKER . . . . Q
		   OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL
		     SECTOR _____ R
		             (SPECIFY)
		
		OTHER SOURCE
		   SHOP . . . . S
		   BETELNUT SHOP . . . . T
		   FRIENDS/RELATIVES . . . . U
		
		OTHER _____ X
		             (SPECIFY)	

634	If you wanted to, could you yourself get a female condom?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/UNSURE 8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
701	CHECK 304: NEITHER STERILIZED ☐ HE OR SHE STERILIZED ☐		→ 712
702	CHECK 226: PREGNANT ☐ NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE ☐		→ 704
703	Now I have some questions about the future. After the child you are expecting now, would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children?	HAVE ANOTHER CHILD . . . . 1 NO MORE . . . . 2 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8	→ 705 → 711
704	Now I have some questions about the future. Would you like to have (a/another) child, or would you prefer not to have any (more) children?	HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD . . . . 1 NO MORE/NONE . . . . 2 SAYS SHE CAN'T GET PREGNANT 3 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8	→ 707 → 712 → 710
705	CHECK 226: NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE ☐ PREGNANT ☐ How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of (a/another) child? After the birth of the child you are expecting now, how long would you like to wait before the birth of another child?	MONTHS . . . . 1 ☐☐ YEARS . . . . 2 ☐☐ SOON/NOW . . . . 993 SAYS SHE CAN'T GET PREGNANT 994 AFTER MARRIAGE . . . . 995 OTHER _____ 996 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 998	→ 710 → 712 → 710
706	CHECK 226: NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE ☐ PREGNANT ☐		→ 711
707	CHECK 303: USING A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD? NOT CURRENTLY USING ☐ CURRENTLY USING ☐		→ 712
708	CHECK 705: NOT ASKED ☐ 24 OR MORE MONTHS OR 02 OR MORE YEARS ☐ 00-23 MONTHS OR 00-01 YEAR ☐		→ 711

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP

709	CHECK 704:
	
	WANTS TO HAVE A/ANOTHER CHILD ☐ WANTS NO MORE/ NONE ☐
	
	You have said that you do not want (a/another) child soon. You have said that you do not want any (more) children.
	
	Can you tell me why you are not using a method to prevent pregnancy? Can you tell me why you are not using a method to prevent pregnancy?
	
	Any other reason? Any other reason?
	
	RECORD ALL REASONS MENTIONED.
		NOT MARRIED . . . . A
		
		FERTILITY-RELATED REASONS
		  NOT HAVING SEX . . . . B
		  INFREQUENT SEX C
		  MENOPAUSAL/HYSTERECTOMY D
		  CAN'T GET PREGNANT . . . . E
		  NOT MENSTRUATED SINCE
		    LAST BIRTH . . . . F
		  BREASTFEEDING . . . . G
		  UP TO GOD/FATALISTIC . . . . H
		
		OPPOSITION TO USE
		  RESPONDENT OPPOSED I
		  HUSBAND/PARTNER OPPOSED . . . J
		  OTHERS OPPOSED . . . . K
		  RELIGIOUS PROHIBITION L
		
		LACK OF KNOWLEDGE
		  KNOWS NO METHOD . . . . M
		  KNOWS NO SOURCE . . . . N
		
		METHOD-RELATED REASONS
		  SIDE EFFECTS/HEALTH
		    CONCERNS . . . . O
		  LACK OF ACCESS/TOO FAR . . . . . P
		  COSTS TOO MUCH . . . . Q
		  PREFERRED METHOD
		    NOT AVAILABLE . . . . R
		  NO METHOD AVAILABLE . . . . S
		  INCONVENIENT TO USE . . . . T
		  INTERFERES WITH BODY'S
		    NORMAL PROCESSES . . . . U
		
		OTHER _____ X
		       (SPECIFY)
		DON'T KNOW . . . . Z	

710	CHECK 303: USING A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD? NOT ASKED ☐ NO, NOT CURRENTLY USING ☐ YES, CURRENTLY USING ☐		→ 712
711	Do you think you will use a contraceptive method to delay or avoid pregnancy at any time in the future?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
712	CHECK 216: HAS LIVING CHILDREN ☐ NO LIVING CHILDREN ☐ If you could go back to the time you did not have any children and could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be? If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be? PROBE FOR A NUMERIC RESPONSE.	NONE . . . . 00 NUMBER . . . . ☐☐ OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 714 → 714

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
713	How many of these children would you like to be boys, how many would you like to be girls and for how many would it not matter if it's a boy or a girl?	BOYS GIRLS EITHER NUMBER ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐ OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
714	In the last few months have you: Heard about family planning on the radio? Seen anything about family planning on the television? Read about family planning in a newspaper or magazine? Seen or read about family planning in internet? Read about family planning in billboard?	YES NO RADIO . . . . 1 2 TELEVISION . . . . 1 2 NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE . . . 1 2 INTERNET . . . . 1 2 BILLBOARD 1 2	
716	CHECK 601: YES, CURRENTLY ☐ MARRIED ↓	NO, NOT IN ☐ UNION	→ 801
717	CHECK 303: USING A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD? NOT CURRENTLY CURRENTLY USING ☐ USING ☐ ↓ OR NOT ASKED		→ 720
718	Would you say that using contraception is mainly your decision, mainly your (husband's/partner's) decision, or did you both decide together?	MAINLY RESPONDENT . . . . 1 MAINLY HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 2 JOINT DECISION . . . . 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
719	CHECK 304: NEITHER ☐ HE OR SHE ☐ STERILIZED ↓ STERILIZED		→ 801
720	Does your (husband/partner) want the same number of children that you want, or does he want more or fewer than you want?	SAME NUMBER . . . . 1 MORE CHILDREN . . . . 2 FEWER CHILDREN . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
801	CHECK 601 AND 602: CURRENTLY ☐ FORMERLY ☐ NEVER MARRIED ☐ MARRIED MARRIED		→ 803 → 807
802	How old was your husband on his last birthday?	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS ☐☐	
803	Did your (last) husband ever attend school?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 806
805	What was the highest grade he completed? IF COMPLETED LESS THAN GRADE ONE, RECORD '00'.	GRADE . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	
806	CHECK 801: CURRENTLY MARRIED ☐ FORMERLY MARRIED ☐ What is your husband's What was your (last) husband's occupation? occupation? That is, what kind of work does That is, what kind of work did he he mainly do? mainly do?	☐☐☐☐ _____ _____ _____	
807	Aside from your own housework, have you done any work in the last seven days?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 811
808	As you know, some women take up jobs for which they are paid in cash or kind. Others sell things, have a small business or work on the family farm or in the family business. In the last seven days, have you done any of these things or any other work?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 811
809	Although you did not work in the last seven days, do you have any job or business from which you were absent for leave, illness, vacation, maternity leave, or any other such reason?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 811
810	Have you done any work in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 815
811	What is your occupation, that is, what kind of work do you mainly do?	☐☐☐☐ _____ _____ _____	
812	Do you do this work for a member of your family, for someone else, or are you self-employed?	FOR FAMILY MEMBER . . . . 1 FOR SOMEONE ELSE . . . . 2 SELF-EMPLOYED 3	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
813	Do you usually work throughout the year, or do you work seasonally, or only once in a while?	THROUGHOUT THE YEAR . . . . 1 SEASONALLY/PART OF THE YEAR 2 ONCE IN A WHILE 3	
814	Are you paid in cash or kind for this work or are you not paid at all?	CASH ONLY . . . . 1 CASH AND KIND . . . . 2 IN KIND ONLY . . . . 3 NOT PAID 4	
815	CHECK 601: CURRENTLY MARRIED ☐　　　　　NOT IN UNION ☐		→ 823
816	CHECK 814: CODE 1 OR 2 CIRCLED ☐　　　　　OTHER ☐		→ 819
817	Who usually decides how the money you earn will be used: you, your husband, or you and your husband jointly?	RESPONDENT . . . . 1 HUSBAND . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND 　HUSBAND JOINTLY . . . 3 OTHER _____ 6 　　　　　(SPECIFY)	
818	Would you say that the money that you earn is more than what your husband earns, less than what he earns, or about the same?	MORE THAN HIM . . . . 1 LESS THAN HIM . . . . 2 ABOUT THE SAME . . . . 3 HUSBAND HAS 　NO EARNINGS . . . . 4 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 820
819	Who usually decides how your husband's earnings will be used: you, your husband, or you and your husband jointly?	RESPONDENT . . . . 1 HUSBAND . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND 　HUSBAND JOINTLY . . . 3 HUSBAND HAS 　NO EARNINGS . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 　　　　　(SPECIFY)	
820	Who usually makes decisions about health care for yourself: you, your husband, you and your husband jointly, or someone else?	RESPONDENT . . . . 1 HUSBAND . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND 　HUSBAND JOINTLY . . . 3 SOMEONE ELSE . . . . 4 OTHER 6	
821	Who usually makes decisions about making major household purchases?	RESPONDENT . . . . 1 HUSBAND . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND 　HUSBAND JOINTLY . . . 3 SOMEONE ELSE . . . . 4 OTHER 6	
822	Who usually makes decisions about visits to your family or relatives?	RESPONDENT . . . . 1 HUSBAND . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND 　HUSBAND JOINTLY . . . 3 SOMEONE ELSE . . . . 4 OTHER 6	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
822A	Who usually makes decisions regarding the wellbeing of children?	RESPONDENT . . . . 1 HUSBAND . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND JOINTLY . . . 3 SOMEONE ELSE . . . . 4 OTHER 6	
823	Do you own this or any other house either alone or jointly with someone else?	ALONE ONLY . . . . 1 JOINTLY ONLY . . . . 2 BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY . . . . 3 DOES NOT OWN 4	
824	Do you own any land either alone or jointly with someone else?	ALONE ONLY . . . . 1 JOINTLY ONLY . . . . 2 BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY . . . . 3 DOES NOT OWN 4	

825	PRESENCE OF OTHERS AT THIS POINT (PRESENT AND LISTENING, PRESENT BUT NOT LISTENING, OR NOT PRESENT)	PRES./ PRES./ NOT
		             LISTEN. NOT PRES.
		                    LISTEN.
		CHILDREN < 10 . . . . . 1 2 3
		HUSBAND 1 2 3
		OTHER MALES 1 2 3
		OTHER FEMALES . . . 1 2 3	

826	In your opinion, is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations:
	
	   If she goes out without telling him?
	   If she neglects the children?
	   If she argues with him?
	   If she refuses to have sex with him?
	   If she burns the food?
	   If she refuses to use contrception?
	   If she is involved in too much social activities?
		YES NO DK
		
		GOES OUT 1 2 8
		NEGL. CHILDREN . . . 1 2 8
		ARGUES 1 2 8
		REFUSES SEX 1 2 8
		BURNS FOOD 1 2 8
		REFUSES CONTRA. . 1 2 8
		SOCIAL ACTS. 1 2 8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
901	Now I would like to talk about something else. Have you ever heard of an illness called AIDS?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 937
902	Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other sex partners?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
903	Can people get HIV from mosquito bites?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
904	Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by using a condom every time they have sex?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
905	Can people get HIV by sharing food with a person who has AIDS?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
906	Can people get HIV because of witchcraft or other supernatural means?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
907	Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have HIV?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
908	Can HIV be transmitted from a mother to her baby: During pregnancy? During delivery? By breastfeeding?	YES NO DK DURING PREG. . . . . . 1 2 8 DURING DELIVERY . . . 1 2 8 BREASTFEEDING . . . 1 2 8	

909	CHECK 908:
	    AT LEAST ☐ OTHER ☐
	    ONE 'YES'
			→ 911

910	Are there any special drugs that a doctor or a nurse can give to a woman infected with HIV to reduce the risk of transmission to the baby?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

911	CHECK 208 AND 215: NO BIRTHS ☐
	
	    LAST BIRTH SINCE ☐ LAST BIRTH BEFORE ☐
	    JANUARY 2013. JANUARY 2013.
			→ 926
			
			→ 926

912	CHECK 408 FOR LAST BIRTH:
	    HAD NO
	  ANTENATAL ☐ ANTENATAL ☐
	    CARE CARE
			→ 920

913	CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE PRIVACY.		
914	During any of the antenatal visits for your last birth were you given any information about: Babies getting HIV from their mother? Things that you can do to prevent getting HIV? Getting tested for HIV?	YES NO DK AIDS FROM MOTHER 1 2 8 THINGS TO DO 1 2 8 TESTED FOR HIV 1 2 8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
915	Were you offered a test for HIV as part of your antenatal care?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	
916	I don't want to know the results, but were you tested for HIV as part of your antenatal care?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 920

917	Where was the test done?
	
	PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE.
	
	IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.
	
	_____
	(NAME OF PLACE)
		PUBLIC SECTOR
		  GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 11
		  GOVT. HEALTH CENTER (RHC) . . . 12
		  GOVT. HEALTH POST
		    (SUB-CENTER) 13
		  STAND-ALONE VCT CENTER . . . 14
		  FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC 15
		  MOBILE CLINIC 16
		  FIELDWORKER 17
		  SCHOOL BASED CLINIC 18
		  OTHER PUBLIC
		    SECTOR _____ 19
		           (SPECIFY)
		
		NGO
		  MARIE STOPES 21
		  MYANMAR
		    RED CROSS SOCIETY 22
		  PSI/M (SUN) 23
		  MMA 24
		  OTHER NGO
		    SECTOR _____ 26
		           (SPECIFY)
		
		PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR
		  PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC/
		    PRIVATE DOCTOR 31
		  STAND-ALONE VCT CENTER 32
		  PHARMACY 33
		  MOBILE CLINIC 34
		  DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORY 35
		
		  OTHER PRIVATE
		    MEDICAL SECTOR
		          _____ 36
		           (SPECIFY)
		OTHER SOURCE
		  HOME 41
		  CORRECTIONAL FACILITY 42
		
		OTHER _____ 96
		       (SPECIFY)	

918	I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 924
919	All women are supposed to receive counseling after being tested. After you were tested, did you receive counseling?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 924

920	CHECK 434 FOR LAST BIRTH:
	    ANY CODE ☐ OTHER ☐_____
	    21-36 CIRCLED ↓
			→ 926

921	Between the time you went for delivery but before the baby was born, were you offered a test for HIV?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	
922	I don't want to know the results, but were you tested for HIV at that time?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 926

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
923	I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	
924	Have you been tested for HIV since that time you were tested during your pregnancy?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 927
925	How many months ago was your most recent HIV test?	MONTHS AGO . . . . □□ TWO OR MORE YEARS 95	→ 932
926	I don't want to know the results, but have you ever been tested to see if you have HIV?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 930
927	How many months ago was your most recent HIV test?	MONTHS AGO . . . . □□ TWO OR MORE YEARS 95	
928	I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	
929	Where was the test done? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	PUBLIC SECTOR 　GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . 11 　GOVT. HEALTH CENTER (RHC) . . . 12 　GOVT. HEALTH POST 　　(SUB-CENTER) . . . . 13 　STAND-ALONE VCT CENTER . . . . . 14 　FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC . . . . 15 　MOBILE CLINIC . . . . 16 　FIELDWORKER . . . . 17 　SCHOOL BASED CLINIC . . . . 18 　OTHER PUBLIC 　　SECTOR _____ 19 　　　　　　(SPECIFY) NGO 　MARIE STOPES . . . . 21 　MYANMAR 　　RED CROSS SOCIETY . . . . 22 　PSI/M (SUN) . . . . 23 　MMA . . . . 24 　OTHER NGO 　　SECTOR _____ 26 　　　　　　(SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR 　PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC/ 　　PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . 31 　STAND-ALONE VCT CENTER . . . . . 32 　PHARMACY . . . . 33 　MOBILE CLINIC . . . . 34 　DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORY . . . . . 35 　OTHER PRIVATE 　　MEDICAL SECTOR 　　　_____ 36 　　　　　　(SPECIFY) OTHER SOURCE 　HOME . . . . 41 　CORRECTIONAL FACILITY . . . . 42 OTHER _____ 96 　　　　　(SPECIFY)	→ 932

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
930	Do you know of a place where people can go to get tested for HIV?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 932

931	Where is that?
	
	Any other place?
	
	PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF SOURCE.
	IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE
	SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.
	
	_____
	(NAME OF PLACE(S))
		PUBLIC SECTOR
		   GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . A
		   GOVT. HEALTH CENTER (RHC) . . . B
		   GOVT. HEALTH POST
		     (SUB-CENTER) C
		   STAND-ALONE VCT CENTER . . . . . D
		   FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC . . . . E
		   MOBILE CLINIC . . . . F
		   FIELDWORKER . . . . G
		   OTHER PUBLIC
		     SECTOR _____ H
		                (SPECIFY)
		
		NGO
		   MARIE STOPES I
		   MYANMAR
		     RED CROSS SOCIETY . . . . J
		   PSI/M (SUN) . . . . K
		   MMA L
		   OTHER NGO
		     SECTOR _____ M
		              (SPECIFY)
		
		PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR
		   PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC/
		     PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . N
		   STAND-ALONE VCT CENTER . . . . . O
		   PHARMACY . . . . P
		   MOBILE CLINIC . . . . Q
		   DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORY . . . . . R
		   OTHER PRIVATE
		     MEDICAL SECTOR
		      _____ S
		           (SPECIFY)
		
		OTHER _____ X
		        (SPECIFY)	

932	Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had HIV?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
933	If a member of your family got infected with HIV, would you want it to remain a secret or not?	YES, REMAIN A SECRET . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
934	If a member of your family became sick with AIDS, would you be willing to care for her or him in your own household?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
935	In your opinion, if a female teacher has HIV but is not sick, should she be allowed to continue teaching in the school?	SHOULD BE ALLOWED . . . . 1 SHOULD NOT BE ALLOWED . . . . 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
936	Should children age 12-14 be taught about using a condom to avoid getting AIDS?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
937	CHECK 901: HEARD ABOUT AIDS ☐ NOT HEARD ABOUT AIDS ☐ Apart from AIDS, have you heard about other infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact? Have you heard about infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	
938	CHECK 613: HAS HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE ☐ NEVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE ☐		→ 946
939	CHECK 937: HEARD ABOUT OTHER SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS? YES ☐ NO ☐		→ 941
940	Now I would like to ask you some questions about your health in the last 12 months. During the last 12 months, have you had a disease which you got through sexual contact?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
941	Sometimes women experience a bad-smelling abnormal genital discharge. During the last 12 months, have you had a bad-smelling abnormal genital discharge?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
942	Sometimes women have a genital sore or ulcer. During the last 12 months, have you had a genital sore or ulcer?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
943	CHECK 940, 941, AND 942: HAS HAD AN INFECTION (ANY 'YES') ☐ HAS NOT HAD AN INFECTION OR DOES NOT KNOW ☐		→ 946
944	The last time you had (PROBLEM FROM 940/941/942), did you seek any kind of advice or treatment?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 946

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP

945	Where did you go?
	
	Any other place?
	
	PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF SOURCE.
	
	IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.
	
	_____
	(NAME OF PLACE(S))
		PUBLIC SECTOR
		  GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . A
		  GOVT. HEALTH CENTER (RHC) . . . B
		  GOVT. HEALTH POST
		    (SUB-CENTER) C
		  STAND-ALONE VCT CENTER . . . D
		  FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC . . . . E
		  MOBILE CLINIC . . . . F
		  FIELDWORKER . . . . G
		  OTHER PUBLIC
		    SECTOR _____ H
		               (SPECIFY)
		
		NGO
		  MARIE STOPES I
		  MYANMAR
		    RED CROSS SOCIETY . . . . J
		  PSI/M (SUN) . . . . K
		  MMA L
		  OTHER NGO
		    SECTOR _____ M
		               (SPECIFY)
		
		PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR
		  PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC/
		    PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . N
		  STAND-ALONE VCT CENTER . . . O
		  PHARMACY . . . . P
		  MOBILE CLINIC . . . . Q
		  FIELDWORKER . . . . R
		  OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL
		    SECTOR _____ S
		               (SPECIFY)
		
		OTHER SOURCE
		  SHOP . . . . T
		  OTHER _____ X
		               (SPECIFY)	

946	If a wife knows her husband has a disease that she can get during sexual intercourse, is she justified in asking that they use a condom when they have sex?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
947	Is a wife justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she knows he has sex with other women?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
948	CHECK 601: CURRENTLY MARRIED ☐ NOT IN UNION ☐		→ 1001
949	Can you say no to your (husband/partner) if you do not want to have sexual intercourse?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DEPENDS/NOT SURE 8	
950	Could you ask your (husband/partner) to use a condom if you wanted him to?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DEPENDS/NOT SURE 8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1001	Now I would like to ask you some other questions relating to health matters. Have you had an injection for any reason in the last 12 months? IF YES: How many injections have you had? IF NUMBER OF INJECTIONS IS 90 OR MORE, OR DAILY FOR 3 MONTHS OR MORE, RECORD '90'. IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE.	NUMBER OF INJECTIONS . . . ☐☐ NONE 00	→ 1004
1002	Among these injections, how many were administered by a doctor, a nurse, a pharmacist, a dentist, or any other health worker? IF NUMBER OF INJECTIONS IS 90 OR MORE, OR DAILY FOR 3 MONTHS OR MORE, RECORD '90'. IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE.	NUMBER OF INJECTIONS . . . ☐☐ NONE 00	→ 1004
1003	The last time you got an injection from a health provider, did he/she take the syringe and needle from a new, unopened package?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

1003A	CHECK 210:
	     ONE OR MORE ☐ NONE ☐
	          BIRTHS
			1004

1003B	Have you ever experienced signs of uterine prolapse?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1004
1003C	How did you manage your condition of prolapse?	USED PASSERY RING . . . . A HAD AN OPERATION . . . . B CONSULTED HEALTH WORKER . . . C TRIED TRADITIONAL METHODS . . . . . D INSERTED OBJECTS TO HOLD . . . . . E KEPT QUIET/DID NOTHING . . . . F OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
1004	Do you currently smoke cigarettes?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1006
1005	In the last 24 hours, how many cigarettes did you smoke?	NUMBER OF CIGARETTES . . . . ☐☐	
1006	Do you currently smoke or use any (other) type of tobacco?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1007A
1007	What (other) type of tobacco do you currently smoke or use? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	PIPE/CIGAR/CHEROOT . . . . A CHEWING TOBACCO . . . . B SNUFF . . . . C OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
1007A	Do you currently chew betel nuts?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1007C
1007B	In the last 24 hours, how many pieces did you chew?	NUMBER OF PIECES . . . . ☐☐	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1007C	Have you ever heard of an illness called tuberculosis or TB?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1008

1007D	How does tuberculosis spread from one person to another?
	
	PROBE:
	Any other ways?
	
	[CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED]
		THROUGH THE AIR WHEN COUGHING
		   OR SNEEZING . . . . A
		BY SHARING UTENSILS . . . . B
		BY TOUCHING A PERSON WITH TB . C
		THROUGH SHARING FOOD . . . . D
		THROUGH SEXUAL CONTACT . . . . . E
		THROUGH MOSQUITO BITES . . . . F
		OTHER _____ X
		                SPECIFY
		DON'T KNOW . . . . Z	

1007E	Can tuberculosis be cured?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 1007G
1007F	What is the duration of treatment of TB now a days? **[IF MORE THAN 7 MONTHS, RECORD 7]**	MONTHS . . . . [ ] DON'T KNOW 8	
1007G	Have you ever been told by a doctor/nurse or other health workers that you have/ had tuberculosis?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

1008	Many different factors can prevent women from getting medical advice or treatment for themselves. When you are sick and want to get medical advice or treatment, is each of the following a big problem or not?
	
	Getting permission to go to the doctor?
	
	Getting money needed for advice or treatment?
	
	The distance to the health facility?
	
	Not wanting to go alone?
		BIG NOT A BIG
		                  PROB- PROB-
		                  LEM LEM
		
		PERMISSION TO GO . . . 1 2
		
		GETTING MONEY 1 2
		
		DISTANCE 1 2
		
		GO ALONE 1 2	

1009	Are you covered by any health insurance?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1101

1010	What type of health insurance are you covered by?
	
	RECORD ALL MENTIONED.
		MUTUAL HEALTH ORGANIZATION/
		   COMMUNITY-BASED HEALTH
		   INSURANCE . . . . A
		HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH
		   EMPLOYER . . . . B
		SOCIAL SECURITY C
		OTHER PRIVATELY PURCHASED
		   COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE D
		OTHER _____ X
		            (SPECIFY)	

NO.		CODING CATEGORIES						SKIP
1101	Now I would like to ask you some questions about your brothers and sisters, that is, all of the children born to your natural mother, including those who are living with you, those living elsewhere and those who have died. How many children did your mother give birth to, including you?	NUMBER OF BIRTHS TO NATURAL MOTHER .... □□						
1102	CHECK 1101: TWO OR MORE BIRTHS □ ONLY ONE BIRTH □ (RESPONDENT ONLY)							→ 1200
1103	How many births did your mother have before you were born?	NUMBER OF PRECEDING BIRTHS .... □□						

1104	What was the name given to your oldest (next oldest) brother or sister?	(1) _____	(2) _____	(3) _____	(4) _____	(5) _____	(6) _____
1105	Is (NAME) male or female?	MALE 1 FEMALE 2	MALE 1 FEMALE 2	MALE 1 FEMALE 2	MALE 1 FEMALE 2	MALE 1 FEMALE 2	MALE 1 FEMALE 2
1106	Is (NAME) still alive?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 GO TO 1108◄ DK ..... 8 GO TO (2)◄	YES ... 1 NO ... 2 GO TO 1108◄ DK ... 8 GO TO (3)◄	YES ... 1 NO ... 2 GO TO 1108◄ DK ... 8 GO TO (4)◄	YES ... 1 NO ... 2 GO TO 1108◄ DK ... 8 GO TO (5)◄	YES ... 1 NO ... 2 GO TO 1108◄ DK ... 8 GO TO (6)◄	YES ... 1 NO ... 2 GO TO 1108◄ DK ... 8 GO TO (7)◄
1107	How old is (NAME)?	□□ GO TO (2)	□□ GO TO (3)	□□ GO TO (4)	□□ GO TO (5)	□□ GO TO (6)	□□ GO TO (7)
1108	How many years ago did (NAME) die?	□□	□□	□□	□□	□□	□□
1109	How old was (NAME) when he/she died?	□□ IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE GO TO (2)	□□ IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE GO TO (3)	□□ IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE GO TO (4)	□□ IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE GO TO (5)	□□ IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE GO TO (6)	□□ IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE GO TO (7)
1110	Was (NAME) pregnant when she died?	YES ..... 1 GO TO 1113◄ NO 2	YES ... 1 GO TO 1113◄ NO ... 2	YES ... 1 GO TO 1113◄ NO ... 2	YES ... 1 GO TO 1113◄ NO ... 2	YES ... 1 GO TO 1113◄ NO ... 2	YES ... 1 GO TO 1113◄ NO ... 2
1111	Did (NAME) die during childbirth?	YES ..... 1 GO TO 1113◄ NO 2	YES ... 1 GO TO 1113◄ NO ... 2	YES ... 1 GO TO 1113◄ NO ... 2	YES ... 1 GO TO 1113◄ NO ... 2	YES ... 1 GO TO 1113◄ NO ... 2	YES ... 1 GO TO 1113◄ NO ... 2
1112	Did (NAME) die within two months after the end of a pregnancy or childbirth?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	YES ... 1 NO ... 2	YES ... 1 NO ... 2	YES ... 1 NO ... 2	YES ... 1 NO ... 2	YES ... 1 NO ... 2
1113	How many live born children did (NAME) give birth to during her lifetime?	□□	□□	□□	□□	□□	□□

IF NO MORE BROTHERS OR SISTERS, GO TO NEXT SECTION.

1104	What was the name given to your oldest (next oldest) brother or sister?	(7) _____	(8) _____	(9) _____	(10) _____	(11) _____	(12) _____
1105	Is (NAME) male or female?	MALE 1 FEMALE 2	MALE 1 FEMALE 2	MALE 1 FEMALE 2	MALE 1 FEMALE 2	MALE 1 FEMALE 2	MALE 1 FEMALE 2

1106	Is (NAME) still alive?	YES 1
		NO ..... 2 ⏋
		  GO TO 1108◄┘
		DK ..... 8 ⏋
		  GO TO (8)◄┘
			YES ... 1
			NO ... 2 ⏋
			GO TO 1108◄┘
			DK ... 8 ⏋
			  GO TO (9)◄┘
				YES ... 1
				NO ... 2 ⏋
				GO TO 1108◄┘
				DK ... 8 ⏋
				  GO TO (10)◄┘
					YES ... 1
					NO ... 2 ⏋
					GO TO 1108◄┘
					DK ... 8 ⏋
					  GO TO (11)◄┘
						YES ... 1
						NO ... 2 ⏋
						GO TO 1108◄┘
						DK ... 8 ⏋
						  GO TO (12)◄┘
							YES ... 1
							NO ... 2 ⏋
							GO TO 1108◄┘
							DK ... 8 ⏋
							  GO TO (13)◄┘

1107	How old is (NAME)?	☐☐ GO TO (8)	☐☐ GO TO (9)	☐☐ GO TO (10)	☐☐ GO TO (11)	☐☐ GO TO (12)	☐☐ GO TO (13)
1108	How many years ago did (NAME) die?	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐
1109	How old was (NAME) when he/she died?	☐☐ IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE GO TO (8)	☐☐ IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE GO TO (9)	☐☐ IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE GO TO (10)	☐☐ IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE GO TO (11)	☐☐ IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE GO TO (12)	☐☐ IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE GO TO (13)
1110	Was (NAME) pregnant when she died?	YES ..... 1 ⏋ GO TO 1113◄┘ NO 2	YES ... 1 ⏋ GO TO 1113◄┘ NO ... 2	YES ... 1 ⏋ GO TO 1113◄┘ NO ... 2	YES ... 1 ⏋ GO TO 1113◄┘ NO ... 2	YES ... 1 ⏋ GO TO 1113◄┘ NO ... 2	YES ... 1 ⏋ GO TO 1113◄┘ NO ... 2
1111	Did (NAME) die during childbirth?	YES ..... 1 ⏋ GO TO 1113◄┘ NO 2	YES ... 1 ⏋ GO TO 1113◄┘ NO ... 2	YES ... 1 ⏋ GO TO 1113◄┘ NO ... 2	YES ... 1 ⏋ GO TO 1113◄┘ NO ... 2	YES ... 1 ⏋ GO TO 1113◄┘ NO ... 2	YES ... 1 ⏋ GO TO 1113◄┘ NO ... 2
1112	Did (NAME) die within two months after the end of a pregnancy or childbirth?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	YES ... 1 NO ... 2	YES ... 1 NO ... 2	YES ... 1 NO ... 2	YES ... 1 NO ... 2	YES ... 1 NO ... 2
1113	How many live born children did (NAME) give birth to during her lifetime?	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐

IF NO MORE BROTHERS OR SISTERS, GO TO NEXT SECTION.

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1200	CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE - Q.162 AND COVER PAGE OF WOMAN QUESTIONNAIRE. WOMAN SELECTED FOR THIS SECTION ▢ ↓ WOMAN NOT SELECTED ▢ →		1233
1201	CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS: DO NOT CONTINUE UNTIL PRIVACY IS ENSURED. PRIVACY OBTAINED . . . . 1 ↓ PRIVACY NOT POSSIBLE . . . . 2 →		1232
	READ TO THE RESPONDENT Now I would like to ask you questions about some other important aspects of a woman's life. You may find some of these questions very personal. However, your answers are crucial for helping to understand the condition of women in Myanmar. Let me assure you that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone and no one else in your household will know that you were asked these questions.		
1202	CHECK 601 AND 602: CURRENTLY MARRIED ▢ ↓ FORMERLY MARRIED/ ▢ (READ IN PAST TENSE AND USE 'LAST' WITH HUSBAND') ↓ NEVER MARRIED ▢ →		1216
1203	First, I am going to ask you about some situations which happen to some women. Please tell me if these apply to your relationship with your (last) husband? a) He (is/was) jealous or angry if you (talk/talked) to other men? b) He frequently (accuses/accused) you of being unfaithful? c) He (does/did) not permit you to meet your female friends? d) He (tries/tried) to limit your contact with your family? e) He (insists/insisted) on knowing where you (are/were) at all times?	YES NO DK JEALOUS . . . . 1 2 8 ACCUSES . . . . 1 2 8 NOT MEET FRIENDS . 1 2 8 NO FAMILY . . . . 1 2 8 WHERE YOU ARE 1 2 8	

1204

Now I need to ask some more questions about your relationship with your (last) husband.

A   Did your (last) husband ever:

B   How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all?

	EVER		OFTEN	SOME-TIMES	NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS
a) say or do something to humiliate you in front of others?	YES NO	1 → 2	1	2	3
b) threaten to hurt or harm you or someone you care about?	YES NO	1 → 2 ↓	1	2	3
c) insult you or make you feel bad about yourself?	YES NO	1 → 2 ↓	1	2	3

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP

NO.		QUESTIONS AND FILTERS			CODING CATEGORIES				SKIP
1205	A	Did your (last) husband ever do any of the following things to you:		B	How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all?				

			EVER		OFTEN	SOME-TIMES	NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS
	a)	push you, shake you, or throw something at you?	YES 1 → NO 2 ↓		1	2	3
	b)	slap you?	YES 1 → NO 2 ↓		1	2	3
	c)	twist your arm or pull your hair?	YES 1 → NO 2 ↓		1	2	3
	d)	punch you with his fist or with something that could hurt you?	YES 1 → NO 2 ↓		1	2	3
	e)	kick you, drag you, or beat you up?	YES 1 → NO 2 ↓		1	2	3
	f)	try to choke you or burn you on purpose?	YES 1 → NO 2 ↓		1	2	3
	g)	threaten or attack you with a knife, gun, or other weapon?	YES 1 → NO 2 ↓		1	2	3
	h)	physically force you to have sexual intercourse with him when you did not want to?	YES 1 → NO 2 ↓		1	2	3
	i)	physically force you to perform any other sexual acts you did not want to?	YES 1 → NO 2 ↓		1	2	3
	j)	force you with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts you did not want to?	YES 1 → NO 2 ↓		1	2	3

1206	CHECK 1205A (a-j): AT LEAST ONE ☐ 'YES' ↓ NOT A SINGLE ☐ 'YES' ─────────────────────────→		1209

1207	How long after you first (got married/started living together) with your (last) (husband/partner) did (this/any of these things) first happen? IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, RECORD '00'.	NUMBER OF YEARS .... ☐☐ BEFORE MARRIAGE/BEFORE LIVING TOGETHER 95	

1208	Did the following ever happen as a result of what your (last) husband did to you:		
	a) You had cuts, bruises, or aches?	YES .... 1 NO 2	
	b) You had eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns?	YES .... 1 NO 2	
	c) You had deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury?	YES .... 1 NO 2	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1209	Have you ever hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to physically hurt your (last) husband at times when he was not already beating or physically hurting you?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1211
1210	In the last 12 months, how often have you done this to your (last) husband: often, only sometimes, or not at all?	OFTEN . . . . 1 SOMETIMES . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
1211	Does (did) your (last) husband drink alcohol?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1213
1212	How often does (did) he get drunk: often, only sometimes, or never?	OFTEN . . . . 1 SOMETIMES . . . . 2 NEVER 3	
1213	Are (Were) you afraid of your (last) husband: most of the time, sometimes, or never?	MOST OF THE TIME AFRAID . . . . 1 SOMETIMES AFRAID . . . . 2 NEVER AFRAID 3	

1214	CHECK 609:		
	MARRIED MORE ☐ MARRIED ONLY ☐ THAN ONCE ↓ ONCE		→ 1216

1215	A So far we have been talking about the behavior of your (current/last) husband. Now I want to ask you about the behavior of any previous husband.		

B   How long ago did this last happen?

	EVER	0 - 11 MONTHS AGO	12+ MONTHS AGO	DON'T REMEMBER
a) Did any previous husband ever hit, slap, kick, or do anything else to hurt you physically?	YES 1 → NO 2 ↓	1	2	3
b) Did any previous husband physically force you to have intercourse or perform any other sexual acts against your will?	YES 1 → NO 2	1	2	3

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1216	CHECK 601 AND 602: EVER MARRIED ☐ NEVER MARRIED ☐ From the time you were 15 years old has anyone other than (your/any) husband hit you, slapped you, kicked you, or done anything else to hurt you physically? From the time you were 15 years old has anyone hit you, slapped you, kicked you, or done anything else to hurt you physically?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 REFUSED TO ANSWER/ NO ANSWER 3	→1219
1217	Who has hurt you in this way? Anyone else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	_____ ☐ _____ ☐ _____ ☐ _____ ☐	
1218	In the last 12 months, how often has (this person/have these persons) physically hurt you: often, only sometimes, or not at all?	OFTEN . . . . 1 SOMETIMES . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
1219	CHECK 201, 226, AND 230: EVER BEEN PREGNANT ☐ NEVER BEEN PREGNANT ☐ (YES ON 201 OR 226 OR 230)		→1222
1220	Has any one ever hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to hurt you physically while you were pregnant?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→1222
1221	Who has done any of these things to physically hurt you while you were pregnant? Anyone else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	_____ ☐ _____ ☐ _____ ☐ _____ ☐	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1222	CHECK 601 AND 602: EVER MARRIED ⬜ NEVER MARRIED ⬜		→ 1222B
1222A	Now I want to ask you about things that may have been done to you by someone other than (your/any) husband. At any time in your life, as a child or as an adult, has anyone ever forced you in any way to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts when you did not want to?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 REFUSED TO ANSWER/ NO ANSWER 3	→ 1223 → 1224A
1222B	At any time in your life, as a child or as an adult, has anyone ever forced you in any way to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts when you did not want to?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 REFUSED TO ANSWER/ NO ANSWER 3	→ 1226
1223	Who was the person who was forcing you the very first time this happened?	_____ ⬜	
1224	CHECK 601 AND 602: EVER MARRIED ⬜ NEVER MARRIED ⬜ In the last 12 months, has anyone other than (your/any) husband physically forced you to have sexual intercourse when you did not want to? In the last 12 months has anyone physically forced you to have sexual intercourse when you did not want to?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1225
1224A	CHECK 1205A (h-j) and 1215A(b) AT LEAST ONE ⬜ NOT A ⬜ 'YES' SINGLE 'YES'		→ 1226

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1225	CHECK 601 AND 602: EVER MARRIED ☐ NEVER MARRIED ☐ How old were you the first time you were forced to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts by anyone, including (your/any) husband/partner? How old were you the first first time you were forced to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts?	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	
1226	CHECK 1205A (a-j), 1215A (a,b), 1216, 1220, 1222A, AND 1222B: AT LEAST ONE ☐ NOT A SINGLE ☐ 'YES' 'YES'		→ 1230
1227	Thinking about what you yourself have experienced among the different things we have been talking about, have you ever tried to seek help?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1229

1228	From whom have you sought help?
	
	Anyone else?
	
	RECORD ALL MENTIONED.
		OWN FAMILY . . . . A
		HUSBAND'S/PARTNER'S FAMILY . . . B
		CURRENT/FORMER
		   HUSBAND/PARTNER C
		CURRENT/FORMER BOYFRIEND . . . D
		FRIEND . . . . E
		NEIGHBOR . . . . F
		RELIGIOUS LEADER . . . . G
		DOCTOR/MEDICAL PERSONNEL . . . H
		POLICE I
		LAWYER . . . . J
		SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANIZATION . . . K
		
		OTHER _____ X
		           (SPECIFY)
			→ 1230

1229	Have you ever told any one about this?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	
1230	As far as you know, did your father ever beat your mother?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

THANK THE RESPONDENT FOR HER COOPERATION AND REASSURE HER ABOUT THE CONFIDENTIALITY OF HER ANSWERS. FILL OUT THE QUESTIONS BELOW WITH REFERENCE TO THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE ONLY.

NO.					
1231	DID YOU HAVE TO INTERRUPT THE INTERVIEW BECAUSE SOME ADULT WAS TRYING TO LISTEN, OR CAME INTO THE ROOM, OR INTERFERED IN ANY OTHER WAY?		YES ONCE	YES, MORE THAN ONCE	NO
		HUSBAND	1	2	3
		OTHER MALE ADULT .	1	2	3
		FEMALE ADULT	1	2	3

1232	INTERVIEWER'S COMMENTS / EXPLANATION FOR NOT COMPLETING THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE
	_____ _____ _____ _____

1233	RECORD THE TIME.	HOUR . . . . ☐☐ MINUTES . . . . ☐☐	

<u>INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS</u>

TO BE FILLED IN AFTER COMPLETING INTERVIEW

COMMENTS ABOUT RESPONDENT:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

COMMENTS ON SPECIFIC QUESTIONS:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

ANY OTHER COMMENTS:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

<u>SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS</u>

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

NAME OF SUPERVISOR: _____ DATE: _____

<u>EDITOR'S OBSERVATIONS</u>

_____

_____

_____

_____

NAME OF EDITOR: _____ DATE: _____

INSTRUCTIONS:
ONLY ONE CODE SHOULD APPEAR IN ANY BOX.
COLUMN 1 REQUIRES A CODE IN EVERY MONTH.

INFORMATION TO BE CODED FOR EACH COLUMN

COLUMN 1: <u>BIRTHS, PREGNANCIES, CONTRACEPTIVE USE**</u>
B BIRTHS
P PREGNANCIES
T TERMINATIONS

0 NO METHOD
1 FEMALE STERILIZATION
2 MALE STERILIZATION
3 IUD
4 INJECTABLES
5 IMPLANTS
6 PILL
7 CONDOM
8 FEMALE CONDOM
9 DIAPHRAGM
J FOAM OR JELLY
K LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD
L RHYTHM METHOD
M WITHDRAWAL
X OTHER MODERN METHOD
Y OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD

COLUMN 2: <u>DISCONTINUATION OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE</u>
0 INFREQUENT SEX/HUSBAND AWAY
1 BECAME PREGNANT WHILE USING
2 WANTED TO BECOME PREGNANT
3 HUSBAND/PARTNER DISAPPROVED
4 WANTED MORE EFFECTIVE METHOD
5 SIDE EFFECTS/HEALTH CONCERNS
6 LACK OF ACCESS/TOO FAR
7 COSTS TOO MUCH
8 INCONVENIENT TO USE
F UP TO GOD/FATALISTIC
A DIFFICULT TO GET PREGNANT/MENOPAUSAL
D MARITAL DISSOLUTION/SEPARATION
X OTHER _____
                    (SPECIFY)
Z DON'T KNOW

	Month		Row	1	2	
	12	DEC	01			
	11	NOV	02			
	10	OCT	03			
	09	SEP	04			
2	08	AUG	05			2
0	07	JUL	06			0
1	06	JUN	07			1
6	05	MAY	08			6
	04	APR	09			
	03	MAR	10			
	02	FEB	11			
	01	JAN	12			
	12	DEC	13			
	11	NOV	14			
	10	OCT	15			
	09	SEP	16			
2	08	AUG	17			2
0	07	JUL	18			0
1	06	JUN	19			1
5	05	MAY	20			5
	04	APR	21			
	03	MAR	22			
	02	FEB	23			
	01	JAN	24			
	12	DEC	25			
	11	NOV	26			
	10	OCT	27			
	09	SEP	28			
2	08	AUG	29			2
0	07	JUL	30			0
1	06	JUN	31			1
4	05	MAY	32			4
	04	APR	33			
	03	MAR	34			
	02	FEB	35			
	01	JAN	36			
	12	DEC	37			
	11	NOV	38			
	10	OCT	39			
	09	SEP	40			
2	08	AUG	41			2
0	07	JUL	42			0
1	06	JUN	43			1
3	05	MAY	44			3
	04	APR	45			
	03	MAR	46			
	02	FEB	47			
	01	JAN	48			
	12	DEC	49			
	11	NOV	50			
	10	OCT	51			
	09	SEP	52			
2	08	AUG	53			2
0	07	JUL	54			0
1	06	JUN	55			1
2	05	MAY	56			2
	04	APR	57			
	03	MAR	58			
	02	FEB	59			
	01	JAN	60			
	12	DEC	61			
	11	NOV	62			
	10	OCT	63			
	09	SEP	64			
2	08	AUG	65			2
0	07	JUL	66			0
1	06	JUN	67			1
1	05	MAY	68			1
	04	APR	69			
	03	MAR	70			
	02	FEB	71			
	01	JAN	72			
	12	DEC	73			
	11	NOV	74			
	10	OCT	75			
	09	SEP	76			
2	08	AUG	77			2
0	07	JUL	78			0
1	06	JUN	79			1
0	05	MAY	80			0
	04	APR	81			
	03	MAR	82			
	02	FEB	83			
	01	JAN	84			

22 October 2015

MYANMAR DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY 2015-16
MAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND SPORTS

IDENTIFICATION

STATE/REGION _____

DISTRICT . . . .

TOWNSHIP . . . .

WARD/VILLAGE TRACT _____

CLUSTER NUMBER . . . .

HOUSEHOLD NUMBER . . . .

LINE NUMBER OF MAN _____

INTERVIEWER VISITS

	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT
DATE				DAY
				MONTH
				YEAR
INTERVIEWER'S NAME				INT. NO.
RESULT*				RESULT
NEXT VISIT: DATE				TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS
TIME				

*RESULT CODES:
- 1 COMPLETED
- 2 NOT AT HOME
- 3 POSTPONED
- 4 REFUSED
- 5 PARTLY COMPLETED
- 6 INCAPACITATED
- 7 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)

	MYANMAR	ENGLISH	OTHER		YES	NO
LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW	1	2	6 _____	TRANSLATOR USED?	1	2
NATIVE LANGUAGE OF RESPONDENT	1	2	6 _____			

SUPERVISOR	FIELD EDITOR	KEYED BY
NAME _____	NAME _____	

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

INTRODUCTION AND CONSENT

INFORMED CONSENT

Mingalabar. My name is _____. I am working with the Ministry of Health and Sports. We are conducting a survey about health all over Myanmar. The information we collect will help the government to plan health services. Your household was selected for the survey. The questions usually take about 20 minutes. All of the answers you give will be confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. You don't have to be in the survey, but we hope you will agree to answer the questions since your views are important. If I ask you any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question or you can stop the interview at any time.

In case you need more information about the survey, you may contact the person listed on the card that has already been given to your household.

Do you have any questions? May I begin the interview now?

SIGNATURE OF INTERVIEWER: _____   DATE: _____

RESPONDENT AGREES TO BE INTERVIEWED 1   RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE TO BE INTERVIEWED . . . 2 → END

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
101	RECORD THE TIME.	HOUR . . . . ▭▭ MINUTES . . . . ▭▭	
102	In what month and year were you born?	MONTH . . . . ▭▭ DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . ▭▭▭▭ DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	
103	How old were you at your last birthday? COMPARE AND CORRECT 102 AND/OR 103 IF INCONSISTENT.	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS ▭▭	
104	Have you ever attended school?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 108
106	What is the highest grade you completed? IF COMPLETED LESS THAN GRADE ONE, RECORD '00'.	GRADE . . . . ▭▭	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
107	CHECK 106: GRADE 5 ☐ OR LOWER GRADE 6 ☐ OR HIGHER		→ 110

108	Now I would like you to read this sentence to me.
	
	SHOW CARD TO RESPONDENT.
	
	IF RESPONDENT CANNOT READ WHOLE SENTENCE, PROBE:
	Can you read any part of the sentence to me?
		CANNOT READ AT ALL 1
		ABLE TO READ ONLY PARTS OF
		   SENTENCE 2
		ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE 3
		NO CARD WITH REQUIRED
		   LANGUAGE _____ 4
		                (SPECIFY LANGUAGE)
		BLIND/VISUALLY IMPAIRED 5	

109	CHECK 108: CODE '2', '3' ☐ OR '4' CIRCLED CODE '1' OR '5' ☐ CIRCLED		→ 111
110	Do you read a newspaper or magazine, at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
111	Do you listen to the radio, at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
112	Do you watch television, at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
115A	Have you changed your usual place of residence compared with this time last year?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 115D
115B	Please tell me where you were living one year ago (state/region)?	STATE/REGION _____ ☐☐ OTHER COUNTRY 00	→ 201
115C	Was it an urban or rural area?	URBAN . . . . 1 RURAL 2	
115D	How many times have you moved residence in the past 5 years?	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . ☐☐ NOT MOVED IN 5 YEARS 00	→ 201
115E	Can you tell me the other locations (state/region) you have lived in the past 5 years? PLEASE PROVIDE THE 3 MOST RECENT LOCATIONS.	STATE/REGION a. LOCATION _____ ☐☐ b. LOCATION _____ ☐☐ c. LOCATION _____ ☐☐	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
201	Now I would like to ask about any children you have had during your life. I am interested in all of the children that are biologically yours, even if they are not legally yours or do not have your last name. Have you ever fathered any children with any woman?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 206
202	Do you have any sons or daughters that you have fathered who are now living with you?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 204
203	How many sons live with you? And how many daughters live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	SONS AT HOME . . . . ☐☐ DAUGHTERS AT HOME . . . . . ☐☐	
204	Do you have any sons or daughters that you have fathered who are alive but do not live with you?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 206
205	How many sons are alive but do not live with you? And how many daughters are alive but do not live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	SONS ELSEWHERE . . . . ☐☐ DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE . . . ☐☐	
206	Have you ever fathered a son or a daughter who was born alive but later died? IF NO, PROBE: Any baby who cried or showed signs of life but did not survive?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 208
207	How many boys have died? And how many girls have died? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	BOYS DEAD . . . . ☐☐ GIRLS DEAD . . . . ☐☐	
208	SUM ANSWERS TO 203, 205, AND 207, AND ENTER TOTAL. IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	TOTAL CHILDREN . . . . ☐☐	
209	CHECK 208: HAS HAD HAS HAD ☐ MORE THAN ONLY ONE CHILD ↓ ONE CHILD HAS NOT HAD ☐ ANY CHILDREN		→ 212 → 301
210	Did all of the children you have fathered have the same biological mother?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 212
211	In all, how many women have you fathered children with?	NUMBER OF WOMEN . . . . ☐☐	
212	How old were you when your (first) child was born?	AGE IN YEARS . . . . ☐☐	
213	CHECK 203 AND 205: AT LEAST ONE ☐ NO LIVING ☐ LIVING CHILD ↓ CHILDREN		→ 301
214	How old is your (youngest) child?	AGE IN YEARS . . . . ☐☐	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
215	CHECK 214: (YOUNGEST) CHILD ☐ OTHER ☐ IS AGE 0-2 YEARS ↓		→ 301
216	What is the name of your (youngest) child? WRITE NAME OF (YOUNGEST) CHILD _____ (NAME OF (YOUNGEST) CHILD)		
217	When (NAME)'s mother was pregnant with (NAME), did she have any antenatal check-ups?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 219
218	Were you ever present during any of those antenatal check-ups?	PRESENT . . . . 1 NOT PRESENT 2	
219	Was (NAME) born in a hospital or health facility?	HOSPITAL/HEALTH FACILITY . . . . . 1 OTHER 2	
220	When a child has diarrhea, how much should he or she be given to drink: more than usual, about the same as usual, less than usual, or nothing to drink at all?	MORE THAN USUAL . . . . 1 ABOUT THE SAME . . . . 2 LESS THAN USUAL . . . . 3 NOTHING TO DRINK . . . . 4 DON'T KNOW 8	

301	Now I would like to talk about family planning - the various ways or methods that a couple can use to delay or avoid a pregnancy. Have you ever heard of (METHOD)?		
01	**Female Sterilization**. PROBE: Women can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	
02	**Male Sterilization**. PROBE: Men can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	
03	**IUD**. PROBE: Women can have a loop or coil placed inside them by a doctor or a nurse.	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	
04	**Injectables**. PROBE: Women can have an injection by a health provider that stops them from becoming pregnant for one or more months.	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	
05	**Implants**. PROBE: Women can have one or more small rods placed in their upper arm by a doctor or nurse which can prevent pregnancy for one or more years.	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	
06	**Pill**. PROBE: Women can take a pill every day to avoid becoming pregnant.	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	
07	**Condom**. PROBE: Men can put a rubber sheath on their penis before sexual intercourse.	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	
08	**Female Condom**. PROBE: Women can place a sheath in their vagina before sexual intercourse.	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	
09	**Lactational Amenorrhea Method (LAM)**.	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	
10	**Rhythm Method**. PROBE: To avoid pregnancy, women do not have sexual intercourse on the days of the month they think they can get pregnant.	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	
11	**Withdrawal**. PROBE: Men can be careful and pull out before climax.	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	
12	**Emergency Contraception**. PROBE: As an emergency measure, within three/five days after they have unprotected sexual intercourse, women can take special pills to prevent pregnancy.	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	
13	Have you heard of any other ways or methods that women or men can use to avoid pregnancy?	YES . . . . 1 _____ (SPECIFY) _____ (SPECIFY) NO 2	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
302	In the last few months have you: Heard about family planning on the radio? Seen anything about family planning on the television? Read about family planning in a newspaper or magazine? Seen or read about family planning in internet? Read about family planning in billboard?	YES NO RADIO . . . . 1 2 TELEVISION . . . . 1 2 NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE 1 2 INTERNET . . . . 1 2 BILLBOARD 1 2	
303	In the last few months, have you discussed family planning with a health worker or health professional?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	
304	Now I would like to ask you about a woman's risk of pregnancy. From one menstrual period to the next, are there certain days when a woman is more likely to become pregnant when she has sexual relations?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 306

305	Is this time just before her period begins, during her period, right after her period has ended, or halfway between two periods?	JUST BEFORE HER
		  PERIOD BEGINS 1
		DURING HER PERIOD 2
		RIGHT AFTER HER
		  PERIOD HAS ENDED 3
		HALFWAY BETWEEN
		  TWO PERIODS 4
		OTHER _____ 6
		          (SPECIFY)
		DON'T KNOW 8	

306	I will now read you some statements about contraception. Please tell me if you agree or disagree with each one.
	
	a) Contraception is a woman's business and a man should not have to worry about it.
	b) Women who use contraception may become promiscuous.
		DIS-
		      AGREE AGREE DK
		CONTRACEPTION
		  WOMAN'S BUSINESS 1 2 8
		WOMEN MAY BECOME
		  PROMISCUOUS 1 2 8	

307	CHECK 301 (07): KNOWS MALE CONDOM YES ☐ NO ☐		→ 311
308	Do you know of a place where a person can get male condoms?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 311

309	Where is that?
	
	Any other place?
	
	PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF SOURCE.
	
	IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.
	
	_____
	(NAME OF PLACE(S))
		PUBLIC SECTOR
		   GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . A
		   GOVT. HEALTH CENTER (RHC) . . . B
		   GOVT. HEALTH POST
		     (SUB-CENTER) C
		   VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER . . . . . D
		   MOBILE CLINIC . . . . E
		   UHC/MCH CENTER . . . . F
		   OTHER PUBLIC
		     SECTOR _____ G
		               (SPECIFY)
		
		NON-GOVERNMENT SECTOR
		   MARIE STOPES . . . . H
		   MYANMAR
		     RED CROSS SOCIETY. I
		   PSI/M (SUN) . . . . J
		   MMA . . . . K
		   OTHER NGO
		     SECTOR _____ L
		               (SPECIFY)
		
		PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR
		   PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC . . . . . M
		   PHARMACY . . . . N
		   PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . O
		   MOBILE CLINIC . . . . P
		   FIELDWORKER . . . . Q
		   OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL
		     SECTOR _____ R
		               (SPECIFY)
		
		OTHER SOURCE
		   SHOP . . . . S
		   BETELNUT SHOP . . . . T
		   FRIENDS/RELATIVES . . . . U
		
		OTHER _____ X
		          (SPECIFY)	

310	If you wanted to, could you yourself get a condom?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
311	CHECK 301 (08): KNOWS FEMALE CONDOM YES ☐ NO ☐		→ 401
312	Do you know of a place where a person can get female condoms?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 401

313	Where is that?
	
	Any other place?
	
	PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF SOURCE.
	
	IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.
	
	_____
	(NAME OF PLACE(S))
		PUBLIC SECTOR
		    GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . A
		    GOVT. HEALTH CENTER (RHC) . . . B
		    GOVT. HEALTH POST
		        (SUB-CENTER) C
		    VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER . . . . . D
		    MOBILE CLINIC . . . . E
		    UHC/MCH CENTER . . . . F
		    OTHER PUBLIC
		        SECTOR _____ G
		                       (SPECIFY)
		
		NON-GOVERNMENT SECTOR
		    MARIE STOPES . . . . H
		    MYANMAR
		        RED CROSS SOCIETY I
		    PSI/M (SUN) . . . . J
		    MMA . . . . K
		    OTHER NGO
		        SECTOR _____ L
		                       (SPECIFY)
		
		PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR
		    PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC . . . . . M
		    PHARMACY . . . . N
		    PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . O
		    MOBILE CLINIC . . . . P
		    FIELDWORKER . . . . Q
		    OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL
		        SECTOR _____ R
		                       (SPECIFY)
		
		OTHER SOURCE
		    SHOP . . . . S
		    BETELNUT SHOP . . . . T
		    FRIEND/RELATIVE . . . . U
		
		OTHER _____ X
		                (SPECIFY)	

314	If you wanted to, could you yourself get a female condom?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
401	Are you currently married?	YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED . . . . 1 NO, NOT IN UNION 2	→ 404
402	Have you ever been married?	YES, FORMERLY MARRIED . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 413
403	What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced, or separated?	WIDOWED . . . . 1 DIVORCED . . . . 2 SEPARATED 3	→ 410
404	Is your wife living with you now or is she staying elsewhere?	LIVING WITH HIM . . . . 1 STAYING ELSEWHERE 2	
405	Do you have other wives?	YES (MORE THAN ONE) . . . . 1 NO (ONLY ONE) 2	→ 407
406	Altogether, how many wives do you have?	TOTAL NUMBER OF WIVES ☐☐	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS		SKIP
407 408	CHECK 405: ONE WIFE ☐ ↓ Please tell me the name of your wife. MORE THAN ONE WIFE ☐ ↓ Please tell me the name of each of your wives. RECORD THE LINE NUMBER FROM THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE FOR EACH WIFE. IF A WOMAN IS NOT LISTED IN THE HOUSEHOLD, RECORD '00'. ASK 408 FOR EACH PERSON.	**LINE NUMBER** / **408 How old was (NAME) on her last birthday? AGE** LINE NUMBER ☐☐ AGE ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐	
409	CHECK 407: ONE WIFE ☐ MORE THAN ONE WIFE ☐		→ 411A
410	Have you been married only once or more than once?	ONLY ONCE . . . . 1 MORE THAN ONCE 2	→ 411A

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
411	In what month and year did you start living with your wife?	MONTH . . . . ☐☐	
411A	Now I would like to ask about your first wife. In what month and year did you start living with her?	DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . ☐☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	→ 413
412	How old were you when you first started living with her?	AGE . . . . ☐☐	
413	CHECK FOR THE PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE PRIVACY.		

414	Now I would like to ask some questions about sexual activity in order to gain a better understanding of some important life issues.
	
	How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the very first time?
		NEVER HAD SEXUAL
		   INTERCOURSE 00
		
		AGE IN YEARS . . . . ☐☐
		
		FIRST TIME WHEN STARTED
		   LIVING WITH (FIRST)
		   WIFE 95
			→ 501

415	Now I would like to ask you some questions about your recent sexual activity. Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone. If we should come to any question that you don't want to answer, just let me know and we will go to the next question.		
416	When was the last time you had sexual intercourse? IF LESS THAN 12 MONTHS, ANSWER MUST BE RECORDED IN DAYS, WEEKS OR MONTHS. IF 12 MONTHS (ONE YEAR) OR MORE, ANSWER MUST BE RECORDED IN YEARS.	DAYS AGO . . . . 1 ☐☐ WEEKS AGO . . . . 2 ☐☐ MONTHS AGO . . . . 3 ☐☐ YEARS AGO . . . . 4 ☐☐	→ 430
418	The last time you had sexual intercourse, was a condom used?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
430	In the last 12 months, did you pay anyone in exchange for having sexual intercourse?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 432
431	Have you ever paid anyone in exchange for having sexual intercourse?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 433A
432	The last time you paid someone in exchange for having sexual intercourse, was a condom (male or female) used?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 433A
433	Was a condom used during sexual intercourse every time you paid someone in exchange for having sexual intercourse in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
433A	Have you ever had sex with another men?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 434
433B	Have you had sex with another men in the past 6 months?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 434
433C	The last time that you had sex with another men, did you use a condom?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	
434	In total, with how many different people have you had sexual intercourse in your lifetime? IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE. IF NUMBER OF PARTNERS IS 95 OR MORE, WRITE '95'.	NUMBER OF PARTNERS IN LIFETIME . . . . DON'T KNOW 98	
435	CHECK 418: CONDOM (MALE OR FEMALE) USED NOT ASKED NO CONDOM USED		→ 438 → 438
436	You told me that a condom was used the last time you had sex. What is the brand name of the condom (male or female) used at that time? IF BRAND NOT KNOWN, ASK TO SEE THE PACKAGE.	AHPHAW . . . . 01 LUSOE . . . . 02 FEEL (FEMALE CONDOM) . . . . 03 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP

437	From where did you obtain the condom (male or female) the last time?
	
	PROBE TO IDENTIFY TYPE OF SOURCE.
	
	IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.
	
	_____
	(NAME OF PLACE)
		PUBLIC SECTOR
		   GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 11
		   GOVT. HEALTH CENTER (RHC) ... 12
		   GOVT. HEALTH POST
		     (SUB-CENTER) 13
		   VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER 14
		   MOBILE CLINIC 15
		   UHC/MCH CENTE............... 16
		   OTHER PUBLIC
		     SECTOR _____ 17
		          (SPECIFY)
		
		NON-GOVERNMENT SECTOR
		   MARIE STOPES 21
		   MYANMAR
		     RED CROSS SOCIETY...... 22
		   PSI/M (SUN) 23
		   MMA 24
		   OTHER NGO
		     SECTOR _____ 26
		          (SPECIFY)
		
		PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR
		   PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC 31
		   PHARMACY 32
		   PRIVATE DOCTOR 33
		   MOBILE CLINIC 34
		   FIELDWORKER 35
		   OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL
		     SECTOR _____ 36
		          (SPECIFY)
		
		OTHER SOURCE
		   SHOP 41
		   BETELNUT 42
		   FRIEND/RELATIVE 43
		
		OTHER _____ 96
		       (SPECIFY)	

438	The last time you had sex did you or your partner use any method (other than a condom) to avoid or prevent a pregnancy?	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 501
439	What method did you or your partner use? PROBE: Did you or your partner use any other method to prevent pregnancy? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	FEMALE STERILIZATION .... A MALE STERILIZATION .... B IUD .... C INJECTABLES .... D IMPLANTS .... E PILL .... F FEMALE CONDOM .... G DIAPHRAGM .... H FOAM/JELLY .... I LAM .... J RHYTHM METHOD .... K WITHDRAWAL .... L OTHER MODERN METHOD .... X OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD ...... Y	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
501	CHECK 401: CURRENTLY MARRIED ☐ NOT CURRENTLY MARRIED ☐ ↓		→ 509
502	CHECK 439: MAN NOT ☐ MAN ☐ STERILIZED STERILIZED ↓		→ 509
503	Is your wife (Are any of your wives) currently pregnant?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 505
504	Now I have some questions about the future. After the (child/children) you and your (wife/wives) are expecting now, would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not have any more children?	HAVE ANOTHER CHILD . . . . 1 NO MORE . . . . 2 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8	→ 506 → 509

505	Now I have some questions about the future. Would you like to have (a/another) child, or would you prefer not to have any (more) children?	HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD 1
		NO MORE/NONE 2
		SAYS COUPLE
		   CAN'T GET PREGNANT 3
		WIFE (WIVES)
		   STERILIZED. 4
		UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8
			→ 509

506	CHECK 407: ONE WIFE ☐ MORE THAN ☐ ONE WIFE ↓		→ 508

507	CHECK 503:
	  WIFE WIFE
	    NOT PREGNANT ☐ PREGNANT ☐
	    OR DON'T KNOW ↓ ↓
	
	How long would you like to After the birth of the child you are
	wait from now before the expecting now, how long would
	birth of (a/another) child? you like to wait before the birth of
	                         another child?
		MONTHS . . . . 1 ☐☐
		
		YEARS 2
		
		SOON/NOW 993
		COUPLE INFECUND 994
		
		OTHER _____ 996
		         (SPECIFY)
		DON'T KNOW 998
			→ 509

508	How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of (a/another) child?	MONTHS . . . . 1 ☐☐
		
		YEARS 2
		
		SOON/NOW 993
		
		HE/ALL HIS WIVES
		  ARE INFECUND 994
		
		OTHER _____ 996
		         (SPECIFY)
		DON'T KNOW 998	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
509	CHECK 203 AND 205: HAS LIVING CHILDREN ☐ NO LIVING CHILDREN ☐ If you could go back to the time you did not have any children and could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be? If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be? PROBE FOR A NUMERIC RESPONSE.	NONE . . . . 00 NUMBER . . . . ☐☐ OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 601 → 601
510	How many of these children would you like to be boys, how many would you like to be girls and for how many would it not matter if it's a boy or a girl?	BOYS GIRLS EITHER NUMBER ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐ OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 6. EMPLOYMENT AND GENDER ROLES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
601	Have you done any work in the last seven days?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 604
602	Although you did not work in the last seven days, do you have any job or business from which you were absent for leave, illness, vacation, or any other such reason?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 604
603	Have you done any work in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 607
604	What is your occupation, that is, what kind of work do you mainly do?	☐☐☐☐ _____ _____ _____	
605	Do you usually work throughout the year, or do you work seasonally, or only once in a while?	THROUGHOUT THE YEAR . . . . 1 SEASONALLY/PART OF THE YEAR 2 ONCE IN A WHILE 3	
606	Are you paid in cash or kind for this work or are you not paid at all?	CASH ONLY . . . . 1 CASH AND KIND . . . . 2 IN KIND ONLY . . . . 3 NOT PAID 4	
607	CHECK 401: CURRENTLY MARRIED ⬐ NOT CURRENTLY MARRIED ☐		→ 612
608	CHECK 606: CODE 1 OR 2 ⬐ OTHER ☐ CIRCLED		→ 610
609	Who usually decides how the money you earn will be used: you, your wife, or you and your wife jointly?	RESPONDENT . . . . 1 WIFE . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND WIFE JOINTLY . . . . 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
610	Who usually makes decisions about health care for yourself: you, your wife, you and your wife jointly, or someone else?	RESPONDENT . . . . 1 WIFE . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND WIFE JOINTLY . . . . 3 SOMEONE ELSE . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
611	Who usually makes decisions about making major household purchases?	RESPONDENT . . . . 1 WIFE . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND WIFE JOINTLY . . . . 3 SOMEONE ELSE . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
611A	Who usually makes decisions regarding the wellbeing of children?	RESPONDENT . . . . 1 WIFE . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND WIFE JOINTLY . . . 3 SOMEONE ELSE . . . . 4 OTHER 6	
612	Do you own this or any other house either alone or jointly with someone else?	ALONE ONLY . . . . 1 JOINTLY ONLY . . . . 2 BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY . . . . . 3 DOES NOT OWN 4	
613	Do you own any land either alone or jointly with someone else?	ALONE ONLY . . . . 1 JOINTLY ONLY . . . . 2 BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY . . . . . 3 DOES NOT OWN 4	

614	In your opinion, is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations:
	
	  If she goes out without telling him?
	  If she neglects the children?
	  If she argues with him?
	  If she refuses to have sex with him?
	  If she burns the food?
	  If she refuses to use contrception?
	  If she is involved in too much social activities?
		YES NO DK
		
		GOES OUT 1 2 8
		NEGL. CHILDREN . . . 1 2 8
		ARGUES 1 2 8
		REFUSES SEX 1 2 8
		BURNS FOOD 1 2 8
		REFUSES CONTRA. . 1 2 8
		SOCIAL ACTS. 1 2 8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
701	Now I would like to talk about something else. Have you ever heard of an illness called AIDS?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 723
702	Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other sex partners?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
703	Can people get HIV from mosquito bites?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
704	Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by using a condom every time they have sex?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
705	Can people get HIV by sharing food with a person who has AIDS?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
706	Can people get HIV because of witchcraft or other supernatural means?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
707	Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have HIV?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
708	Can HIV be transmitted from a mother to her baby: During pregnancy? During delivery? By breastfeeding?	YES NO DK DURING PREG. . . . . . 1 2 8 DURING DELIVERY . . . 1 2 8 BREASTFEEDING . . . 1 2 8	

709	CHECK 708:
	    AT LEAST ☐ OTHER ☐
	    ONE 'YES' ↓
			→ 711

710	Are there any special drugs that a doctor or a nurse can give to a woman infected with HIV to reduce the risk of transmission to the baby?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
711	CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE PRIVACY.		
712	I don't want to know the results, but have you ever been tested to see if you have HIV?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 716
713	How many months ago was your most recent HIV test?	MONTHS AGO . . . . ☐☐ TWO OR MORE YEARS 95	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
714	I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	

715	Where was the test done?
	
	PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE.
	
	IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.
	
	_____
	(NAME OF PLACE)
		PUBLIC SECTOR
		  GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 11
		  GOVT. HEALTH CENTER (RHC) . . . 12
		  GOVT. HEALTH POST
		   (SUB-CENTER) 13
		  STAND-ALONE VCT CENTER . . . 14
		  FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC 15
		  MOBILE CLINIC 16
		  FIELDWORKER 17
		  SCHOOL BASED CLINIC 18
		  OTHER PUBLIC
		   SECTOR _____ 19
		             (SPECIFY)
		
		NGO
		  MARIE STOPES 21
		  MYANMAR
		   RED CROSS SOCIETY 22
		  PSI/M (SUN) 23
		  MMA 24
		  OTHER NGO
		   SECTOR _____ 26
		             (SPECIFY)
		
		PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR
		  PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC/
		   PRIVATE DOCTOR 31
		  STAND-ALONE VCT CENTER . . . 32
		  PHARMACY 33
		  MOBILE CLINIC 34
		  DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORY 35
		
		  OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL
		   SECTOR _____ 36
		             (SPECIFY)
		OTHER SOURCE
		  HOME 41
		  CORRECTIONAL FACILITY 42
		
		OTHER _____ 96
		         (SPECIFY)
			→ 718

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
716	Do you know of a place where people can go to get tested for HIV?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 718

717	Where is that?
	
	 Any other place?
	
	 PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF SOURCE.
	
	 IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.
	
	 _____
	 (NAME OF PLACE)
		PUBLIC SECTOR
		   GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . A
		   GOVT. HEALTH CENTER (RHC) . . . B
		   GOVT. HEALTH POST
		     (SUB-CENTER) C
		   STAND-ALONE VCT CENTER . . . D
		   FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC . . . . E
		   MOBILE CLINIC . . . . F
		   FIELDWORKER . . . . G
		   OTHER PUBLIC
		     SECTOR _____ H
		               (SPECIFY)
		
		 NGO
		   MARIE STOPES I
		   MYANMAR
		     RED CROSS SOCIETY . . . . J
		   PSI/M (SUN) . . . . K
		   MMA L
		   OTHER NGO
		     SECTOR _____ M
		               (SPECIFY)
		
		 PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR
		   PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC/
		     PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . N
		   STAND-ALONE VCT CENTER . . . O
		   PHARMACY . . . . P
		   MOBILE CLINIC . . . . Q
		   DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORY . . . . . R
		   OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL
		     SECTOR _____ S
		               (SPECIFY)
		
		 OTHER _____ X
		           (SPECIFY)	

718	Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had the AIDS virus?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
719	If a member of your family got infected with the AIDS virus, would you want it to remain a secret or not?	YES, REMAIN A SECRET .... 1 NO .... 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
720	If a member of your family became sick with AIDS, would you be willing to care for her or him in your own household?	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
721	In your opinion, if a female teacher has the AIDS virus but is not sick, should she be allowed to continue teaching in the school?	SHOULD BE ALLOWED .... 1 SHOULD NOT BE ALLOWED .... 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
722	Should children age 12-14 be taught about using a condom to avoid getting AIDS?	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
723	CHECK 701: HEARD ABOUT ☐ AIDS	NOT HEARD ☐ ABOUT AIDS Apart from AIDS, have you heard about other infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact?	Have you heard about infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact?	YES .... 1 NO 2	
724	CHECK 414: HAS HAD SEXUAL ☐ INTERCOURSE HAS NOT HAD SEXUAL ☐ INTERCOURSE		→ 732
725	CHECK 723: HEARD ABOUT OTHER SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS? YES ☐ NO ☐		→ 727
726	Now I would like to ask you some questions about your health in the last 12 months. During the last 12 months, have you had a disease which you got through sexual contact?	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
727	Sometimes men experience an abnormal discharge from their penis. During the last 12 months, have you had an abnormal discharge from your penis?	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
728	Sometimes men have a sore or ulcer near their penis. During the last 12 months, have you had a sore or ulcer near your penis?	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
729	CHECK 726, 727, AND 728: HAS HAD AN ☐ INFECTION (ANY 'YES') HAS NOT HAD AN ☐ INFECTION OR DOES NOT KNOW		→ 732
730	The last time you had (PROBLEM FROM 726/727/728), did you seek any kind of advice or treatment?	YES .... 1 NO 2	→ 732

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP

731	Where did you go?
	
	Any other place?
	
	PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF SOURCE.
	
	IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.
	
	_____
	(NAME OF PLACE(S))
		PUBLIC SECTOR
		  GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . A
		  GOVT. HEALTH CENTER (RHC) . . . B
		  GOVT. HEALTH POST
		    (SUB-CENTER) C
		  STAND-ALONE VCT CENTER . . . D
		  FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC . . . . E
		  MOBILE CLINIC . . . . F
		  FIELDWORKER . . . . G
		  OTHER PUBLIC
		    SECTOR _____ H
		             (SPECIFY)
		
		NGO
		  MARIE STOPES I
		  MYANMAR
		    RED CROSS SOCIETY . . . . J
		  PSI/M (SUN) . . . . K
		  MMA L
		  OTHER NGO
		    SECTOR _____ M
		            (SPECIFY)
		
		PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR
		  PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC/
		    PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . N
		  STAND-ALONE VCT CENTER . . . O
		  PHARMACY . . . . P
		  MOBILE CLINIC . . . . Q
		  FIELDWORKER . . . . R
		  OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL
		    SECTOR _____ S
		             (SPECIFY)
		
		OTHER SOURCE
		  SHOP . . . . T
		  OTHER _____ X
		            (SPECIFY)	

732	If a wife knows her husband has a disease that she can get during sexual intercourse, is she justified in asking that they use a condom when they have sex?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
733	Is a wife justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she knows her husband has sex with other women?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
801	Some men are circumcised, that is, the foreskin is completely removed from the penis. Are you circumcised?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 805
802	How old were you when you got circumcised?	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS . . . . [ ][ ] DURING CHILDHOOD (<5 YEARS) 95 DON'T KNOW 98	
803	Who did the circumcision?	TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER/ FAMILY/FRIEND . . . . 1 HEALTH WORKER/PROFESSIONAL 2 OTHER . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8	
804	Where was it done?	HEALTH FACILITY . . . . 1 HOME OF A HEALTH WORKER/ PROFESSIONAL . . . . 2 CIRCUMCISION DONE AT HOME . . . 3 RITUAL SITE . . . . 4 OTHER HOME/PLACE . . . . 5 DON'T KNOW 8	
805	Now I would like to ask you some other questions relating to health matters. Have you had an injection for any reason in the last 12 months? IF YES: How many injections have you had? IF NUMBER OF INJECTIONS IS 90 OR MORE, OR DAILY FOR 3 MONTHS OR MORE, RECORD '90'. IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE.	NUMBER OF INJECTIONS . . . [ ][ ] NONE 00	→ 808
806	Among these injections, how many were administered by a doctor, a nurse, a pharmacist, a dentist, or any other health worker? IF NUMBER OF INJECTIONS IS 90 OR MORE, OR DAILY FOR 3 MONTHS OR MORE, RECORD '90'. IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE.	NUMBER OF INJECTIONS . . . [ ][ ] NONE 00	→ 808
807	The last time you got an injection from a health worker, did he/she take the syringe and needle from a new, unopened package?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
808	Do you currently smoke cigarettes?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 810
809	In the last 24 hours, how many cigarettes did you smoke?	NUMBER OF CIGARETTES . . . . [ ][ ]	
810	Do you currently smoke or use any (other) type of tobacco?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 811A
811	What (other) type of tobacco do you currently smoke or use? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	PIPE/CIGAR/CHEROOT . . . . A CHEWING TOBACCO . . . . B SNUFF . . . . C OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
811A	Do you currently chew betel nuts?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 811C
811B	In the last 24 hours, how many pieces did you chew?	NUMBER OF PIECES	
811C	Have you ever heard of an illness called tuberculosis or TB?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 812
811D	How does tuberculosis spread from one person to another? PROBE: Any other ways? [CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED]	THROUGH THE AIR WHEN COUGHING OR SNEEZING . . . . A BY SHARING UTENSILS . . . . B BY TOUCHING A PERSON WITH TB . C THROUGH SHARING FOOD . . . . . . D THROUGH SEXUAL CONTACT . . . . . E THROUGH MOSQUITO BITES . . . . F OTHER _____ X SPECIFY DON'T KNOW . . . . Z	
811E	Can tuberculosis be cured?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→811G
811F	What is the duration of treatment of TB now a days? [IF MORE THAN 7 MONTHS, RECORD 7]	MONTHS . . . . DON'T KNOW 8	
811G	Have you ever been told by a doctor or nurse or LHV that you have/ had tuberculosis?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
812	Are you covered by any health insurance?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 814
813	What type of health insurance are you covered by? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	MUTUAL HEALTH ORGANIZATION/ COMMUNITY-BASED HEALTH INSURANCE . . . . A HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH EMPLOYER . . . . B SOCIAL SECURITY . . . . C OTHER PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE D OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
814	RECORD THE TIME.	HOUR . . . . MINUTES	

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

TO BE FILLED IN AFTER COMPLETING INTERVIEW

COMMENTS ABOUT RESPONDENT:

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

COMMENTS ON SPECIFIC QUESTIONS:

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

ANY OTHER COMMENTS:

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

NAME OF SUPERVISOR: _____ DATE: _____

EDITOR'S OBSERVATIONS

_____
_____
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_____

NAME OF EDITOR: _____ DATE: _____